

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

GEN. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
OF NEW-YORK.

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There are several thousand Republican voters from the States of Ohio and Indiana at the Centennial. They are having a good time, but we beg to advise them to go to their homes in time to vote next Tuesday week; for if the Democratic ticket should be elected, in either of these States on that day, the "subsequent proceedings" at Philadelphia "would interest them no more." They should leave not later than Friday night.

Gen. DIX will address the people of New-York on Tuesday evening next at the Cooper Union on the issues of the current canvass. We need not urge our readers to attend the meeting. The hearty and deep-seated respect which is felt for Gen. DIX in New-York, and which is the natural result of his great and long-continued services to the country, will secure him an ample audience. He is one of the many men whom our State has contributed to public life who have borne an honorable part in the history of the country, and whose worth New-York has always been eager to acknowledge. In his mind dignity and impartiality are not incompatible with strength of conviction and earnestness of purpose. He never learned to love his country as a "confederated Union," tempered by the reserved right in each State to "snap the tie of confederation as a nation might break a treaty." He did not determine his patriotism by the location of a comma, and when the rebellion broke out, the question of its suppression was not to him one of "propriety." In a word, there are many points of difference between him and the wily demagogue at the head of the Democratic ticket, all of which are best indicated by the test he himself proposed when he asked where the country would have been if all our citizens had felt and acted as Mr. TILDEN did in 1861. We may add, it would have been in a very different position to that in which the devotion of such men as Gov. DIX has placed it.

How closely Mr. TILDEN is affiliated in principle with the Southern Democrats of the Calhoun school, his letter to Mr. KENT, written on the eve of the rebellion, clearly shows. This document, which we are glad to see has been republished for use in the present campaign, affirms the absolute sovereignty of the State, and the fragile authority of the Union, in terms which must have delighted the hearts of Jeff. Davis and his fellow-traitors. The States, he asserts, have "complete Governments, holding the purse and wielding the sword. They are held together," he adds, "only by a compact of confederation." What this compact amounts to, in Mr. TILDEN'S opinion, he is candid enough to explain. It is "the single, slender, conventional tie which holds States in confederation," having no strength compared with that possessed by States, which are at liberty "to snap the tie of confederation" whenever public opinion within their boundaries demands the proceeding. True, he recognizes this right on the part of States as "revolutionary," as distinguished from "constitutional secession," but the distinction implies no essential difference, since, according to Mr. TILDEN, the Union had neither the right nor the power to retain the States as parties to the compact against their will. Why? Because, he explains, in "a compact of confederation between the States" "there can be no common arbiter, invested with authorities and powers equally capable with those which courts possess between individuals, for determining and enforcing a just construction and execution of the instrument." In other words, each State, being the sole judge in its own behalf in a dispute turning upon the construction to be put upon the Constitution, might "snap the tie" at any moment, and the Federal power could not rightfully object. Such being Mr. TILDEN'S rendering of the Constitution and the Union, his Kent letter was a very important contribution to the literature of the rebellion. It was one of those formal expressions of Northern Democratic opinion which encouraged the secessionists to take the decisive step, and which deluded them into the belief that the North would quietly submit to the dismemberment of the Union.

These evidences of Mr. TILDEN'S opinion with regard to the scope and intent of the Constitution, and the rights of the States in relation to the Union, have a double value.

in the present contest. They show not only that he sustained the pretensions of the secessionists and aided them as far as he could without jeopardizing himself, but that the reverence he now affects for the Constitution must be interpreted in the light of the meaning which he attaches to that instrument. Much that is suggestive in this respect is apparent in the speeches delivered during the last few weeks by prominent ex-rebels in the Southern States. From BEN. HILL upward—or downward—they insist that the Constitution has always been faithful to the Constitution, and that the North alone is chargeable with its infraction. Following out this idea, they contend that, in common with the Northern Democrats, they are now fighting for a restoration of constitutional authority at Washington, for a return to what they declare to be the original meaning of the Constitution as the South understood it, and as the renowned TILDEN expounded it. Not that there is the slightest disposition in any quarter to renew the experiment of secession. We give the South credit for sense sufficient to make sure of the acceptance of the situation so far as the fulfillment of attempting the disruption of the Union is concerned. Nevertheless, there is room for dangerous controversy in the opposite views of the two parties with reference to the binding force of legislation enacted under a rendering of the Constitution which Mr. TILDEN and the South repudiate, as well as of the constitutional amendments, whose validity depends upon the efficacy of ratifying acts which the State-rights Democrats at the time declared not to be binding. Let Mr. TILDEN be elected, and let there be a Democratic Congress to uphold him, and the old State-rights issues must be revived in full force.

It must be pleasing to the Centennial Commissioners that they have succeeded in giving the greatest possible amount of pleasure to so many worthy people by their system of awards. Instead of the beggarly few who could, in former years, have the luxury of quarreling over the question of superiority of merit, as attested in the Centennial awards have carried a sense of triumph to the hearts of exhibitors. We read, for instance, in one paragraph, that "Messrs. — and —, of —, received the highest honors at the Exposition for" (let us say) hand-organs. In the next we learn that "It is the indisputable fact that the highest award for the best" hand-organs "at the Centennial Exhibition has been accorded to Messrs. — and —." A third gentleman somewhat dubiously remarks that "no impetus of awards" was needed to enhance his reputation," while a fourth firm states bluntly that "the awards are all of the same grade, and no exhibit is pronounced the best of its class," and contents itself with the reflection that it has itself "taken all the honors obtainable." This delightful variety will be enhanced when extracts from the judges' reports can be made.

There is talk of a bolt in BUTLER'S district, and of running Judge HOAR against the "regular" candidate. We hope that the bolt will be made, though a man of sterner stuff than Judge HOAR would be more likely to lead it successfully. There is no virtue in regularity in BUTLER'S case. A process, however unimpeachable in its management, which turns out a candidate who is not a Republican can have no claim on the support of Republicans. It is inconceivable that any rules of party obligation can require a Republican to vote for an inflationist and an enemy of reform. The substance is more than the form, and nothing could be more genuinely Republican than opposition to BUTLER.

GOV. SEYMOUR'S SPEECH.

Apart from the considerations arising out of the condition of his health, it is now evident that ex-Gov. SEYMOUR had excellent reasons for refusing the nomination which the Saratoga Convention lately attempted to thrust upon him. He had already made plain his lack of admiration for Mr. TILDEN. His sense of the deceptions of public opinion had been shocked by the low arts employed by Mr. TILDEN to influence the choice at St. Louis, and he naturally resented in his quiet way the war which Mr. TILDEN waged against prominent Democrats who seemed to stand in his way in the matter of the Governorship. We now learn that Mr. SEYMOUR sympathizes as little with the spirit, purposes, and tactics of the Democratic Party as with the character and methods of its candidate for the Presidency. Upon this point his speech at Utica, on Friday evening is conclusive. He delivered it in the capacity of Chairman of a Democratic meeting, and we are told that it "aroused frequent hearty applause." The only conceivable explanation of the latter circumstance is that there was a plentiful sprinkling of strong-lunged Republicans in the audience, and that they appreciated, as well they might, the reiterated expressions of want of confidence in the Democratic Party which fell from the lips of the distinguished speaker.

From the beginning of the present campaign, Mr. TILDEN'S supporters have interpreted everything in the light of partisanship. Every ill that afflicts the American people they have ascribed to Republican rule. Mr. TILDEN conjured up his doleful vision of the wolf "gaunt and hungry," to exemplify the miseries brought upon the country by the Republicans. Messrs. HEWITT and KELLY vie with each other on all occasions in ascribing the hard times to a Republican Administration, and in predicting immediate prosperity as one of the consequences of a Democratic victory in November. No less a personage than Mr. BAYARD presumes upon the ignorance of his audiences by the free use of similar delusions. Debt and taxation, national, State, and municipal, business and industrial depression, waste in all its forms and want with all its pangs, must be attributed, according to the theory of the Senator from Delaware, to the blighting influence of Republicans in power. As for the remedy, the same partisan physician is content to copy the prescription of JOHN KELLY: "Restore the Democrats to power, and all will at once be well." For this stuff Mr. SEYMOUR cherishes nothing but disgust. He does not exactly tell Messrs. TILDEN and HEWITT

and KELLY and BAYARD that they are more demagogues, but that part of his address which deals with the condition of the country suggests the inference that, in his opinion, they are blind leaders of the blind, who attribute to errors in Government what is traceable, in part, "to a low standard of morals in all that relates to public affairs," and for which Democrats are quite as responsible as Republicans. Partisanship, he insists, truly enough, cannot explain or cure "moral disorders and material distress." On the question of indebtedness he joins issue with Mr. BAYARD. "I admit," he says, "that the same spirit of extravagance which marks the expenditures for which Democratic orators assail the Republican Party 'has been shown by every State and municipal Government, without regard to the party which controlled them, since the close of the war.' As a matter of fact he might have gone further. He might have reminded his hearers that the Governments, State and municipal, which have most recklessly incurred debt, have been controlled by Democrats, and that the States which have applied themselves zealously to the reduction of their indebtedness are States in which Republican control has been sustained and complete. He does not, indeed, conceal his contempt for the toadies who talk of reform as a process invented and patented by Mr. TILDEN. Mr. SEYMOUR pooh-poohs the idea that any man can by the exercise of governmental authority correct the abuses and evils which wide-spread demoralization has fostered. "We cannot correct the evils," are his words; "we cannot get back our people upon a higher plane of morals and habits by partisan abuse. Reform must begin with each man in his habits and those of his family." Imagine a Tammany Sachem preaching this doctrine to the roughs and ruffians of every degree who constitute the backbone of the Tilden party of reform in the City of New-York!

Warning with his theme, Mr. SEYMOUR proceeded to pronounce the Democratic Party unfit to be trusted with the absolute control of the Government. Of course he did not declare in so many words that Mr. TILDEN ought not to be installed in the Presidency. But he did insist very emphatically that the interests of the country require a Democratic President to be held in check by a Republican Senate. We quote literally from the report which we find in the only live Democratic newspaper, the Sun:

"On our part we ask for the election of a Democratic President and House of Representatives. This will give each party a voice in the conduct of affairs. It will make no violent changes in our laws, for none can be passed or repealed without the assent of a Republican Senate. It will lead to what the public interest in morals demands—a sharp discussion of all the details of public affairs. It will lead to those investigations which will not only punish, but that will prevent frauds. "We must not arrange the machinery of the Government, under the workings of the two parties, that its action will tend to retard and reform. That was the very design of the founders of our Government when they made its different branches representing different constituencies, and elected upon different principles. They sought to give the majority a control in certain branches. One quarter of the people elect a majority of the United States Senate. If you elect a Democratic President and House of Representatives, and leave a Republican Senate, you make the very state of things that our fathers aimed at in our Constitution."

We will not pause to argue with Mr. SEYMOUR the soundness of the interpretation thus put upon certain clauses of the Constitution. It is a novel interpretation, and may be designed to meet an exigency which Mr. SEYMOUR contemplates as a result of the election of Mr. TILDEN. As a devoted Democrat, Mr. SEYMOUR cannot "bolt" the St. Louis nomination. Nor can he withhold his support from Congressional nominations made in the name of his party in obedience to orders from the gubernatorial mansion. Therefore he proposes that Mr. TILDEN, if he happen to become President, shall be made harmless as a sucking dove. Being entitled to very limited confidence, he must be held in check by a Senate in which his political opponents preponderate. In this manner, the bargains entered into in his behalf will come to naught. He will not be able to gather around him rebel advisers, or to intrust the country's interests abroad to the keeping of men who would have destroyed the country if they could. In a word, Mr. SEYMOUR'S advocacy of Mr. TILDEN as a candidate for the Presidency is conditional upon his capacity for mischief being minimized by the continuance of a Republican majority in the Senate. Mr. SEYMOUR'S distrust extends to the Democratic House of Representatives. He has no faith in its sagacity, integrity, or in its professions in regard to reform. He contends that it cannot safely be trusted with more than a very limited measure of power. The country's safety, in his opinion, requires that a Democratic House, as well as a Democratic President, shall be kept in order by a Republican Senate. For once, we cordially agree with Mr. SEYMOUR. If there were no escape from a Democratic President and a Democratic House, their inherent baseness would be a calamity which only wise, honest, and courageous Republican Senators could render endurable.

One thought may possibly occur to undecided persons when they read Mr. SEYMOUR'S declaration of want of confidence in Mr. TILDEN and Democratic Representatives. If they are unworthy of implicit trust, how can Mr. SEYMOUR reconcile his conscience even his qualified support of them? And if the superiority of the Republicans is so marked that they only are fitted to act as the balance-wheel of the Government, would it not be better to make the Government Republican altogether?

INFLATION AND ABSURDUM.

The Wisconsin gentlemen who addressed a petition to Congress last Winter, praying that ten dollars a week in greenbacks might be paid out of the public Treasury to every man and woman in the United States, showed that they had mastered the true principles of the inflation school of finance. If the currency is to be inflated for the purpose of relieving the necessities of the impetuous, they doubtless argued there should be a fair deal all around; and what could be fairer than that each person should receive the same weekly allowance? The doctrine so often expressed in soft-money platforms that the currency should be distributed ratably among the several States, in proportion to population, has been carried

ried out by these petitioners to its logical result, and has been set forth in precise and tangible form. Their plan of paying the stipend through the Post Office has the merit of simplicity and economy, and was evidently designed to circumvent those grasping and unjust monopolies—the banks. A few years ago the inflationists were clamorous for free banking, in order that the West and South might have a fair share of the banking capital, which they complained had been monopolized by the money kings of the East. But when the limitations on the bank circulation were removed, they found to their astonishment that the East again seized the lion's share of the increase, and that banks, instead of creating capital, required a pretty substantial foundation of capital before they could be started. The impetuous inflationist, who had been shouting himself hoarse for more banks, found that the bank, when started, had an inconvenient habit of requiring security for its loans, and that unless he could offer some assurance of repayment, a bank next door was no more benefit to him than if it were on Wall street. The currency issued by the bank did not go into his pocket at all, but obstinately flowed away to the money centres, leaving him no better off than before. The next device was a circulation issued exclusively by the Government. This, although it seemed satisfactory so far as circumventing the banks went, still failed to provide a means of getting the currency into the wallets of those most in need of it. It remained for the petitioners of Wisconsin to solve the problem, and the solution does credit alike to their intelligence and their ingenuity. They have not only mastered the teachings of LANDERS and KELLEY, but they have made a logical application of those teachings from which their distinguished instructors shrink.

In one particular, however, the petition lacks that comprehensiveness which distinguishes it in other respects. For some unaccountable reason the petitioners wish to limit the issue of greenbacks under their scheme to five thousand million dollars. Just here they show a distrust of their plan which mars its completeness. Why stop at five thousand millions? If an increase of greenbacks increases wealth, why not continue the issue until every man becomes a Rothschild or an Astor? Why limit the issue to each person to a paltry ten dollars a week, when, for an expense of a few cents more, a hundred or a thousand dollars might be printed? Why not keep the printing presses running day and night until, by the cheap device of unlimited greenbacks, every man's wildest desire is satisfied, and the primal curse of labor nullified?

A majority of the inflationists would probably shrink from carrying their doctrines to the lengths to which their Wisconsin brethren have gone, but in truth the demands of the petitioners are but a logical extension of the inflation scheme. The arguments of the inflationists, when analyzed, are found to rest ultimately on the notion that the wealth and capital of the country may be increased by issues of inconvertible paper. Of course, the doctrine is rarely stated in this blunt form, but it may be found lurking at the bottom of most of their reasoning. Inflation of the currency is demanded in the expectation that by some unexplained sort of jugglery money will get into the pockets of the needy without the trouble of working for it. Reduced to this simple form, the fallacy of the inflation argument becomes so evident as scarcely to require serious refutation. It is only necessary to point to the fact that the wealth of a country at any time is a definite quantity, limited strictly by the objects of value which it possesses. These remain the same whether much or little paper be in circulation. The larger the amount of paper, the greater the nominal prices of commodities will be, but the commodities themselves, which are the essential things, and which alone constitute the wealth of the country, remain the same. If the currency were doubled in volume, the apparent price of everything would be doubled, and the wealth of the country, when computed in this depreciated currency, would be increased in like proportion. But no man would have any more of the objects of desire, of the things which minister to his wants, and if these be not increased, it is plain that there can be no increase of wealth. The effect of such an increase of currency would be no more substantial than if Congress should enact that henceforth fifty cents should constitute a dollar. The wealth of the country and the price of every article would be reckoned in twice the number of dollars, but each dollar would be worth only half as much as before. After all, there is no escape from the specie standard. We may deluge the land with floods of irredeemable paper, and drive the last dollar of coined money beyond our borders, but when we wish to compute the real value of any article, or even of our debased currency itself, we will inevitably measure it by what all human experience has proved to be the only safe and staple standard of value.

PROF. HUXLEY AND THE BIBLE.

To many minds, Prof. HUXLEY'S tone in regard to the Biblical account of the creation, and his arguments against it, in his recent lectures, have seemed subversive of religious faith. We believe, on the other hand, to sound Biblical scholars, even when thoroughly imbued with modern science, this narrative offers no difficulties, and, on the contrary, strengthens faith. A cosmogony cannot in the nature of things be what Mr. HUXLEY called "testimonial evidence." Moses or whoever was the author of the first two chapters of Genesis, was not present at the occurrence of the events he describes. He merely gives broad pictures or visions of certain great changes in the present order of things.

If our readers will compare any other cosmogony of the Semitic tribes, or will take up those of the Aryan, the Hindoo, or the Persian race, or those believed in by the half-civilized nations of this continent, he will see the immeasurable superiority of the Jewish account. Opposed to the notion of accident or chance among the Greeks, or that of the eternity of matter so common in the Orient, or the superstitions of many gods and struggling spirits, the Hebrew narrative gives us the sublime truth of the whole present order of things having sprung from an intelligent and supreme will. The

date of the first creation it leaves behind in an immeasurable past. It only finds in the beginning chaos, the first germ of the organic or inorganic world called forth by a Supreme Force. This certainly is in harmony with the very latest researches of science, and is at the basis of whatever may be called religion in the world. So long as man believes in an order of things which did not come by chance or accident, but which derived its forces from the original and intelligent Force, he is no longer a materialist, but is bound by unseen ties to the world invisible. This grand truth the Hebrew record teaches above all others, and with a simplicity and dignity unsurpassed in the religious traditions of any other race. The philosopher believing this has an anchor against all tides of skepticism. If the Bible had transmitted no other truth but this to mankind, it would deserve eternal reverence.

The remaining visions or pictures in the narrative of Moses are obviously not intended to be translated literally. They are extremely dramatic and poetic in form, though of severe simplicity. Mr. HUXLEY sues at the various interpretations, and especially of the word "day." But it is in the nature of such poetic narratives or visions that they should be susceptible of broad differences of rendering. No scholar need be told that the word "day" changes in all languages according to the context. Certainly the interpretations of even such vague terms as poetic expressions are not half so varied as of what are supposed to be the definite facts in geology. Exegesis has quite as firm a foundation as reasoning from fossiliferous strata. The "testimony of the rocks" changes under each interpreter even more than the testimony of Scripture.

There is nothing in any reasonable interpretation of the first chapters of Genesis to prevent accepting the doctrine of evolution, for the Divine Creator can as easily work through links of inheritance and variation as by direct and special acts of creation. Creation, if it originated "three or four kingdoms of life," as DARWIN expresses it, would be as truly creation as if every germ in each individual were specially made. The language of a poetic cosmogony must of necessity be the language of appearance. Human vocabulary has no terms or even powers of comprehension for the evolving of things from nothing for Creation.

As to the sequence of creation or appearance of different orders of living things, it is doubtful if Mr. HUXLEY himself is thus far in a condition to affirm or deny, and certainly the interpretation of the Hebrew record is equally doubtful with the conclusions of geology. What Mr. HUXLEY called "great whales" may mean many other monsters of sea or land, and as he himself has fallen back on "the imperfection of the geological record" to explain obvious gaps in the evidence, the Biblical scholar may do the same. When Mr. HUXLEY has explained the existence of the *Eozoon* in the Laurentian, or of trilobites in ancient formations, or of other forms of life quite out of the range where, under evolution, they should have appeared, the Biblical scholar may explain the Mosaic order of creation. The sequence, in broad, seems harmonious with modern theories: First, matter without order; then light, then aggregation into systems, then the lowest vegetable and animal life, then higher orders of life, and finally man. Still, the devout and consistent believer in the Scriptures will not look for or expect exact scientific accuracy in a narrative whose obvious purpose is to establish divine creation as opposed to chance, or to the idea of opposing spirits, or to the belief in the eternity of matter.

The "Miltonic interpretation" of the record was that of an age which knew little or nothing of modern science. Just as the views of scholars in regard to the chronology of the world have changed, or in regard to the antiquity of the rocks, or in the astronomy of the universe, and in like manner, the interpretation of the Bible, yet without affecting its spiritual authority, so the belief in the mode and sequence of creation may change, and yet the Bible narrative be found consistent and its great religious value undiminished.

BISHOP POTTER'S ADDRESS.

The annual address of Bishop POTTER at the Episcopal Diocesan Convention showed the same practical good sense as the recent remarks of his son on free pews. He deprecates expensive churches, except here and there a grand and imposing church for the people like Westminster Abbey, and would have the means of the parishes applied to practical schemes of benevolence. He comments on the fact that there are a great multitude of young men in this City who have no comfortable and agreeable place to visit in the evening, living in tenement-houses or poor boarding places, and in consequence are led away to drinking and gambling resorts. He justly believes this condition of things the cause of much crime, dissipation, and practical irreligion. The remedy suggested by the Bishop is practical and simple: that the churches should open free reading-rooms and places of innocent social resort in the various districts of the City, as a kind of competing influence with the drinking-collars. He notes that there are fifty shops to every half a mile square, and suggests that there might be at least one free reading-room for the same space.

Very few of our readers in comfortable circumstances can have an idea of the difficulty with a young man of character, living in a tenement-house or cheap lodgings, in spending a Sunday, especially in Winter, properly. His small room is cold and disagreeable; he has attended some free mission service as often as is suitable; he has no acquaintances who expect visits on that day, and he is absolutely driven to the street. In wandering about the poorer quarters, what wonder that the warm, cheerful drinking saloons tempt him in and soon furnish his society? Still worse is it with the young man who has not been trained in good habits, and is only too ready for bad resorts. For him, the temptations are nearly irresistible toward the places of vice and indulgence. The Sunday in New-York is prolific with sources of ruin and debasement for young men.

One of the blessings of the revival exercises under Messrs. MOODY and SANKEY.

last Winter, was that they attracted in on Sundays, that large floating class of young men who know not where to spend the day. But the temptation is not confined to the Sundays. Every evening, after a hard day's work, the young man seeks naturally some place of social resort or some haunt where he can read the papers or hear of public affairs. In most wards of the City, the only possible resort of this kind is the drinking-saloon. Various private associations have attempted to remedy this evil in the mode suggested by Bishop POTTER. In the First Ward, among the sailors and young men, the Lord Free Reading-room has been opened by the benevolent merchants in that quarter. In the eastern German quarter, the Missionary Society have furnished a few such rooms, and the Children's Aid Society have opened others.

All these have been successful. Still they are only few in number and limited in influence. What is needed is some such movement as the Bishop has practically sketched. Every church, in whatever denomination, should consider it as much a part of its duty to have a free reading-room for the poor as handsome pews for the rich. The expense need be but trifling—the good worked out will be incalculable. Each church will then become a centre of reforming influences among the lowest classes. Protestantism will fall behind its great rival in influence over the masses unless some efforts of this kind be inaugurated. Rich religious "club-houses" are not what is most needed now, but labor and ingenuity on effort among the poorest classes. We hope for the time when each wealthy and powerful Protestant church will be known, not for its costly architecture and expensive decoration and luxurious accommodations, but for all kinds of judicious enterprises for the good of the masses. Then a church like Dr. HALL'S or Trinity will be best known by its industrial schools, its missions, its free reading-rooms, and its model lodgings. We doubt if a parish could accomplish more for the welfare of the City than by demonstrating to landlords that a cheerful, healthful tenement-house, under good moral supervision, attached to a place of worship, was as remunerative as the present poisonous and immoral structures. Some of the old parish churches in the "City" of London are proving this very truth, and acquiring a great influence over the masses. Our Protestant sects must awake to the new duties laid upon them by the conditions of large cities, or their hold over the poor and ignorant and tempted will become.

SCENERY AND HABIT.

We heard it recently said that lakes were insane, and the liking for them puerile. The remark was frank, but not in the least profane. An expression of an opinion with regard to a particular sort of scenery, is merely the confession of one's own experience. The man who offers his judgment upon the lakes, or the valleys and mountains, does not settle the business so far as they are concerned. The mountains were there before he came, and will remain after he is gone. He merely defines the impression they make upon him. There can be no sacrifice in telling the truth with regard to such impressions, and there can be no advantage in withholding the truth or in deceiving ourselves with regard to it. When Mme. DE STAEL says that she likes no kind of scenery, we may doubt if she ever gave herself an opportunity to admire nature, but we must respect her truthfulness. Had she spoken otherwise, she would have been just as wanting in susceptibility to this source of pleasure as before, and would have lost her independence and told a fib into the bargain.

It is certainly true that, while scarcely any mind is absolutely blank to impressions from the external world, lovers of nature prefer different and various scenes. One likes mountains—another the sea; one likes a harvest country—a country of corn, rye, and clover; another likes a region of grass and woodland. Perhaps it ought not to be so. The mind should be open to any kind of natural beauty. And no doubt most minds are open, to a degree, to any kind of natural beauty. But some kinds of scenery will delight us more than others. The delight which is wanting by the seashore will be present among the mountains. Sunset over a harvest country will charm and soften; while sunset in some stony, unfruitful region will only surprise. We are sure that use has a great deal to do with this. To the question, "What scenery do men most admire?" it might be answered, "That which they admired in their youth." A boy reared by the side of Grasmere or Loch Lomond would wonder that a lake should be called insane, and the liking for it puerile. With regard to lakes, indeed, the taste is not solely one of education. There is a charm in the lake of Wales and Scotland which ours have not. A contrast is offered to the mind between those hoary mountains and the handful of sweet waters which they hold apart from the surrounding sea. In pronouncing one of his own lakes an insanity and a puerility, the American simply insists, however, that he had never received from it an impression such as he had received from other natural objects. "It is a pretty accident," he said, "by which people may enjoy hill and inland air, and at the same time have something to paddle on. By all means let us have the lake. How greatly would our opportunities for amusing ourselves be curtailed if we did not have one. We bathe in it; we fish in it, and in the marsh below there is a snipe or two which we may now and then have a shot at. We may row and sail upon it. In short, the lake, though an accident, and I insist, an anomaly, is a fortunate one. Moreover, it is pretty. These clear cool moorings, how the myriad ripples of its pure basin glitter at the foot of the green wooded hills! But, nevertheless, it gives me no profound impressions, such as I get from a river, which is a natural feature of the scenery of this mountain country." This critic meant that while he had been strongly affected and delighted by certain landscapes, the sight of a lake had been never more than pleasing to him. The reader whose boyhood has been passed upon the banks of the smaller lakes of Western New-York will, no doubt, think differently.

We say that it is use and habit which are to explain the preferences of men for special kinds of scenery. It is not the exceptional and extraordinary in nature which affects us: it is rather that which we have seen often and know best. Why is it that our eye at sunset turns this evening to the same road we traversed yesterday? Why is it that the same line of hills, when we have once found the point of view which gives them harmony, continues day after day to attract and hold us? Certain it is that custom is a far greater element of delight in scenery than novelty. We love the scenes among which we were born, and again we love the scenes which first opened to us most strongly the power of nature. It is possibly true that such likings may be transmitted in the blood, and be received by the descendants of sires whose homes were by the sea or on the mountains. There are in this country, within a comparatively small space, very dissimilar kinds of scenery. There are changes from North to South, and from East to West. These variations are made more distinct by the sublime vastitudes of our climate. In New-England, from the very broken character of the country, we have a region full of nooks, each with a brook, and each about big enough to contain and shut in from the world a college tutor and his sweetheart. The mountains of Vermont and New-Hampshire have the hoary, aged aspect of the North. The slopes of the Alleghany as they appear in Virginia and Pennsylvania have the softer, deeper verdure which belongs to a climate more mild and a soil more liberal. The occupations to which the nature of the various regions compel the industry of men of themselves modify the landscape. Parts of New-England and many regions of the other States are grazing rather than farming regions. The green and rocky earth, with orchards upon the hillsides, and the highest eminences covered with the brush and the forest, can hardly show a single field of grain. From such a country how great the change to a landscape like the Cove Valley of Pennsylvania! There, in a great plain twelve miles across and surrounded by a circle of blue mountains, one vast harvest-field waves in the middle sun. The man whose youth has been passed in the Valley of the Mississippi will remember with the most wonder the woodlands of his native country. They are unlike any which are seen in the East, because of the absence of underbrush. Those glades, sown not too thickly with the trunks of mighty trees, the blue grass, unchoked except by the May-apple and the mushroom, recall that fabled time when the world was happy and still knew of gods and goddesses. The depths of the blue grass would have presented indeed a tender carpet to the foot of Diana.

We are glad to see that poets who were Hoosier and Buckeye boys twenty years ago have not forgotten the pawpaw and the May-apple. In our widely-various climates and descriptions of scenery we have, at least, one inevitable source of diversitv. We, who are moving so plainly toward the vast homogeneous democracy of the future, should value this.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The Republicans of the Fifth District of Virginia have nominated D. Sheffy Lewis of Danville, son of Hon. J. F. Lewis, for Congress. The Republican Convention of the Eighteenth Congressional District at Plattsburgh last week nominated Hon. Andrew Williams by acclamation for reelection.

The Boston Journal says that the number of Democrats in Massachusetts who would vote for Mr. Adams, and who do not hesitate to say so, is rapidly increasing.

Over two hundred Hayes and Wheeler Clubs and 180 committees for torch-light parades have been organized in Massachusetts already. And they are well distributed as to locality.

Tilden's Albany Argus has already got far enough in sympathy with the "solid South" to be able to say: "The 'ex-rebels' are not all on one side. The meanest of them are Republicans."

The Rochester Express says that a colored "reformer" who spoke in behalf of Tilden in his City last week first came into public notice in Rochester, where he resides, as a burglar, by breaking into a store.

Gen. George Maney announces that he is a candidate for Governor of Tennessee, and says that he is sincerely devoted to the National Union, and entirely reconciled to all legitimate results of the late civil war.

Congressman Seelye expressed the opinion in a recent speech at a Massachusetts agricultural fair that he had seen more corruption now than ever before, and the press is throwing more light on official acts than ever before.

A Southern paper represents Gov. Chamberlain of South Carolina as saying that he feels confident of his re-election by 25,000 majority. Also, that he thinks the civil power will be sufficient to preserve order throughout the State on the day of the election.

A correspondent of the Charleston (S. C.) News calls upon the whites to refuse to patronize any butcher who does not bring over his stall the flag of Tilden and Hampton. He says: "The cards are on our hands, let us play them." And he signs his communication "Reform."

Congressman Erasmus Wells has accepted the nomination tendered him by his party of the Democratic Convention in the Second District of Missouri. So he and A. W. Slattery are both renouncing, each claiming to be the only genuine, regular, and reliable Democratic candidate.

The New Orleans Republican says that the Democrats of Louisiana have pledged themselves to peace and good behavior, and it predicts that, with perfect freedom for every man in the State, vote casting as to the right property, there will be a Republican majority for Hayes and Packard of from twenty thousand to twenty-five thousand.

Some of the Republicans in Orleans County are dissatisfied with the action of the Republican Congressional Convention. Their delegates made a formal claim for the location of the candidate, and voted steadily for Mr. E. L. Pitts, but their claim was denied by Monroe County, and the Orleans delegates refused to accede to the nomination made by the convention.

The Staunton Valley Virginian says of J. Randolph Tucker: "He is the William L. Yancy of the South, and will preach to you the Union under the Federal Constitution" with its "cherished principles restored to their original vigor and integrity, while the very demons who prowl in the leaden fog of the future, the bare thought of which should make the stoutest heart shrink back."

Some of the Southern politicians are credited with a willingness to trade votes in behalf of their State candidates, especially in Louisiana and South Carolina, being equally active in the support of the nominees of Tilden on the national ticket, but very earnest for the election of their candidates for Governor. Indeed, so far as national politics go, they prefer that the war issues should remain settled, as they would be by the election of G. V. Hayes.

Gen. Thomas Ewing is reported to have talked upon freely with a political friend on board an Ohio River steamer. He said that he had been overboard to say that he would not be a Democrat, but a fatal mistake in not consulting the campaign of the greenback platform; that success for them in Ohio and Indiana is now hopeless, and that Tilden is "a decent and a fraud," whom the people of the North will not tolerate. This is interesting, but it must be remembered that it does not come in the most satisfactory way possible.

PLACEMENTS

PSYDANCING ACADEMY, NO. 361
St., will open for the season,
Oct. 3, for adults.
Oct. 7, for children.
Classes are centrally located and easy of access
to New York, Brooklyn, and other ad-
The first lessons can be taken privately
charge from class prices.

ROBYN DANCE DANCING SCHOOL
130 E. 10th St. No. 631 5TH AV.
Classes start on SATURDAY, Oct. 7.
Classes send for circular.

WALKERS SCHOOL FOR DANCING,
STATE, CORNER COURT ST., BROOK-
lyn. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for

all cases is unperfected, the confidential nature of

CORNER WALL AND BROAD STS.,
NEW-YORK, SEPT. 28, 1874.
**LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAIL-
ROAD CONSOLIDATED MORNING BONDS.**
Coupons from above bonds due Oct. 1, prox., will be
paid upon presentation at our office on and after that
date.
LESLIE, MORGAN & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.
WALLACK'S.
MR. LESTER WALLACK.....Proprietor and M
 In commencing the
FALL AND WINTER SEASON,
 ON **TUESDAY, OCT. 3,**
MR. WALLACK begs to draw notice
 to the production of
A NEW COMEDY,
 in three acts,
 entitled
FORBIDDEN FRU
 written expressly for this theatre.

The play will be produced with most complete accessories as to

MUSIC, SCENERY, AND APPOINTMENTS, which will

ENTIRELY NEW.

CHARACTERS:

Mr. Sergeant Bustle, leading Constable in the great Brighton case..... Mr. HARRY BE

Mr. Carlo Lowe, Junior Constable..... Mr. H. J. MON

Lord Derringer, Royal Attorney..... Mr. E. A. C

Donald, Lawyer's Clerk..... Mr. W. HE

Swallowback, a Head Waiter..... Mr. J. SU

Victor, a Waiter..... Mr. W. ET

Joseph..... Mr. LE

James..... Mr. LE

Whistler, G. Conductor?

Crowl, a cabman.....	Mr. T. W.
Mrs. Cato Dove.....	Miss ADA
Mrs. Sargent.....	MAK
The Great Zulu.....	
circus, Genl. of the Ring and	
Princess of the Trapeze.....	Miss EFFIE GIL
Miss Julia Cripps.....	Miss BLA

SCENE, LONDON.—TIME, PRESENT.

ACT I.—TEMPTATION!—AFTERNOON.

LAW CHAMBERS OF MR. CATO DOVE IN THE
 FILE—How Mr. Cato Dove, weary of happy
 home and contented life, is tempted abroad, is
 led to make a night of it.

ACT III—CONTRAST—EVENING.
REFRESHMENT ROOM OF MIDLAND RAILWAY STATION.

How Mr. Dove begins making a night of it.

ACT III—DISSIPATION—MIDNIGHT.
ROOMS No. 4 AND No. 9 IN THE HOTEL A.

MORVE—How Mr. Dove made a night of it, and sort of mist Mr. Dove made.

Incidental music composed by Mr. Thos. Baker.

Due notice will be given of the first appearance of JOHN GILBERT, Mr. C. A. STEVENSON, Mr. HOLLAND, Mrs. JOHN SEPTON, MISS ROSE and MISS JOSEPHINE BAKER, and Miss KATE BART.

BOX-OFFICE OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO 4 P. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

CHARLES F. ARNOLD. Lessee and M.
BENJAMIN BIERWOOD. D.
The third week of the season. The season.
THE BRIGIT OF THE BEAUTIFUL, THE BEWILD.
BABA.
BABA.
BABA.
Time Table.

ORIGINAL OVERTURE. "BABA" (Maretzek).
PROLOGUE.

FIRST ACT.
AMORET AND HAEA'S TOPICAL DIRT
GRASS ALLELUI, "LA SULTANA"
THE PREMIERE MILLE, MENZEL
THE TRANSPARENT BATH.
THE PERSON.
BABA'S SONG.
THE TRIO.
THE SILVER GOLD, AND EMERALD GROTTOS
FAUTE, "LES AMOUR DES DIABLES"
THE MENZELIS.
SECOND ACT.
THE FIELD OF NEMOUBOES
THE GREAT ORIENTAL AMAZON MARCH
AMORET'S TROUPEADOUR'S SONG.

THE MARVELOUS TRANSFORMATION OF THE
 THIRPONS OF SEASIDE, THE LITTLE FAIRY PALACE
 INVENTED BY MR. BENEFIT SHERWOOD.

THIRD ACT.

THE CREMBLING PALACE.

QUINTET.

FINALE.

GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE (invented by
 Benjamin Sherwood, the Great Deveraux)
 THE REVELS OF THE ROSES.

CURTAIN.

EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

BOX OFFICE OPEN DAILY.

THIRD RUN, MONDAY, 11th AT 7.30.

THE EDWIN FORREST HOME.—The meeting of the Trustees held at Springfield, Thursday, Sept. 7, 1876, it was resolved that on Monday, the 21 of October, 1876, the above institution will be opened.

In accordance with the will of Edwin Forrest, said institution shall be for the support and maintenance of actors and actresses, decayed by age, disabled by infirmity, widows, if natives of the United States, shall have served at least five years in the theatrical profession; and if of foreign birth, shall have served at least ten years.

three years next previous to the application have been in the United States."

Applicant is writing for admission to the Home of the Aged, 100 West 10th St., New York City.

COMMITTEE ON APPLICATIONS:

JAMES OAKES,
No. 49 Long Ward, Brooklyn,
JAMES LAWSON,
Yorkers, New-York,
DANIEL DOUGHERTY,
No. 717 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

GILMORE'S GARDEN. LAST

Madison and 4th aves., 26th and 27th sts.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, OCT. 2.

DL.	THE LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.	
Idy.	Repetition of the magnificent	
Idy.	JUBILEE CENTENNIAL PROGRAMME	
nts	given Saturday evening for the benefit of Mr. GILMORE	
tion	with all the elaborate details and accessories.	
AY.	Mme. EUGENIE PAPPENHEIM.	
\$1.	Miss LILLIAN B. NORTON.	
\$1.	Mr. J. LEVY.	
	Mr. M. ARBU.	
	THE NEW-YORK CHORAL UNION,	
	YOUNG AMERICAN LADS.	
	Mr. P. S. GILMORE	
	AND HIS FAMOUS MILITARY BAND.	
50 CENTS.	ADMISSION.	50 CENTS.

CHICKERING HALL.
THE CITY LECTURE COURSE.
American Literary Bureau, Managers.
MONDAY EVENINGS.
Oct. 9, John B. Goug.
OCT. 10—BAYARD TAYLOR.
OCT. 12—MRS. J. REGULAR Tupper.
OCT. 13—THEODORE TILTON.
NOV. 13—COL. JOHN W. FORNEY.
NOV. 20—REV. R. S. STOKES, D. D.
COURSE TICKETS, with covered seat, \$2.
POMP'S Music Store, No. 39 Union square, No.

reserved for single nights. This course will be in the Brooklyn Academy, Tuesday evenings. **at CHANDLERS.**

PARK THEATRE.
THIRD WEEK
of
Marsden's original American play,
CLOUDS,
CLOUDS,
CLOUDS,
NO. 3.
Another native success to "Sellers" and "M Dollar," received notice with
ENTRUSIASM and
DELL
EVERY EVENING, S. SATURDAY MATINEES.

NEW-YORK CENTENNIAL
LOAN EXHIBITION
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN AND THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.
NOW OPEN BOTH DAY AND EVENING
PARISIAN VARIETIES. 10th st. & Broadway.
Immense bill, everything entirely new.
Lively, Rich, Rare, and Kew. 1st Floor.
For better or worse, the new ones, French da
Miss R. Fielding's last exciting dance le spi
entitled Searching for Spice, or A Slice From
the

BRIGHT NEW MUSIC.

"Eileen Alluna," song, Thomas, 50 cents. "Alluna," waltz, arranged by Borg, 40 cents; "Alluna," step by Fiegand, 40 cents. "The Little Girl," song, three parts, song, Bradford, 60 cents. "Good-Night My Sweet," Eastford, 40 cents. "American Team," march and polka, Oprell, each 40 cents. "The Good-Bye Song," song, 40 cents. "The People's triumph march played by Gilmore," 80 cents. "Tambourine and Cascarina," Fishman, 60 cents. Copies mailed. WILLIAMSON & CO., 70 N. WABASH ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. THIS DAY. Admission 15 cts
Matinee at 2. Admission 10 cts
Evening at 8.
AUGUSTIN DALY'S GREAT PLAY,
A FLASH OF LIGHTNING.

THE TURF.
AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.
FALL MEETING, 1876,
AT JEROME PARK,
Sept. 30, Oct. 3, 5, 7, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30.
Races commence each day punctually at 1:30 P. M.

A. BELMONT, President
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RACES.
JEROME PARK RACES.
OCT. 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.
Special training with reserved cars for ladies.
Leave Grand Central Depot on race days at 12:05
and 1:30 p. m., returning after the races. For reg-
ular service time-table.
Fourth av. cars run direct to depot.
Excursion tickets, 40 cents.
C. M. MISSELL, Superintendent.
ICE-CREAM.

RUSSELL'S ICE-CREAM-BEST IN THE CITY
 At Dealers and churches, 25 cents per quart. See
 attention to retail town orders. No. 12 Biolo House.

COAL AND WOOD.

COAL AT REDUCED PRICES.—LOCAL
 Mountain nut, \$4.50; Locust Mountain, grey, \$4.
 Locust Mountain, white, \$5.50; Lehigh, red, white, \$5.
 and oak nut, \$5; red ash, grey, \$5.50; Lehigh
 English, canal, \$18. Appl. at \$13 Bowry, 512 Broad-
 st., 21, Greene st., 164, Leroy st. — JACOB WARR.

TAMMANY AND THE BALLOT.

PACKING THE CENSUS WITH FRAUD.
HOW TAMMANY PROPOSED TO CAPTURE NEW-YORK STATE FOR ALL TIME—FORTY THOUSAND ALIENS PUT DOWN AS VOTERS—WHY TILDEN WANTS TO GET RID OF UNITED STATES SUPERVISORS.

One of the most audacious attempts of the Democratic leaders to secure and entrench their party in New-York State beyond any probable overthrow was undertaken in the census of 1875, and the greater part of the work was done in this City. It is many years that half a century since the usurpations Tammany leaders began their assaults upon honest voting, and down to the present day those assaults have been kept up. Was there ever an attempt to determine who were and who were not voters that did not encounter the opposition of the Democratic Party? Was there ever an attempt to determine who were and who were not voters that did not encounter the opposition of the Democratic Party? Was there ever an attempt to determine who were and who were not voters that did not encounter the opposition of the Democratic Party?

The census returns more than double the number of voters registered:—

Wards.	Native Voters.	Foreign Voters.	Total.
I.	1,145	349	1,494
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The New York Times

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 3, 1876.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

GEN. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
OF NEW-YORK.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—(Italian Opera).
Elle, Palmieri, Mlle. Debono, Mr. Gotsche.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—(Forsythe's Play).—Mr. J. Monaghan, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Ada Dyer, Miss Elsie Gervin.

VINTH AVENUE THEATRE.—(Lips).—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Amy Rawlett, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—(The Two Orphans).—Mr. C. Thorne, Jr., Mr. J. O'Neill, Miss Kate Claxton, Miss Sara Jewett.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—(Nardanello).—Mr. F. C. Bange, Mrs. Agnes Booth, Mr. Ballew and Chorus.

FARE THEATRE.—(Lips).—Mr. W. J. Conwell, Mr. J. B. Folk, Miss Rose Wood, Miss Ida J. Clark.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—(Sara).—Mr. W. A. Crane, Mr. V. C. Howard and Georgia Minnie.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—(Uncle Tom's Cabin).—Mrs. G. C. Howard and Georgia Minnie.

WOODS' MUSEUM.—(Dramatic Performance).—(Various).—(Various).—(Various).

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—(Grand Novelty and Variety Entertainment).

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—(Annual Exhibition of Art, Science, and Mechanics).

CHICKERING HALL.—(Magic and Leokadein).—(Commander Casanova).

THEATRE COMIQUE.—(Variety Entertainment).—(Messrs. Harrison and Lint).

KELLY & LEON'S HALL.—(Minstrelsy and Comicalities).

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—(Minstrelsy, Farces, and Musical Comicalities).

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—(Vaudeville and Novelty Entertainment).

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The New-York Times is the best family paper published, it contains the latest news and correspondence, free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The dramatical announcements of quacks and medical pretenses, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of The Times on any terms.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

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The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition, \$10.

The Sunday Edition, per annum, \$2.

The New-York Times, per annum, \$12.

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ally those who have found profit in using his cunningly-devised charters and the very elastic railroad laws which he drafted. A good many people who are not running for the Presidency have grown rich by methods which they never suspected to be disreputable till these methods were pronounced by honest men to be fatal to Mr. Tilden's eligibility to the highest office in the land. Naturally enough these partners of the railroad wrecker and tax-grabber are not particularly communicative, and the array of legal evidence demanded by the Tilden apologists has been prepared under all the disadvantages incident to the reticence of those most conversant with the facts.

We present to-day proofs, drawn from official sources, of the issue of five millions and a quarter of shipplaster currency by the Lake Superior mining companies in which Mr. TILDEN is interested. This constituted a double swindle, from which the laboring men employed in and around the mines were the chief sufferers, and under which the public Treasury of the United States was defrauded out of large sums of money. The entire tax chargeable on the spurious bank notes issued by the mining companies of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan amounted to \$1,023,657, and but a very small proportion of this was ever paid. The idea of the shipplaster currency emanated from the fertile brain of Mr. TILDEN, and to him also was doubtless due the conception of the law of 1875, under which the obligations of the companies to the Government were compromised for a nominal fine. It will be observed that the person selected to "refute" the charges made under this head was Mr. PETER WHITE, TILDEN's partner and brother Director in the Michigan Iron Company and other concerns, and that his "answer" is about as satisfactory as that of his former clerk, Mr. SINNOTT, to the charges of perjury and fraud, or of Mr. P. H. WATSON, late of the Erie Railway, and Mr. MANTON MARBLE, late of the *World*, to the charges of disloyalty during the war. It is unfortunate that most of those who undertake the defense of Mr. TILDEN themselves require to be defended.

The facts given in regard to the Michigan "shipplaster" issues show how readily Mr. TILDEN, as an employer of labor, lent himself to the most vicious form of inflation, and to the most unprincipled fashion of swindling working men. They throw, incidentally, some light on the growth of his income. In 1864, for example, we find Mr. TILDEN entered as proprietor of 18,000 shares, being 93 per cent. of the entire stock of the Iron Cliffs Mining Company. These shares were worth \$35 each, and their par value was, therefore, \$637,500. In addition to this, he owned, and we believe still owns, the largest proportion of the New-York Mine, besides being for some time a stockholder in the Michigan Iron Company. A Mr. PALMER, of Pontiac, who attempts a rather damaging "defense" of the Democratic candidate, denies that Mr. TILDEN could have received an annual profit of \$50,000 from one or both of his Lake Superior mines. In fact, Mr. PALMER thinks that if Gov. TILDEN received up to 1872 all he expended upon his two iron mines on Lake Superior, he has been more fortunate than his neighbors. If Mr. PALMER means that Mr. TILDEN took out of his mining property in eight years all the capital he ever put in it, he concedes as much as we have ever claimed. If he means that these mines simply paid expenses, the question remains unanswered of where Mr. TILDEN got the money with which to purchase them. He never became one of the one hundred great capitalists who, according to Mr. PALMER, built up mining industries yielding an annual product of ten millions, on an income of \$7,500, and yet that is the average income to which he made affidavit in 1862 and 1863.

The statement regarding the POTTIER & STRYUMS case, dragged into publicity by the *Tribune* the other day, is valuable chiefly as an illustration of how capable is the mercenary lawyer who made his millions out of the ruin of railroad stockholders of making his hundreds by keeping tradesmen out of their dues. People who saw nothing to condemn in Mr. TILDEN's defense to the suit of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute stockholders will probably find nothing immoral in his taking advantage of the Statute of Limitations to evade the payment of a bill for furniture. But ordinary persons who think it necessary to pay their debts at whatever sacrifice, will not regard the Tilden theory of pecuniary obligation as worthy of a man who challenges attention to the elevation of his character and the purity of his motives. The reflective reader may find in the two chapters from Mr. TILDEN's history presented to-day instructive illustrations of that Tweed-like form of avarice which, according to the *World*, had the plastic adaptation to circumstances which distinguishes the elephant's trunk—picking up with equal facility pennies in the Bowersy and dollars in Broadway.

It is charitable to suppose that the *Troy Press* file from sheer stupidity when it attributes to the correspondence of THE TIMES a letter we published the other day signed "Payson" relating to affairs in South Carolina. That letter was addressed to the editor of the *Charleston News and Courier*, from whose columns we copied it, with an introductory remark by that journal which attested its genuineness. The letter, as our readers may remember, embodied certain resolutions alleged to have been adopted by some of WARD HAMPTON's supporters, the burden of them being the declaration of a purpose not to rent house or land, not to buy from or sell to, not to lend to or assist in any manner, "any Radical leader, or any member of his family." If the *Troy* editor desires further information with regard to this monstrous device for crushing Republicanism among the negroes, he must seek it from the *News and Courier*. The skepticism he expresses is, however, altogether unnecessary, since the resolutions, infamous as they are, commend themselves to his judgment as a legitimate method of influencing votes. When an employer, the *Troy Press* says, "discovers that the man in his employ works against his interest" by voting for his political opponent, "he has a perfect right to ship him." There's Democratic liberty for you! An employer has a right to

the vote as well as the labor of the man he employs! In South Carolina this idea is not out of place. It is in keeping with the Democratic tactics generally. In the latitude of Troy, however, we doubt if it could be successfully or safely applied.

GOV. HENDRICKS ON THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

The Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency has given us his version of the Southern question. It is a pro-Southern version, of course, and is remarkable for nothing but its sublime indifference to truth. It has the merit, however, of being contradictory on essential points, so that to explode one allegation we have only to draw data from another, and by thus putting HENDRICKS against HENDRICKS demolish his whole case.

In the first place, he asserts that in all but two of the Southern States—South Carolina and Louisiana—there are order and liberty and absolute safety for life and property, whether of the whites or blacks. In the next place, he protests, in the name of the South, against an alleged denial of the right of self-government as the sole and prolific cause of danger and difficulty; the transfer of power from the Republicans to the Democrats in the States in which it has occurred being ascribed to "the providence of God," and not in any manner to the operation of laws enacted at Washington. The two positions are obviously incompatible. If there is perfect order throughout the South, save in two States, and if this order is the consequence of the local governments being in Democratic hands, it is clear that the outcry against Federal interference is in the main groundless. The transfer of the State Governments from the party in harmony with the Federal Administration to the party opposed to it is the best possible proof that the interference, the dictation, the tyranny which Mr. HENDRICKS and the Democracy denounce, has no foundation in fact. Mr. HENDRICKS, therefore, asserts too much to impose upon the credulity of any but a Democratic audience.

His two propositions, self-contradictory though they be, are worth looking at a little more in detail as specimens of the audacity to which Democratic misstatements have attained. "There is no strife," Mr. HENDRICKS says, "in the Southern States, except in two States—no bloodshed to-day in any of the Southern States, except in South Carolina and Louisiana." Gathering confidence as he spoke, he assured his audience that not for a year has there been a negro killed because of politics in any Southern State controlled by the Democrats; that Mississippi was, by the mere accession of the Democrats to the power, converted from a pandemonium into a paradise; that wherever the Democrats rule there are peace and prosperity, while in the two States controlled by the Republicans there are anarchy and bloodshed. Concede for a moment that the case is as here stated, and what is the inference? Simply that the blacks, with their white Republican friends, being defeated in an election, submit to authority, and interpose no obstacle to the administration of the laws. On the other hand, that the white Democrats, being a minority in South Carolina and Louisiana, refuse to respect the authority of the Government, defy the law, and propose by organized and armed force to break down the majority and to acquire absolute local power. That is the difference between the white Democrats and the black Republicans, and it is characteristic of one of the fundamental differences between the parties generally. Mr. HENDRICKS illustrates it still further in another part of his speech. "Did you know the fact," he asks, "that in Louisiana, to-day, the Governor maintains his position in his office by being surrounded by United States troops? Did you know they say he is not safe to go upon the streets, to go abroad?" The obvious answer to his inquiry is, that the Governor can be exposed to danger only from his Democratic adversaries, who, though a minority in the State, claim the right to rule, and have never scrupled to commit murder if they could thereby rid themselves of a troublesome opponent. Their violence and criminality are, indeed, equaled only by their bad faith. They disregarded the conditions of a compromise whose equity they were obliged to concede, and they have kept the State in a condition bordering upon anarchy rather than seek by lawful means to correct abuses of which they complain.

What limit, however, can be put to the mendacity of a man who, on a public platform, dared—not to ignore—but to deny notorious facts with regard to the prevalence of atrocious crimes and the methods employed to acquire and retain power in States now governed by the Democrats? We have seen to what lengths partisanship will impel a man in many respects so estimable as Mr. BAYARD, when the proceedings of his party in Mississippi are in dispute. But even he has not ventured to present a proposition quite so broad as that for which Mr. HENDRICKS is responsible. The latter states what he must have known to be untrue. We may drop disputed cases of outrage in Mississippi, Arkansas, and Alabama, and sufficient remain to cover the Democratic cause in these States with ineradicable infamy. There is in each of these States a bona fide majority of Republican electors. How has that majority been overcome? By systematized coercion and intimidation in Alabama; by intimidation, violence, and fraud in Mississippi. The power thus acquired by the Democrats cannot be retained without the continuance of these methods. The result we see in Mississippi, where local Democratic authority permits the suppression of free speech and makes no attempt to check the terrorism which is employed to frighten colored voters into the practical surrender of the franchise or to compel them to join the men who persecute and oppress them. And what has Mr. HENDRICKS to say about Texas? There the Democrats are complete masters of the field. They have nothing to complain of. Their State suffered little during the war, and has since had many substantial advantages on its side. And yet there is no State or Territory in the Union so utterly disorganized and lawless—none in the South in which the proscription of Republicans is carried

on so mercilessly or in which assassination for political causes occurs so frequently.

The pretense that the South is denied by the Republican Party the right of self-government is too shallow to deceive any but the most stupid. The revolution which Mr. HENDRICKS declares has been effected in all but two of the Southern States would surely have been impossible had they not been masters of their own affairs. It is because the Federal Government stood aloof that the white minority in several of the States were enabled, by their superior wealth, by their command of arms, and by their greater facilities for organization, to give effect to their scheme for overriding the will of the less favored majority. The theory on which they have acted is that to which Mr. HENDRICKS adheres. He and they hold this doctrine in common—that black Republicans have no rights which white Democrats are bound to respect; that self-government means government by the whites, whether they be a majority or a minority in any constituency; and that neither law nor morality shall be allowed to retard the working of their plans.

THE CAMPAIGN OF "AGGRESSION."

Mr. TILDEN's "aggressive campaign" gets on finely, perhaps we might say superfluently, as our remark is suggested by a speech of Mr. CLARKSON N. POTTER, and that adverb applies as a matter of course to anything which the ex-Representative from Westchester may choose to do in politics or elsewhere. Mr. POTTER went up to Albany last week, and on Friday evening made a speech, which is his first contribution, we believe, to the "aggressive" movement of the Democracy. Since he put his "hypothesized case" to the House of Representatives, Mr. POTTER has not been so prominent in politics as some people, probably including himself, would like to see him. He emerged from his involuntary obscurity for a short time at Saratoga, but was unfortunately not allowed to fall into the hands of Mr. JOHN KELLY, and to be presented by that gentleman as a first-class specimen of a "born Democrat," and the consequences were not pleasing to either of the parties to the transaction. It was found necessary to make a sacrifice of Mr. POTTER to Mr. TILDEN's resolve to put none but renegade Republicans on guard. It is said that when the convention adjourned the second time, one of Mr. POTTER's friends, after scanning the list of nominations very closely for some time, finally exclaimed, with the customary expletive, "We have done pretty well; we've got one Democrat on the ticket." He has since discovered, to his chagrin, that the "Democrat" referred to entered political life as a "Know-nothing."

Under all the circumstances, it is not singular that Mr. POTTER's aggressiveness should be of a very apologetic character. He began by explaining why the people who wanted a Democrat nominated at Saratoga should be satisfied with Mr. ROBINSON. His reasoning on this subject was charming and refined, as might have been expected. Mr. ROBINSON was originally a Democrat of the Jackson school and was now a Democrat of the modern school, who sustained the party not because of the principles it avows, but because it professed to have abjured all that it ever held. It is true, Mr. ROBINSON had differed with the Democracy on the question of slavery and on the question of secession, but as Mr. ROBINSON was right and the Democracy was wrong, perhaps it would be as well not to say too much on that point. Mr. ROBINSON had come within the range of certain attractions, and had wandered from the ordinary Democratic orbit; but he had got around now to where, if Democrats could not forego all exception to him, they could at least give him their support. Perhaps it would have been better if the Democratic Party had not acted in the way they did about the Constitution—if they had made it easier for men like Mr. ROBINSON to act with them. But, however that might be, there was Mr. ROBINSON (and not Mr. POTTER) at the head of the ticket, and the speaker was willing to make the best of it.

Proceeding in this intensely "aggressive" strain, Mr. POTTER took up the national campaign. He had not a word to say against Gov. HAYES. No one has. He believed him to be an "estimable gentleman." But when Gov. HAYES promised a civil service reform "by appointing men to office without reference to their political views," he must object. It was impossible. "The cure for the evil of our civil service," said Mr. POTTER, "is to cease leaving offices to be spoiled." Subordinate clerks ought to hold for good behavior. Perhaps Mr. POTTER sees some difference between his method and Gov. HAYES'. The only difference we see is, that Gov. HAYES proposes, if elected, to do of his own motion what Mr. POTTER thinks the law ought to require. Gov. HAYES' plan is distinct, practical, and consistent with the powers of the President's office. Mr. POTTER's is vague, and involves radical and tedious changes in legislation. The latter, however, is more acceptable to the Democratic mind, because until the changes are made in the law, the true doctrine prevails that "to the victors belong the spoils." "And pray," says Mr. POTTER, "to whom do the spoils belong if not to the victor. Surely not to the vanquished." Thus we see how admirably Mr. POTTER runs with the hare of reform and stays with the hounds of office-seeking.

Mr. POTTER also took up Mr. TILDEN's case in a manner quite as "aggressive" as that of the remainder of his speech. He enumerated the charges against the Governor. It had been said that he "was not honest;" that he was "a sham reformer;" that he was "mean, sordid, avaricious;" that he was "morose, selfish, heartless;" that he was "Bigelowized," and "has about him a kitchen cabinet of young, reckless, and greedy adventurers;" that "he was no politician," and so on. This, as any one can see, is a fine way of attacking the Republican party, and shows how free and confident the Democratic leaders feel in the present canvass, and how little time or strength they have to give to defensive tactics. It is to be noted, that in Mr. POTTER's recital of what was said about Mr. TILDEN, he nowhere accuses any one of believing the Governor to be "an estimable gentleman," nor does he intimate any such opinion on his own part. The most he can say is that his

own little daughter is very intimate with Mr. TILDEN's great niece and insists that Mr. TILDEN is uniformly kind and cordial and gentle, and in any case, "however it may be at his end of the White House, at the end where the Mrs. PRITON, senior and junior, will reside, you will be sure to find everything kindly and hospitable and attractive." This assurance, conveyed to a crowd of average Albany Democrats, is a beautiful specimen of Mr. POTTER's exquisite tact and sense of appropriateness. Mr. TILDEN may be a sulky old curmudgeon, but the ladies of his house are "attractive." What more could a "Swallow-tail" say to an assembly of "Short-hairs?"

On the question of Mr. TILDEN's being "Bigelowized," and having "about him a kitchen cabinet of young, reckless, and greedy adventurers," Mr. POTTER speaks with characteristic frankness. "Suppose it is so," he says, "we do not select a tree for the mast of a great ship by the lichens on the bark or the vines that cling around its trunk." Quite true, Mr. POTTER, we do not. We try to get one without parasites of any kind. But perhaps Mr. POTTER was thinking more of revenge than of logic when he made this remark. BIGELOW was "vine," clinging around Mr. TILDEN's roots! DONSWHIRE was "lichen" on the Governor's bark! This is aggressive indeed.

AN UNHAPPY PRINCE.

There is no humane man who can contemplate without pity the sorrows of Prince MILAN. Unfortunately his lot is cast in a country so full of unpronounceable towns that few people have had the patience to try to understand his perplexities. And yet if there ever was an object that ought to enlist the active sympathy of the Children's Aid Society, or of other organizations of a purely charitable nature, that object is MILAN, Prince of Servia.

A few months since, Prince MILAN was quietly engaged in the duties of his calling, when he became interested in watching the lively little war which the Herzegovinians were prosecuting against the Turks, and decided that he would like to amuse himself in the same way. The Prince of Montenegro was of a like way of thinking, and the two collected their several armies, and mounted to the Turks that they were ready to beat them on the field of battle. If the Turks had been willing to be beaten, all would have been well, but Prince MILAN's first mistake was in assuming that half-civilized Mohammedans would have the courtesy to allow him to beat them. When the Servians, under the command of a native General, who will appear more probable if we call him "Smith" than he would if mentioned by his own preposterous Servian name, marched out to meet the Turks under Brown Pasha, near the town of, let us say, Robinsonville, the Turks ought to have fired a few cartridges in the air and fled precipitately. If they had done this, Prince MILAN would have been perfectly satisfied, and would probably have given everybody a large nickel-plated medal, and ordered some clever minister who knew how to write to draw up an eloquent treaty of peace. But the rude Turks did nothing of the sort. On the contrary, they thrashed Gen. Smith soundly, captured Robinsonville, and threatened the neighboring towns of Plattsburg and Chatham-Four-Corners. Of course, Prince MILAN felt that this was not fair, but inasmuch as the Turks insisted upon carrying on the war in a rough and dangerous way, he found it necessary to ask some one to help him out of his difficulty.

Neither Austria nor Prussia would consent to come into Servia and drive the Turks home merely out of kindness to Prince MILAN; but a number of large Russians came to him and said, in substance, that if he would lend them his Army they would soon teach the Turks a lesson in the properties of war. So Prince MILAN, replying that he did not feel quite well, and that they might take his Army if they would be very careful of it, went home to his palace, and left the Russians to finish the war. In spite of the Russians' request that the Turks would consider themselves beaten, these ill-bred Mohammedans not only sneeringly remarked "Bismillah!"—a Turkish expression signifying "Don't you wish we would?"—but they actually proceeded to beat Smithski, Brownski, and all the rest of the Russian Generals, besides capturing a large quantity of fresh towns, which, for the convenience of the reader who wishes to consult a map of Servia and understand the exact locality of the struggle, we may call West Alexandria, Galveston, and Bangor. Of course, these towns are called by other names in the Servian newspapers, but people who will deliberately live in towns consisting exclusively of consonants, do not deserve to have their views of nomenclature treated with any consideration whatever.

When matters reached this point Prince MILAN decided to make peace, but to his horror the large Russians to whom he had confidently lent his Army, informed him that having got possession of the Army they intended to keep it and to fight just as long as they thought proper. Here was a nice situation for a young Prince. He could win neither glory nor new provinces, and was compelled to sit quietly in the house while a quantity of impudent Russians used his Army to fight for their own amusement, knowing that he would have to pay for anything that was broken.

But the worst was yet to come. One day the most objectionable of the Russian Generals, after having been defeated and driven beyond the line of the Mohawk—or river to that effect—suddenly proclaimed Prince MILAN King of Servia. The unhappy Prince was instantly informed by Austria and Prussia that if he intended to be a King they would wash their hands of him then and there. This was promptly represented to Gen. Smithski, and he was begged to recall his unwelcome proclamation. He declined to do so. He said that his personal friends preferred that he should command the army of a King rather than that of a Prince, and that while he regretted to put Prince MILAN to any inconvenience, a proper regard for the wishes of his own friends would compel him to adhere to his proclamation. As he would neither recall the proclamation nor return the Army to its lawful owner, Prince MILAN was made a King in spite of himself, and he is thus involved in trouble with Austria and Prussia with whom he is particularly anxious to be on friendly terms.

Could anything be more and than the con-

dition of this amiable Prince? First the Turks refused to let him beat them—then the unkind Russian generals borrowed his Army and refused to return it, and now, not contented with fighting with the Turks all over his premises, the Russians have made him a King, and thus wounded the feelings of his rich and influential friends! How he is to get out of his trouble no one can foresee, but in view of his previous good character and his considerate conduct in giving himself an easily pronounceable name, he deserves the heartiest sympathy of generous men.

SPIRITUALISM ONCE MORE.

Dr. SLADE has followed the DAVENPORT brothers, "Katie King," and Mrs. FAY. His secret has been found out. Dr. E. RAY LANKESTER, the distinguished physiologist, after watching the "slate" trick for some time, came to the conclusion that while SLADE was fumbling with the slate after showing it to his visitor he wrote the pretended message from the spirits upon it. In order to test this hypothesis he took his friend Dr. DONKIN with him to SLADE's séance, when, just as the Doctor had placed the slate on the table for the spirit to write, and before the spirit's "scratching" was heard, LANKESTER snatched the slate, on which, sure enough, a message was written. As Dr. DONKIN says in his letter to the *London Times*, giving an account of the discovery of the fraud, "to anyone not predisposed to believe in spirit agency at all hazards, the result of this séance is sufficient."

On thorough-going Spiritualists this exposure will have no effect. As a well-known writer very pertinently remarks: "No one can have argued against a superstition without noticing an entire insensibility to the plainest evidence when it opposes a conviction. Usually even an exposure of imposture, or the plainest contradiction, has but a temporary effect. The staggered believer quickly recovers his old position, and snatches at some suggestion which will explain the contradiction. He may admit imposture in this particular case, but is sure there was none in the undetected cases." This is unquestionably the way in which this last case of Spiritualistic fraud will be regarded by Spiritualists. SLADE will probably be cut off from the faithful, but no one will be prepared to deny membership altogether.

The success that followed Dr. SLADE in the palming off of what seems now, after it has been exposed, a transparent trick, carries a lesson to the ordinary inquirer which he ought not to below in learning. It is a commonplace that some very hard-headed men who made the acquaintance of Spiritualism in an entirely skeptical frame of mind have ended by becoming enthusiasts in the cause. The reason of this is not far to seek. Neither their training nor their pursuits fitted them to deal with the class of phenomena presented to them. And here it should be carefully borne in mind that if there was as much reason for believing in the honesty of mediums as there is for disbelieving in it, the ordinary investigator of Spiritualistic phenomena is entirely wanting in the knowledge or dexterity to test it. A writer in the *London Spectator* on this very subject of SLADE's tricks presents a most entertaining instance of the uncritical attitude in which most persons approach Spiritualism. The writing on SLADE's slate was alleged to be done when it was turned over on a table. This writer "took a double slate, fitted with a patent spring-lock, and proposed to Dr. SLADE to place the crumb of slate-pencil with which the messages are written inside the slate, and then close the spring-lock." Dr. SLADE very naturally declined this proposition, and declared that such "test conditions" were absolutely fatal to the phenomena. One should think so. In any other affair in life the person declining such a test as this would be pronounced a fraud without further ceremony. But this writer, who appears to be a person of education, mildly remarks that SLADE's attitude does not seem a reasonable one—since Dr. LANKESTER's discovery it seems, on the contrary, the only reasonable one—and that as far as he could judge there was no room for fraud about the mode in which the writing on the slate was done. The best advice that can be given to persons who have not made a study of legendarism, ventriloquism, and kindred arts, who have not a practical acquaintance with the marvels to be worked by certain discoveries in physical science, and more especially those without knowledge of the obscure nervous phenomena which our physiologists are just beginning to study systematically, is to avoid the séance entirely. It has never profited any one who has attended it. Even if true, Spiritualism has demonstrated its theoretical barrenness, while practically it has been the most demoralizing belief ever spread in the community. But the evidence grows from day to day that when delusion it is imposture. In any case, let it and its mediums alone, and if these can not make money out of it the belief will soon die out.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Colorado, the Centennial State, holds its first election to-day. It has been remarked that Tilden's name did not appear at all in the advertisements of the Democratic mass-meeting in Albany last week. The Republicans of the First District of Mississippi have nominated Capt. James W. Lee, a Southern man and an ex-Confederate, for Congress. The Republicans of Chemung County have made their nominations for local officers, and will hold their first mass-meeting of the campaign in Elmira to-morrow.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* hears that the Democrats in Ohio are offering three votes scattering for one vote for the State. An apparatus of gals would do it.

Pennsylvanians should bear in mind the fact that it will be requisite for them to pay their State and county taxes at least thirty days before election, to be entitled to vote.

The Republicans of the Sixth District of Pennsylvania have nominated William Wood to succeed Gen. Washington L. Townsend in Congress, it being conceded that Delaware County was entitled to the nomination.

The Winona (Minn.) Republican says: "D. L. Baell having positively declined to run against Dannel for Congress, the Democratic Committee at Winona have elected E. C. Stacy, of Albert Lea, into the breach to lead the Democratic forces here in this district."

Before a single county in Arkansas had been heard from definitely a telegram was sent all over the land, and the Tilden papers were very prompt to publishing it, asserting that the Democrats claimed the State by 40,000 to 50,000 majority.

The official returns from all but one county show that the Democratic majority is less than 3,000. Dr. A. G. Egbert, the Democratic member of Congress from the Twenty-seventh District of Pennsylvania, refuses a re-nomination, although the conventions in all the counties of his district have formally declared in his favor.

The Democratic Tildenites in Wheeling, West Va., insulted the people upon the occasion of their late proceedings, with rebel yells for Jeff. Davis, and hurrahs "for the man that pulled the trigger that killed the man that freed the nigger."

The Greenbackers of the Ninth District of Iowa have nominated for Congress C. H. Jackson, an old-line Democrat of the Bonhom variety, who, the *Des Moines Register* says, "only left the Democratic Party a week ago last Saturday."

LIBERTY STRANGLED IN THE SOUTH.

SOUTH CAROLINA UNDER THE POWER OF REBEL RIFLE CLUBS.—REPUBLICAN MEETINGS FORBIDDEN.—WHITES AND BLACKS FORCED TO JOIN TILDEN CLUBS—NO REPUBLICAN BALLOT POSSIBLE IN SOME COUNTIES.

The condition of affairs in South Carolina is evidently going from bad to worse, and the system of intimidation of negroes in Republican counties is so thorough and effective that there is not likely to be any Republican ballot in some of them. A private letter from Barnwell County to a gentleman now in this vicinity recounts several murders during the week, and States that wherever Republican meetings are announced the local rifle clubs assemble and prevent them. Two negroes were shot down in the cotton field near Eiko, and these people are flocking into the camps every day for protection. Colored Democratic clubs are organized in various sections and the negroes compelled by threats to join them. Liberty of opinion and of person seems to be at an end, and the authorities appear utterly helpless to prevent massacre or insure a free ballot. This is the Tilden Democracy. The following letter is from a gentleman thoroughly posted on South Carolina affairs:

On my return to the City I found the letter which I inclose to you awaiting me. I am tired of reading these letters. I know there is a just God, and that ultimately murderers will receive their just reward. What disgusts me is that neither the United States authorities nor the State authorities can find any power, warrant, or force to put a stop to this carnage. Attorney General Tust issued an order against the South Carolina rifle clubs, but it is dead letter. Intimidation and murder for political opinions are in full operation. I suppose Secretary Tust thought his order would scare the Confederate ruffians into behaving themselves, but it did not. Then there came the order of Gen. Sherman, directed to the commandant in the

[illegible]

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4, 1876.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

GEN. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
OF NEW-YORK.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LA PATRONA, (Italian Opera)—
Mlle. Baccini, Mlle. Rossi, Mlle. A. Lawrence.WALLACK'S THEATRE.—FORRESTER FRUIT—Mr. J.
Montague, Mr. Harry Secombe, Miss Ada Dyer, Miss
Katie Gordon.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—LIFE—Mr. C. F. Conklin,
Mr. John Lewis, Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Amy
Fawcett, Mr. G. H. Gilbert.DRAGON SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr.
C. Thorne, Jr., Mr. J. O'Neill, Miss Kate Claxton,
Miss Sara Jewett.BOOTH'S THEATRE.—SARDANAPALUS—Mr. F. C. Bantz,
Mrs. Agnes Booth, Grand Dances and Chorae.PARK THEATRE.—LOUIS—Mr. W. J. Cogswell, Mr. J.
B. Kirk, Miss Rosa Wood, Miss Ida Jeffery.KIDLO'S GARDEN.—BARA—Mr. W. A. Crane, Mr. V.
Bowyer, Miss Ella Westcott, Miss Mabel.GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—Mrs. G.
Howard and George Munnice.WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE.—CURIOUS
THEATRE.—THEATRE.—THEATRE.OLYMPIC THEATRE.—GRAND NOVELTY AND VARIETY
ENTERTAINMENT.STINKY HALL.—GRAND CONCERT—Mr. MITON W.
Whitney, Mrs. Madeline Schuller, and Theodore
Thomas Orchestra.AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF ART, SCIENCE, AND MECHANICS.CHICKERING HALL.—MAGIC AND LEGENDS—COM-
MANDER COLUMBIA.THEATRE COMIQUE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.—
Messrs. Harrison and Hart.KELLY & LEON'S HALL.—MINSTREL AND COMICAL-
TIES.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTREL, FARCES,
AND NEWS CORRELATIONS.FARINIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY
ENTERTAINMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family
paper published. It contains the latest news and cor-
respondence. It is free from all objectionable ad-
vertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted
to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announce-
ments of quacks and medical pretenders, which pol-
lute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted
into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Papers will be sent by the Publishers on all Edi-
tions of THE TIMES sent to Subscribers in the United
States.The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday
Edition, \$12.The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sun-
day Edition, \$10.

The SUNDAY EDITION, per annum, \$2.

The NEW-YORK TIMES, per annum, \$12.

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where quite the attention it deserves. All its details bear the impress of Mr. TILDEN's master hand, and he appears in the brief history of it given elsewhere as worthy to rank among the greatest stock waterers of our time. The Brady's Bend operations were far from being the most remarkable of Mr. TILDEN's achievements in the creation of fictitious capital, but they are among the most instructive of their kind, inasmuch as the ruin which sooner or later follows all such experiments came, in this case, close enough upon the heels of the paper inflation to show that the one was cause and the other effect. Among all the thousands of publications which have been issued from the Tilden Bureau, very few have failed to contain some appeal to laboring men to vote for the "Reform" candidate for the Presidency, whose election is to secure plenty of employment and liberal wages. The appeal is not only that of a demagogue, but of a man whose vast wealth has been built up at the expense of the great producing class, here by watering railroad stocks, there, by paying wages in worthless currency, and again by ruining hundreds of families by avaricious rascally schemes like that of Brady's Bend.

The bearing of the facts presented elsewhere on Mr. TILDEN's income for 1862 is sufficiently obvious. He took a large share of the nominal half million of stock which formed the original basis of the Brady's Bend corporation, and he participated to a proportionate degree in the liberal earnings of the first years of the new scheme. Mr. OGDEN, who was very well fitted to speak understandingly on the subject, said in 1862 that Mr. TILDEN's retainers were not less than \$60,000 a year—a very fair nucleus for an income which was pared down in the tax return to \$7,118. It must be remembered that these assertions rest upon evidence with which even the Nation ought to be satisfied. That is, the names of reputable witnesses are furnished who are ready to substantiate the information given, and the articles of incorporation and other records of the scheme can be readily consulted. We submit further that the fact of Mr. TILDEN's being able in 1862 to contribute a large share of the quarter of a million of capital put into the Brady's Bend enterprise is just as good an item in the cumulative evidence that he swindled the Government on his income tax for that year, as the other fact of his subscription for \$465,000 of mining shares in 1864 is in the evidence that he evaded his just proportion of the tax by leaving the Assessor to rate him after he had fixed a standard of income by two successive perjuries.

We fear that our venerable contemporary the Evening Post, has been imposed on by somebody connected with the Tilden Literary Bureau. A letter to which it gave considerable prominence yesterday was certainly worthy of the "nincompoops" of that celebrated establishment. The letter is headed "The Unfounded Accusations against Mr. TILDEN," is signed "Republican," and the sole reason for its existence is to furnish an excuse for reproducing the Nation's disingenuous summary of the case against Mr. TILDEN, accompanied by some equally disingenuous comments. If the pretension did not emanate from the bureau, it must have come from one of those patriotic persons calling themselves "Republicans," and professing the intention of voting the party ticket, who have been zealously engaged in shutting off sources of information regarding Mr. TILDEN's transactions in Wall street from the TIMES reporters. The correspondent of the Post thinks that THE TIMES "has been misled by somebody." A careful perusal of our columns during the next few weeks will probably convince him that the misleading has been all on the other side.

Information received from various sources renders it certain that the Democrats are trying to colonize Indiana with "reformers" from various parts of the country, and particularly from Louisville, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. All of these cities produce a very superior article of rough and reaper, and their contributions to the Democratic scheme are liberal. We say nothing of the insult to the country in trying to palm these men off as veterans in the Union Army. But we beg to call the attention of men who think that the Democrats are now acting everywhere under the inspiration of CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS and Prof. SUMNER to this peculiarly characteristic Democratic project. A party which seeks power by this means will hardly use its power, if obtained, in a way to gratify decent citizens. Happily, the plot is discovered, and it will go hard with the plucky and energetic Hoosier Republicans if they do not give the imported "heelers" a reception which will make them rue the day when this job was brewed.

MR. TILDEN DISSECTED BY GEN. DIX.

Gen. Dix at least, has the courage of his convictions. There has been a great deal of misplaced politeness in the canvass. Gentlemen eminent in the political world, and with decided opinions in regard to the demerits of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, affect a horror they do not feel when blunter men say what they know and think about him. There are journals which cultivate the same habit. They deprecate "personalities," protest that the character of a candidate should be left out of the discussion, and insist that only the principles and purposes of the party should be taken into account. Gen. Dix adopts none of this nonsense. Without ignoring or belittling the issues that exist between the parties, he recognizes the necessity of a plain-spoken, fearless examination of Mr. TILDEN's position and pretensions. The one is to be determined by authenticated facts; the other can be judged of best by a reference to his character and antecedents. For the performance of this task, Gen. Dix has special qualifications. He is not dependent upon hearsay. He talks of what he knows—and talks, too, with a clearness, vigor, and point which render his address a valuable contribution to the controversy which rapidly approaches its end.

Mr. TILDEN's patriotic pretensions are demolishable summarily. The only efforts

that have been made to sustain them prove by their inherent weakness, the hopelessness of the case. Mr. Hewitt invented a clumsy fiction and left it to its fate. Mr. Watson dragged in the names of dead men, and made up a story which has no living witness beyond himself. Gen. Dix, on the contrary, recapitulates circumstances with which scores of our best citizens are familiar. He recalls incidents too recent to be successfully misrepresented, and indicates where corroborative testimony may be obtained. The Union square meeting, at the outbreak of the rebellion, furnishes the first test which Gen. Dix applies. He presided over it, and was privy to all the arrangements connected with it. He declares that Mr. TILDEN refused to attend the meeting; he withheld his name from the "call"; he was urged to attend, and said No; and so far as the records show—so far as any one concerned in the management of the monster gathering has any knowledge—he was not present. "He was nowhere seen or heard," remarks the General; "and if he was there, as is asserted, he must have been secretly prowling around as an unconcerned spectator of a scene in which he had refused to have any part." Undoubtedly, Mr. TILDEN was in this matter consistent. He had over his own name asserted that the Federal Government had no control over the allegiance of States against their will, and he was therefore opposed to the employment of force for the suppression of the rebellion. To this view of the conflict he adhered. Not one word of encouragement did he utter to the Northern people; not by one deed did he exhibit attachment to the cause of the Union. He denounced the Administration and the majority sustaining it in the Congress, assailed as unconstitutional every important measure adopted for the prosecution of the war, and predicted ruin for the country if the war were not closed. Throughout the period intervening between the meeting in Union square and the assembling of the Democratic Convention at Chicago he was, therefore, a consistent though cowardly enemy of the Union. His joint responsibility for the odious resolution adopted at Chicago is plainly set forth, and it is rendered doubly disgraceful by the duplicity which has been employed to mitigate its consequences.

As a reformer, in the hands of Gen. Dix, Mr. TILDEN fares no better than as a patriot. His close political companionship with the Tammany thieves is traced to a date long subsequent to that at which THE TIMES began its work. It was not until their downfall was manifestly inevitable, and Mr. TILDEN became satisfied, to use Gen. Dix's words, "that he had nothing to gain by their friendship or fear from their enmity, that he yielded to the solicitations of Mr. HAVEMAYER—though not without much hesitation on one side, and after much entreaty on the other—and united with him and others in the work of reform in which they were engaged." As a legislator at Albany, whether he had been sent to carry out reforms, he was, as Gen. Dix shows, remarkable for nothing but a perpetual evasion of his duty; his conduct in this respect earning for him the name of "the Artful Dodger."

The pretense that Mr. TILDEN's gubernatorial career entitles him to favorable consideration is too flimsy to stand investigation. His promises of reform are made contemptible by the petty partisan acts which constitute his performances. His trickery with reference to the Willard Johnson contract is exposed afresh by Gen. Dix; the tacit authorization of a \$55,000 payment on a contract which he had stigmatized as having been fraudulently overpaid being cited as an illustration of his willingness to connive at wrong-doing when his personal interests were concerned. The deception practiced upon the Senate to secure the confirmation of Mr. BIGELOW as a Canal Commissioner is a minor but equally suggestive incident. Of the falsehoods promulgated to justify the plea of economy in expenditure and of a reduction of taxes as a consequence of Mr. TILDEN's management, Gen. Dix speaks with natural indignation. The figures he adduces prove for how little the tax-payers of the State are indebted to Democratic rule. The late Controller, Mr. HOPKINS, has established two facts, either of which would convict Mr. TILDEN and his advocates of misstatements; one, that the reduction of taxes for which the Democrats claim credit, is due to the reduction of the State debt provided for under Republican administration; the other, that the tax for the general purposes of the State Government during the current year exceeds by more than half a million that of any other year.

Gen. Dix touches briefly but effectively the pending accusations affecting the integrity of the Democratic candidate. The spectacle of a man aspiring to the Presidency who is a defendant in suits brought to recover from him moneys acquired by the maladministration of professional trusts is not one which any good citizen can contemplate without shame. It is aggravated by the fact that this nominee of a great party is arraigned before the country for defrauding the Government by a false return of his income, and for swearing falsely to effect the fraud; and still further, by the fact that with loud professions of financial purity and a regard for honest money, he inflated the currency by the unlawful issue of millions of shillings. "I cannot conceive how any disinterested man can give him a vote," is the conclusion finally reached by Gen. Dix, and it will be echoed far beyond last night's meeting.

THE QUESTION OF ECONOMY.

When the Tilden organs assert that their party can manage the Government of the country more economically than the Republicans, it is worth while to examine the facts. Economy is not the only virtue in the world, but it is a valuable one and worth cultivating. But it is the last quality which any one can safely take on trust. The Democrats showed remarkable zeal in cutting down the appropriations last winter, but, as a Republican Administration was to have the spending of the money, the motive of the Democrats may not have been purely unselfish. It would certainly be a great assumption to infer that they would be just as saving if the money were to pass through their own hands. Before accepting such an inference, it would be prudent to see how the two parties have conducted

themselves where each has had substantial control.

For such a purpose it is fair to compare the Government of the City of New-York with that of the United States. In the former, since 1865, the Democrats have been continually in power. In the latter the Republicans have had a supremacy almost, though not quite, complete. Take, now, the treatment of the public debt by the respective parties. In 1855, New-York City had a debt of only some thirty-six millions of dollars (\$35,973,597 11); in 1875 this debt had been increased to nearly one hundred and seventeen millions of dollars (\$116,919,433 87). At the beginning of the decade the debt of New-York City amounted to \$19 per capita. At its close the debt had reached \$116 per capita. The debt at its present figure is an onerous mortgage on every foot of real estate in the City, amounting to an average estimated at at least \$1,300 to each household.

Compare this showing with that of the Republican Party which is accused of being so terribly extravagant. In 1855, the debt of the United States was \$2,638,593,926 53. In 1875 it had been reduced to \$2,232,234,281 95. The debt in 1875 was \$35 per capita. In 1875 it was but \$56 per capita. Had the Democrats in the government of New-York City done as wisely and as well as the Republicans in the government of the United States, the City debt would have been \$29,934,307, instead of \$116,919,433. Had the Republicans acted as recklessly as the Democrats, the debt of the United States would have risen to \$8,696,450,895, instead of \$2,232,234,281. These are suggestive facts. They do not warrant the conclusion that the Democrats were placed in possession of the Government, they would conduct it as economically as the Republicans have done. On the contrary, they afford much better reasons why the Republicans should be placed in power in this City than why Democrats should be given control of the National Government.

But we may be told that it is not conclusive to compare a city government with the National Government. We do not admit that objection. If there is any injustice in the comparison, it is toward the Republican Party. The capacity and integrity required to manage the larger government are greater than those required by the smaller one. Responsibility is less direct. The sums handled are greater, and the temptations to negligence or corruption are more numerous and stronger. The thrift and honesty which have left our City debt four times as great as it ought to be, would make still greater havoc with the national Treasury. But we are willing to make a comparison between two municipal governments, one Republican and the other Democratic, between Philadelphia—not the best governed Republican city, by any means—and New-York. The tax rate in Philadelphia in 1875 was \$1.90, with 75 cents for public buildings, erected on the principle of "pay-as-you-go"—in all \$2.65. For the same year the tax-rate in New-York was \$2.94. For every dollar paid by a Philadelphian, the taxpayer of New-York was obliged to pay \$1.37. At the same time the debt of Philadelphia was about \$45,000,000, while that of New-York was \$116,000,000. By these figures we can test the absurd claim about Democratic economy. It is the economy of extravagant taxation and a constantly swelling debt.

THE ROMANCE OF A PICTURE.

The value of a copy of one of the paintings by the old masters has always been a matter of great uncertainty. It is generally based on the delusive hope its owner holds that it is the original rather than its counterfeit; and this is the best explanation that can be given to the imaginary value put upon numberless dirty and discolored canvases which cover the drawing-room walls of many wealthy Americans. Italian, and native artists as well, long ago discovered the method of laying on a freshly-painted picture after century of apparent age; and as this treatment is found to add greatly to the worth of an originally poor painting, the skillful use of lamp-black will soon have to be put down among the many modern developments of fine art. Apart from the questions of bad taste and degeneracy in art, it might be fairly claimed that several artists of the present day could make copies of certain of the old masters, which in most if not all particulars would be fully equal to the originals. Then, if these same copies were to be conveniently become blind or die, so as to prevent a repetition of their folly, the works thus produced might be held to be quite as valuable as the first ones. But it has been left for Yankee ingenuity to devise the idea that an extraordinary valuation can rightly be placed on a painting by an unknown artist, said to be copied from a masterpiece which no one living has ever seen or heard of.

This aesthetic problem has latterly been puzzling the legal minds of the Superior Court in Boston under the following state of facts: It seems that some years ago a traveling American purchased in Italy a picture said to have been painted by Signor PENNOL DE T. SALOS, and after exhibiting it for a time in New-York, took it to his country residence at Newburg. Here, after suffering from some financial embarrassments, he sold it, with his house, to a certain Mr. WOOD, who, a year or two later, transferred it to a farm-house in Lexington, Mass. Now, the worth of this picture to its possessors was claimed to arise rather from extrinsic than intrinsic considerations. It appears that in the Palace of the Vatican, at Rome, is a small picture gallery, hidden far away from vulgar sight-seers, in which the holiness, Pro Nixo, and a few of the higher dignitaries of the Church beguile the long days by gazing on the treasures of medieval art there displayed. Into this secret retreat, after years of despairing effort, the Italian painter with the long name penetrated, and by express permission of the Pope made a copy of a painting by LEONARDO DA VINCI, entitled "Christ Crowned with Thorns." Disgusted at his own liberality, Pro Nixo, after the work had been completed, took a solemn oath never to allow another copy to be made, and the delighted SALOS hurried away and disposed of his canvas to an admiring stranger from beyond the Atlantic.

Possibly the Papal curse may have had something to do with it, but it is none the less a fact that ill-luck appears to have attended the owners of this painting. The first one, as we have seen, failed, while for Mr. WOOD seems to have been reserved the heavier doom of having his house burn down, and losing not only a few plain chairs and tables, but also this great art treasure, which was entirely consumed before it could be removed. However, Mr. WOOD, with commendable forethought, had taken care to insure his picture gallery for thirty-five thousand dollars; and in his schedule of losses claimed on account of "Christ Crowned with Thorns" the sum of thirty thousand dollars. Insurance companies are inclined to be skeptical in art matters, and, as a result, the claim came up before the courts for adjustment. After giving the history which we have narrated, Mr. WOOD brought forward the evidence of gentlemen who had seen the picture in New-York; for, following out the laudable example set by the Pope, no one outside of his family had been permitted to see it while it was in Lexington. One of these, whose education in art had been acquired while drumming Western trade for a New-York grocery house, stated that he had seen several pictures said to be worth five thousand dollars, and that, in his opinion, this ought to bring at a fair sale at least six times as much as those. Still another, a dry-goods clerk on Broadway, had seen the picture often, and thought thirty thousand dollars a ridiculously low estimate to put upon it. When pressed to explain his basis of calculation, he said that he "never saw a picture so well adapted to make a nice chromo from."

The evidence introduced by the insurance companies contesting the claim was that of several artists on the customary value of copies, but more particularly an affidavit in brief that no such artist as Signor PENNOL DE T. SALOS was known to the Pope or to himself; that there were no stringent restrictions against copying pictures in the Vatican, and Pro NIXO had never found it necessary to take an oath on the subject; that the quiet and secluded gallery did not exist within the walls of the Vatican; and finally, the Pope did not have in any of his collections a picture by LEONARDO DA VINCI on any such subject. Now, to the unprejudiced mind there is an air of Jesuitical cunning about this evidence that cannot be concealed by its plain straightforwardness. It was undoubtedly the desire of the shrewd Cardinal to confound the councils of the heretics, but he little counted on the intelligence of the free American jury before whom the case was brought, and he was therefore unsuccessful, the jury deciding that the insurance companies should pay the whole amount with costs.

THE FALL OF AN ASTRONOMER.

As was recently remarked in these columns, M. LEVERNIER is an able astronomer. Few men can do more execution with the telescope. None can handle figures half so deftly. There is probably nothing in point of mathematics that M. LEVERNIER cannot do, if we only give him time and slates enough. Ask him the size of a pint of beer in the planet Saturn, or the weight of a ton of coal in the planet Venus, and he will plunge up to his elbows in logarithms, and after a protracted but rapid course of ciphering he will return an answer that, if not absolutely correct, is, at all events, impregnable to the criticism of ordinary men. He is a great, and possibly in his private life, a reasonably good man, but he has just done a deed which can neither be palliated nor denied.

When M. LEVERNIER announced that he had captured a new planet called Vulcan, and promised to exhibit it in the act of making a solar transit on the 2d of October, THE TIMES, in common with all generous and trusting souls, placed implicit confidence in him. It mattered not that other astronomers of more or less repute had steadily denied the existence of Vulcan. When M. LEVERNIER positively asserted that Vulcan existed, there was an end of all controversy. The astronomical manager who had brought about the brilliant debut of Neptune, and who had uniformly kept faith with the public, was entitled to be believed, and it is not saying too much to say that, with the exception of a few envious and ill-tempered scientific persons, there was not an intelligent man who did not confidently believe that Vulcan would cross the sun's disk on Monday last.

Monday came—as it is perhaps not absolutely necessary to mention. All over the world eager astronomers began at early dawn to gaze at the sun through bits of smoked glass, and so earnest were they in their devotion to science, that by 12 o'clock every astronomical nose in this country or in Europe was snuggled with smoke. In the evening scores of young ladies went out on their balconies or ascended to their respective roofs to witness the transit of Vulcan. Of course, that phenomenon—granting that it was to take place—could not be witnessed after sunset, but we do not expect the fair sex to understand these matters of science; and there is no doubt that every young lady who went out on Monday evening in company with a young man to protect her from the dew, and informed her parents that she was bound to see that transit if it took all night, was perfectly in earnest, and was actuated solely by a love for the noble science of astronomy. Thus, from morning till evening, the eager astronomers watched the sun, and got themselves into such a state with the lampblack from their pieces of smoked glass that their own wives were ready to mistake them for hardened plumbers, bent upon robbery and gas-fitting. Thus also the eager young women of our country leaped against lofty chimneys, or sat on the back steps, exposed to the pitiless rage of the elements, with only such slight protection as a manly coat sleeve might afford. But in vain was the smoked glass spread in the sight of the sun, and in vain did countless youth of assorted sexes strive to pierce with eager gaze that part of the heavens which was most easily accessible. Vulcan never made his appearance, and when the sun went down upon the wrath of, say, six hundred disappointed astronomers, they threw down their smoked glasses with bitter denunciations of M. LEVERNIER, and went into their respective homes and howled for soap and hot water.

There is no possible excuse to be made for M. LEVERNIER. The point that a watched planet never boils, cannot be quoted in his behalf, for, in the first place, the proverb is not true, and, in the second place, there is no such proverb. The simple facts of the case are that M. LEVERNIER voluntarily promised to produce a transit of an alleged planet last Monday, and that he did not keep his word. He did not even take the trouble to announce late on Sunday night that, owing to circumstances beyond his control, the promised transit would be postponed. On the contrary, he quietly let the astronomers break their cellar windows, in order to provide themselves with smoked glass, and let them waste a whole day in the fruitless blacking of their blameless noses.

In these circumstances, public as well as astronomic indignation against M. LEVERNIER naturally runs high. It is universally felt that he has broken his word, and has trifled with our highest planetary emotions. The most that can be said for him is that he was possibly the victim of a mistake, and that he honestly believed that Vulcan existed and would make a transit at the time and in the manner advertised. If so, he should have hastened to mention the fact on Tuesday morning, and should have offered to pay for all cellar windows that had been broken in consequence of his unfulfilled promise. As he has failed to do this, he is entitled to no sort of consideration. The public either want that transit or they want their money back, and M. LEVERNIER, as an honorable man, must comply with one or the other of their demands.

Whether or not he decides to exhibit a transit of Vulcan a few days hence is now, however, a matter of little consequence. People have lost all their interest in the alleged planet, and every particle of their confidence in M. LEVERNIER's skill with the slate. He may hereafter make whatever calculations he chooses to make, but he will find that no one will attach any credit to them. He may pretend to discover dozens of planets, but such discoveries, whether true or false, will be received with coldness. The fall is fatal, and there is, perhaps, no spectacle more sad than that of the once honored astronomer who has lost the confidence of his fellow-men, and is sneered at with impunity even by the sidewalk scientific person who shows the moon through a cracked telescope to astonished rural visitors.

A SCRAP OF HISTORY.

HOW SAMUEL J. TILDEN RUINED A PENNSYLVANIA TOWN.

HIS CONNECTION WITH THE BRADY'S BEND IRON WORKS—THE RESULTS OF HIS OPERATIONS—TWO THOUSAND PEOPLE THROWN OUT OF THEIR HOMES—A THIRTYING DISTRICT DEPOPULATED—FACTS THAT WILL NOT BE DISPUTED.

From our Special Correspondent.

BRADY'S BEND, Penn., Sunday, Oct. 1, 1876.

Fifteen years ago Brady's Bend in Clarion County, Penn., was one of the most prosperous and promising towns in the Allegheny Valley. At that time the extensive mills, furnaces, and workshops, and the rich mines of the Brady's Bend Iron Company, conducted by honest and competent managers, gave employment to upward of eighteen hundred workmen, and comfortable support to a contented population of more than three thousand persons. The pay-rolls of the iron company show that \$60,000 a month passed into the hands of its workmen and found currency in the neighborhood. The farmers for miles around found at the Bend a ready market for their produce, and the lively village was filled with thriving trades people. Most of the mine laborers and iron-workers were men of family, and from the good wages which was paid them they were saving considerable sums. Many of them owned their own little houses and a few acres of ground, and all of them seemed to be in a fair way to independence. This was the condition of affairs in 1862. At that time, however, for reasons which I need not now explain, the owners of the mills desired to dispose of their property. Hearing of this, Mr. William B. OGDEN, then of Chicago, went to the Bend, examined the works, and, after doing so, said to Mr. H. A. S. DUDLEY, an honest gentleman who was at that time their Superintendent, "If I could get Sam. Tilden into the speculation I am sure I could make it pay, but I am afraid he won't take up so small a matter. His retainers fees are now at least \$60,000 a year." Regarding the retainers fees Mr. OGDEN doubtless spoke authoritatively, for he was the Receiver of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad Company, was a warm personal friend of Mr. Tilden, and knew all about that gentleman's many railroad schemes.

In one respect, however, he was mistaken. The Brady's Bend speculation was not despised by Mr. Tilden. On the contrary, as Mr. OGDEN's agent and counsel, he visited the iron works, "saw money in them," and advised their purchase. They were secured for the ridiculously low sum of \$250,000. The owners were embarrassed and had to make a sacrifice. After the necessary preliminaries had been gone through with it was decided that only by the formation of a stock company could a profit be made out of the work. A stock company was consequently formed and Mr. Samuel J. Tilden became its principal Director. The capital stock was placed at \$200,000, and half of that sum was understood to be working capital. Mr. Dudley, of whom I have already spoken, continued to act as superintendent, and under his management the prosperity of the works increased to such an extent that during the first year of its existence the new company realized a profit of over \$100,000. His share of this sum was not enough for Mr. Tilden, however, and as he did not intend to continue in the company he deliberately set to work to bring about its ruin, and make a fortune for himself and his friends. His first move was to issue \$500,000 of first mortgage bonds. This was done in spite of the determined protest of Mr. Dudley, and every other true friend of the works who knew what was going on. The new bonds were ostensibly disposed of at eighty cents on the dollar, but were really distributed privately among certain of Mr. Tilden's friends in the company. The interest on these bonds was made a first charge against the profits, and as the prosperity of the works continued Tilden & Co. were for a time content. It soon became apparent to almost every true friend of the works, however, that the company was not being satisfied with the handsome profit which he had already realized, he decided upon more extensive operations. He and his friends held enough of the stock to control the company, and it was decided that a new issue of bonds must be made. The sum suggested was half a million of dollars, and as the capital stock did not exceed that amount and did not seem a sufficient basis for a bonded indebtedness of \$1,000,000, the stock was watered up to \$2,000,000. Then against the further protest of Mr. Dudley, second mortgage bonds were issued to the amount of \$5,000,000, and the gentleman however indignantly resigned the position of superintendent and broke off all connection with the works. The second mortgage bonds were nearly all secured by the watered and valueless stock was disposed of at a loss, and the company was left to buy. Of course, these transactions of the man who had recently christened himself "the great reformer" were not known to the public, and the apparent prosperity of the works and the expressed desire to increase their capacity were advanced as excuses for the issue of the bonds. The workmen and mine laborers had unbounded confidence in the solvency and good faith of Mr. Tilden's Company, and many of them invested their little savings in its paper.

Mr. Dudley's retirement was considered a misfortune by the little community, but Mr. John Haines, who succeeded him and who still lives here, soon gained the good will of the men, and insured the same confidence that had been enjoyed by Dudley. After a time, however, it became apparent to almost every true friend of the works, that the new Superintendent that it would be impossible for the works to pay the interest on a million dollars of bonds and a dividend on two millions of stock, and that the company was in a state of ruin. Mr. Tilden, however, was not to be deterred by these considerations, and he continued to issue bonds, and to water the stock, and to increase the indebtedness of the company, until the crash in the position of creditors rather than debtors.

As it is, perhaps, unnecessary to state the victims in most of Mr. Tilden's railroad "operations," or at least those for which he has become notorious all over the country, were capitalists and business men, and not the poor and the ignorant, and the great mass of the population, we will not now state the names of the men, women, and children, were left penniless, without work, and without the means to get to places where employment might be found. Indeed many of the poor people were unable to leave the Bend for months after the closing of the works, and were obliged to starve, and having been terrible. Their savings, the results of years of labor, were either in the hands of Tilden & Co. or sunk in the houses in which they lived, and the latter, though giving shelter, did not satisfy the hunger of their children. The whole town was dependent upon the work for support, and when they closed property of all kinds became a waste in the market. For this reason the people were owned houses could not sell them at any price. Today Brady's Bend is little better than a wilderness. The long line of massive workshops are falling into decay and the cottages of the once prosperous workmen are closed and empty. The shutters of their hinges, the fences down, and the gardens weed-grown and

Abstract

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MERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.
FALL MEETING, 1876.

Sept. 30, Oct. 3, 5, 7, 10, 12, and 14.
Commence each day punctually at 1:30 P. M.
A. BELMONT, President.
J. L. R. Secretary.

DANCING.

DODSWORTH'S DANCING SCHOOL
ED TO NO. 631 5TH AV.
COMMENCEMENT DAY

LECTURES.
PROF. SEDGWICK'S ILLUMINATED lectures "across the Continent," have been a great success. They will now be given **EVERY EVENING**, (Sunday excepted), at 7 o'clock, in Masonic Temple, corner of 23d and 1st avs., commencing **THURSDAY EVENING**.

SUMMER RESORTS.
St. Ignace Health Resort.
Mild during Autumn and Winter.

places on the American Continent for the
ever health, or for invalids to become
be use of sanitary agencies only, during
Winter months: last Winter we had
and seventy gentlemen patients, and this Win-
ter for nearly twice as many: circulars
information and references, and a beautiful
of the Cure and its cottages, will be
will who ask for them by postal card, and

Address as above. JAMES C. JACKSON.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ONE DIME SAVINGS BANK,
and 393 CANAL ST., corner of Light st.
r, 10 to 3, and Monday evening, 5 to 7.
OVER TWELVE MILLION DOLLARS.
First Street, ONE DIME SAVINGS BANK.

THOUSAND DOLLARS.
N. J. HAINES, President.
M. TREASUREZ. T. FLOYD JAMES SARGENT

at the close of the war, whereby the negro was subjected to disabilities, obligations, penalties, and punishments from which the whites were utterly exempt, and which in substance reduced him to a state of servitude but little more tolerable than that in which he was previously held. It was, to enable the blacks to

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 4.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes various stocks like 200 Western Union, 100 N. Y. & N. J., etc.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—OCT. 4.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 10,000 U. S. 5-20, 10,000 U. S. 6-8, etc.

FIRST BOARD—OCT. 4.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 100 Mich. Cen. R.R., 100 Mich. Cen. R.R., etc.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—OCT. 4.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 100 U. S. 5-20, 100 U. S. 6-8, etc.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—OCT. 4.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 10,000 U. S. 5-20, 10,000 U. S. 6-8, etc.

SECOND BOARD—OCT. 4.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 100 U. S. 5-20, 100 U. S. 6-8, etc.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—OCT. 4.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 100 U. S. 5-20, 100 U. S. 6-8, etc.

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WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4—P. M.

The danger attendant upon selling the property of other people in the hope of acquiring title at lower prices by paying upon the...

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF GOVERNMENT BONDS:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes United States 5-20, 10-15, etc.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF THE CLEARING-HOUSE STATEMENT:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Current exchanges, 100 U. S. 5-20, etc.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF THE GOLD EXCHANGE BANK TO-DAY:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Gold cleared, 100 U. S. 5-20, etc.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF THE STATE SECURITIES:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Alabama 5-10, 10-15, etc.

AND THE FOLLOWING FOR RAILWAY STOCKS:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Alb. & So. Ry., 100 U. S. 5-20, etc.

AND THE FOLLOWING FOR CITY BANK SHARES:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes City Bank, 100 U. S. 5-20, etc.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—OCT. 4.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes City Bank, 100 U. S. 5-20, etc.

GOVERNMENT BONDS WERE HEAVY AND PRICES DECLINED 1/4 TO 1/2 CENTS, EXCEPT IN THE CASE OF CURRENTS 65, WHICH FELL OFF TO 125, AGAINST 125 1/2 AT THE CLOSE YESTERDAY.

NEW BONDS WERE SOLD AT 114 1/2 TO 114 3/4.

AT THE TREASURY AT WASHINGTON TO-DAY \$60,000 BONDS WERE SECURED NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION WERE WITHDRAWN AND 4 1/2 CENTS PER CENT.

IN RAILROAD BONDS THERE WAS A STEADY TENDENCY TO THE DEALINGS, WHICH WERE SMALLER THAN FOR SOME DAYS PAST, ACCOUNTING TO LESS THAN 100,000.

THE FOREIGN ADVICE REPORTS THE LONDON MARKET HIGHER FOR CONSOLS, WHICH CLOSED AT 95 1/2 TO 96 FOR BOTH MONEY AND THE ACCOUNT.

UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE IN THIS CITY. AT LONDON TO-DAY £130,000 (AMERICAN GOLD) WAS WITHDRAWN FROM THE BANK OF ENGLAND FOR SHIPMENT TO NEW-YORK.

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COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes various commodities like 100 U. S. 5-20, 100 U. S. 6-8, etc.

THE RECEIPTS OF THE PRINCIPAL CANALS OF PRODUCE SINCE THE CLOSING OF THE YEAR 1875.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

CONSCIENCE AND GUESS-WORK.

Mr. James P. Stannett, of the Marine Court, who appears as the plaintiff in Samuel T. Tilden's case, has written a letter to the editor of the New-York Times, in which he expresses his opinion on the subject of the Tilden case, and the duties of the Government in relation to it.

THE MARINE COURT AGAIN.

Some days ago your paper called attention to the fact that the Marine Court, Judge, was, instead of attending to his duties, he was engaged in writing a pamphlet in defense of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and in the meantime, he was neglecting his duties as a judge.

THE BEDFORD ISLAND STATE.

The patriotic Society Alas-Lorraine, in a special meeting held on Sept. 30, passed a unanimous vote in favor of an subscription of \$100 toward Mr. Bedford's colonial statue of Liberty, to be erected on Bedford's Island. The members of the Society Alas-Lorraine are always happy to be share in an act of patriotism or international brotherhood.

CRICKET NOTES.

The return match between the St. George's and Manhattan Cricket Clubs will be played on Saturday, on the ground of the latter, at Prospect Park.

BANKRUPT NOTICES

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

of New-York.—is
ER, bankrupt.—
of New-York, sas
o the court for a
of the court, no.
ho have proved

on the thirtieth day of October, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at Chambers of the court.

of the said bus-
ness of the Registers
in said office, number
of the said bus-
ness of the said petition
and why a dis-
said bankrupt.—
BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE U.

[illegible]

5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for East
lentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda,
ing, and Harrisburg.

North River, at
12:50, 1:50, 3:20,
5:50 P. M.
Foot Ferry at Jon
table at stations;
RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK, LONG
ISLAND AND SQUAN
TOWN RY. Trains
leave New-York
at, at 8:15, 11:45
A. M., 4:20 P. M.
Meet at Madison
A NEW LIFE.
E.
Centennial
1876, trains
at, at 6:45, 7:45
7:35, 9:05 A. M.
North Pennsylvania

Railroad, 3d and Berks stas, at 7:30, 9:30 A. M.
3:20, 5, 6:30 P. M. Leave Centennial Grounds at
9:05 A. M., 1:15, 3, 4:50, 6:10 P. M.

are attached to
New-York, and to
at 4:50 and 6:11
as low as by other
ferred at the same
BALDWIN,
Gen. Pass Agent.

RAILROAD.

LINE

ROUTE.

and Cortland,

West and South,
11:30 A. M. &
P. M.
and Erie at 2:45
erry for Titusville.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South. "The Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars
presented today at 9:20 A. M. and the Washington

8:30 A. M. 12:30
and 12 night. As
Sunday 8 A. M.
and second class

Ticket Offices—Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway.
Astor House, and foot of Westrossa and Cor

114, 115, and 116, and
 New York City. Ex-
 press.
 Messenger Agent.
 General Manager.
 H. D. HUDSON
 S. 1878, through
 Express, with
 Western and St. Al
 with drawing
 Niagara Falls.
 Express.
 and Western Ex
 with night express
 sleeping cars from
 Montreal at 6:45
 cars, for Water
 Montreal via Platte

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping
for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland.

years, for Albany
me Table.
S Broadway, and
ces, Nos. 7 Parl
w-York, and 334
passenger Agent."

ROAD.
AIN'S APR 16

1870.
Leave depots foot of Cerdanet and Desbrosses st

Allentown, Match
 Shaw City, de
 Macbarr, Pitt
 with trains for
 Niagara Falls
 Allentown, Manch
 on-losa, Wilkes
 section for Read
 Allentown, and
 Kaston, Bottle
 sbarr, Pileston
 ester, Buffal
 inn's, sleeping
 and Cortland
 and Engineers

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

and Central De
at 8:03 A. M.
Norwalk Rail
M.; Naugatuck
ousatonic Rail-
New-Haven and
and 3 P. M.: to
Ston and Albany
9 P. M., (9 P. M.
at 1 and 10 P.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York

IRON.
3 LINE.
7 line. Magnif
omfortable
ed.
Depot for Mid
ton, at 11 A. M.
change of cars
IR LINE.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO
PORT. R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8¢

Grand Central
Newport
perisandem.

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 5, 1876.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

SEN. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
OF NEW-YORK.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—(Italian Opera).
—Mme. Palmeri, M. Heine, Signor Brignoli,
M. Alberti, Lawrence.WALLACE THEATRE.—FORDHAM FARM.—M. J.
Montague, Mr. Harry Bessett, Miss Ada Dyer, Miss
Nina Gerton.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—LIFE.—M. C. F. Coshlin,
Mr. James Lewis, Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Amy
Fawcett, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert.UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS.—
M. J. Thorne, Jr., Mr. J. O'Neill, Miss Kate Claxton,
Miss Sara Jewett.BOOTH'S THEATRE.—SARDANAPALUS.—Mr. F. C. Bangs,
Mrs. Agnes Booth, grand ballet and chorae.PARK THEATRE.—LOVE.—M. W. J. Cogwell, Mr. J. R.
Folk, Miss Kate Wood, Miss Jane Jeffers.GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—UNDER THE CABIN.—Mrs. G.
C. Howard and George M. H. H. H.WOODS MUSEUM.—DANIELA PERFORMANCE.—CURIOUS
TRICKS.—ARTIST AND CLOWN.OLYMPIC THEATRE.—GRAND NOVELTY AND VARIETY
ENTERTAINMENT.STRAWN HALL.—GRAND CONCERT.—Mr. Myron W.
Whitney, Mme. Madeline Schiller, and Theodore
Thomas' Orchestra.AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF ART, SCIENCE, AND MECHANICS.CHICKERING HALL.—MAGIC AND LIGEREDAM.—COM-
mander Casanova.THEATRE COMIQUE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.—
M. J. Thorne, Jr., Mr. J. O'Neill, Miss Kate Claxton,
Miss Sara Jewett.KELLY & LEON'S HALL.—MINSTREL AND COMICAL
ENTERTAINMENT.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTREL, PARADE,
AND NEGRO COMICALITIES.PARISIAN FETTERIES.—VARIETY AND NOVELTY
ENTERTAINMENT.This morning THE DAILY TIMES consists of
TEN PAGES. Every news-reader is bound to
deliver the paper in its complete form, and any
failure to do so should be reported at the publication
office.Nothing that the World can do need sur-
prise anybody, but we regret to notice that
the Sun has quitted the high moral attitude
which it has been trying to maintain during
this campaign for the purpose of circulating
a very silly falsehood about Gov. HAYES.The falsehood needs no refutation, as it car-
ries its own answer with it. The fact is that
Gov. HAYES's letter to the Secretary of the
American Alliance, printed simultaneously in
the Sun and World, and apparently sold
by said Secretary to the Tilden Bureau, is
made the basis of two assertions: 1. That
Gov. HAYES accepted the Presidential nomi-
nation, said to have been tendered him at
Philadelphia in behalf of the American Al-
liance. 2. That on July 9, four days after the
nomination is said to have been tendered and
accepted, a special committee of the Ameri-
can Alliance waited on Gov. HAYES at
Columbus to present him with the constitu-
tion of the order, the oath, and a certifi-
cate of honorary membership, and that
these were formally accepted in his letter
of July 10. The document, as printed,
bears out neither of these assertions. It is
merely a courteous acknowledgment of cer-
tain resolutions recommending those in
sympathy with the Alliance to support his
nomination. These resolutions were re-
ceived, not from a committee, but in a
letter dated July 7. THE TIMES has freely
expressed its opinion of the aims and char-
acter of the American Alliance, but is totally
unable to see how an expression of thanks
for a series of flattering resolutions and a
recognition of the importance of carrying
the States of New-York, New-Jersey, and
Connecticut can be construed into an ac-
ceptance of the oath, constitution, and
membership of a body with whose special
purposes Gov. HAYES has disavowed all
sympathy.And yet the "nincompoops" of the Lit-
erary Bureau have induced the Sun to sink
itself to the level of the World by printing
their disingenuous and silly twaddle about
the dreadful consequences which must fol-
low the election of a President who had
given a civil answer to what was repre-
sented to him as a body of American citi-
zens who had endorsed his nomination. The
fact that this body really consists of a few
political adventurers and demagogues who
trade upon the prejudices of a number
of well-meaning zealots was certainly
not known to Gov. HAYES, but high as
is the standard of duty which we
should like to see him maintain in regard
to all improper influences, within his own
party or out of it, we are certainly not
prepared to insist that he ought to have
snubbed the representatives of the Ameri-
can Alliance, and to have given them an
exhaustive lecture about the right way
of accomplishing the objects which they
profess to have at heart. The "nincom-
poops" must try again, if they desire to
make Mr. TILDEN's "aggressive" campaign
anything better than a succession of ridi-
culous blunders. Suppose they try their
hand at elucidating the Peninsula Railroad
swindle, of which a copious and interesting
report is given in our columns to-day. We
have a great deal of explanatory work in
store for them, and it might be well not to
allow it to accumulate.The defense attempted by the Sun of Mr.
TILDEN's Michigan shipplaster swindle is
as stupid as the assault on Gov. HAYES.Our intelligent contemporary has sense
enough to perceive that an answer, how-
ever explicit, to a charge of evading Govern-
ment tax on illegal currency does not
come with the best grace from the
person who chiefly profited by this method
of robbing both the public Treasury and the
poor laborer. But Mr. PETER WHITE does
not attempt an answer at all. He merely
says that all charges regarding Mr. TIL-
DEN's connection with the promissory notes
issued under the semblance of money
by certain Michigan iron companies,
"are absolutely and totally false,
and base fabrications," without even
a shadow of truth. The value of the
indemnities procured to this somewhathyperbolic protestation will be under-
stood after a reference to the letter of our
correspondent "Red Specular." Mr. WHITE
questions the accuracy of our version of
the statements of Special Agent GAVETT.
The report sent by Mr. GAVETT to Commis-
sioner DOTGLASS from the Collector's office
at Lansing, Mich., on Oct. 18, 1874, was given
verbatim from a certified copy of the docu-
ment in our possession, and the statements
with which it was introduced are in the
exact words of a letter written from Wash-
ington by Mr. GAVETT on July 27, 1876, the
original of which is in this office. Mr.
WHITE is evidently a person who has as
crude ideas about the meaning of words as
he has about what constitutes honorable
banking. It may refresh Mr. WHITE's mem-
ory to quote the words of Judge O'GRADY's
decision in regard to Mr. TILDEN's ship-
plaster notes:"They cannot be subject of forgery; they are a
spurious, worthless, bastard currency. The
court has been of this opinion for the last three
years, though the question has never before been
presented for its decision. This kind of paper has
driven out a better currency, just as the clipped
and sweated coin of WILLIAM III. drove out of cir-
culation and use the golden crowns of England."The Tilden organs yesterday published a
bit of surprising news from Colorado. It
was that the Democrats were "confident of
making a clean sweep of the State." The
same papers published, in the same dispatch
with the above, returns from eight coun-
ties, showing that in these counties alone
the Republicans had gained 2,235,
which overcame the Democratic ma-
jority of 1874 by 72 votes, and made
the Republicans sure of carrying
the State by at least 2,000. The bureau
should either furnish its organs the truth,
or it should order the organs to leave out
the Associated Press dispatches. It is bad
enough for papers pretending to be news-
papers to publish the inventions of Mr. TIL-
DEN's "nincompoops," but it is worse to
publish the evidence of their falsehood
in the same column—a fact which
the Sun is in a position to keenly
appreciate. The official returns so far re-
ceived not only confirm the genuine dis-
patches of yesterday, but make it probable
that the Republican majority will reach
2,500. A Republican State Government,
a Republican member of the Forty-fourth
Congress, a Republican Legislature, two
Republican Senators of the United States,
and three Electoral votes for HAYES and
WHEELER—these are the actual fruits of
the Democratic "clean sweep."We again call upon the Republican
voters from Indiana and Ohio now absent
from their homes to return in time to take
part in the election of next Tuesday. The
number of these absentees, especially of
those at the Centennial, is large, and of the
Centennial visitors nine-tenths are Republi-
cans. Their votes may decide the result of
the approaching elections in their respec-
tive States, and the result in those States
may decide the national contest. This con-
sideration ought to outweigh with them all
others whatsoever.Mr. TILDEN, keeping aloof from the Union
square meeting; Mr. TILDEN at Chicago,
giving aid and comfort to the enemy—
these are familiar pictures. Mr. STOUTON, in his
letter, adds a third, as suggestive as either,
and less generally known. It relates to the
gathering of Democrats held at Twiddle
Hall, Albany, on the 31st of January, 1861.
Six States had seceded from the Union, and
the purpose of the assemblage was to ex-
press sympathy with the seceding States,
and to deprecate the employment
of force to preserve the Union. Mr. TILDEN
was present, and was a member
of the committee appointed to draft resolu-
tions. One of these declared that "civil
war will not restore the Union, but will
defeat forever its reconstruction." This
was not all. The author of the Kent letter
made speech, so offensively pro-Southern
that prudence led him to withhold the
stenographic report of it prepared for pub-
lication in a pamphlet afterward sup-
pressed. The Albany Argus, however—then,
as now, an orthodox Democratic sheet,
published an epitome of the speech
on the day following its delivery.
This is what the Argus said about Mr.
TILDEN: "He argued strongly against coer-
cion, showing the strength and resources of
the Southern States, and reasoning that
self-interest, if no higher motive, should
deter us from plunging into a civil war. He
declared that he, for one, would resist, under
all and circumstances, the use of force
to coerce the States into the Union." With
expressions like this on record, it is not sur-
prising that the Confederates are zealous
for Mr. TILDEN. They would be blind and
ungrateful if they were not.Mr. JOHN FOLEY has come out in favor of
Mr. TILDEN, a fact which is chiefly of in-
terest to Mr. FOLEY himself. It has not
been stated whether Mr. FOLEY will take
the position of Secretary of the Treasury
or whether he more aspires to a
foreign mission under the TILDEN
administration. He has, we believe, been
successively nominated—by himself—for
Mayor, Controller, and nearly every other
position in the City Government, and he
figured for a brief space as contestant
for the Chamberlain's office. But we are glad
to find that the ambition of our valued, if
somewhat irrepressible, friend, has taken
a wider range. For a man who has
been living on hope so long, another
four weeks of anxious
expectancy will repay for all the bitterness
of the disappointment which awaits him.
Meanwhile, he will have the consolation of
seeing his lengthy contributions to the
cause of "reform" printed and commended
in the columns of the World, which used to
contain for him so plentiful a supply of
ridicule and abuse.WOODWARD is coming too, and if FIELDS
could only be coaxed out of Canada and
SWENY induced to emerge from retire-
ment in Paris, what a meeting of friends
there would be! The arrest of the
Deputy Clerk of the old Board
of Supervisors and the dividing agent
of the Ring plunder was due to his recogni-
tion in Chicago by Mr. C. W. Weston,
of this City, who had known him in his days
of thievish property. We may assure the
Tilden organs in advance that Mr. WESTON
is simply an honorable private citizen who
reads THE TIMES, and not an agent of
Mr. TILDEN who has been following Wood-ward like a sleuth bound around the world.
The incident cannot be appropriated as part
of the sleuder stock in trade of the Demo-
cratic campaign.

A DANGER INCIDENT TO DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS.

Whenever stress is put upon the ulterior
designs of the Southern Democrats, and the
danger which their accession to power
would entail upon great national interests,
the invariable answer is that the constitu-
tional amendments are an adequate assur-
ance of safety. Thus, when allusion is made
to the evident disposition of the South
to press claims for compensation, for the
refunding of taxes, and for other similar
purposes, to an amount
that would more than double the
national debt, we are referred to the four-
teenth amendment as an effectual bar to
everything of the sort. Frequently recur-
ring evidence of a determination sooner or
later to undo much of the work of recon-
struction, to divest the colored people of
privileges that have been conferred upon
them, and to reduce them to a condi-
tion of political bondage, is de-
rived on the ground that the four-
teenth and fifteenth amendments render
such reactionary proceedings impossible.
Under certain circumstances these replies
could be conclusive. They are not satis-
factory, because they presuppose a condition
of affairs which does not exist. The as-
sumption on which they rest is that the
amendments themselves are beyond dispute
—that the South and the Democratic Party
generally acquiesce in the validity of their
ratification and in their efficacy as a final
settlement of the matters they embrace. If
this were really the case, the controversy
relating to them would be ended. Unfor-
tunately, it is not. The Democratic Party,
North and South, resisted the amend-
ments at every step—opposed them
in Congress, voted against them in the
States, assailed them in national conven-
tion, and refused to sanction a resolution
twice introduced into Congress affirm-
ing their validity and their binding
force upon the National Government and
upon the States and Territories. The
whole course of the party while the amend-
ments were pending, and during the period
which has elapsed since their ratification
was formally proclaimed, proves the dishon-
or of the profession now made, and the
reality of the peril which lurks under the
contingency of Democratic success.To realize the worthlessness of Demo-
cratic protestations upon this subject it is
necessary to recall some of the details of the
reconstruction era, and to note the cumu-
lative evidence which justifies distrust of
that section of the Democracy which forms
Mr. TILDEN's main reliance. Hence the
value of the lucid and closely-reasoned let-
ter which we print to-day from the pen of
Mr. STOUTON. It cannot be called a re-
velation, for it tells nothing which those who
carefully followed the course of events con-
nected with the reconstruction of the rebel
States did not already know. But it directs
attention to occurrences which have passed
out of the minds of a very large proportion
of those who will vote in November, and, by
a skillful, but perfectly accurate, statement
of facts, fastens upon the Democratic Party
the stigma of hostility to the constitutional
amendments and the objects they were in-
tended to secure.All there was of harshness in the recon-
struction acts was provoked by the implac-
able enmity of the Southern whites. They
would yield nothing. Instead of co-oper-
ating with the North, and accepting a situ-
ation which events made inevitable, they
asserted a right to dictate terms, and prac-
tically to annul the logical consequences of
emancipation. They sought, by penal laws
and iniquitous police regulations in
several of the States, to reduce
the negroes to a condition differ-
ing from slavery in little more than
name. The fourteenth amendment, there-
fore, became a necessity. What was, what
is, the attitude of the Democrats toward it?
They denounced it in Congress, and none
more vehemently than Mr. HENDRICKS. In
the Senate and in the House they voted
solidly against it. They struggled to pre-
vent its ratification by the States. The
thirteen States in which their party ruled
refused to ratify it. The supplemental re-
construction acts which decreed the illegality
of the Governments in ten of these States,
and exacted from them the ratification of
the amendment as a condition of representation
in Congress, intensified the bitterness of the
opposition offered by the Democrats, who
characterized the legislation as unconstitutional,
and the ratification thus obtained as
void. Their spirit as a party was
still further displayed in Ohio and
New-Jersey, in both of which States,
on the accession of the Democrats to
power, an attempt was made to cancel
the ratification previously accorded. The
history of the fifteenth amendment is not
essentially dissimilar. It was carried by
a party vote. The Democratic Legislatures
rejected it; the Democratic members in the
Indiana Legislature vainly striving by fac-
tious measures to frustrate it, and the Leg-
islature of New-York, when it passed under
Democratic control, following the example
of the party in Ohio. Look at these facts
in conjunction with the refusal of the Demo-
crats in Congress, from then till now, to
sanction measures required to give practical
effect to the fifteenth amendment, and
no room is left for doubt as to their
reserved purpose to repudiate the
amendments, and overthrow what has been
effected through them, so soon as the op-
portunity shall present itself. They de-
clared this purpose unequivocally in 1863,
and nothing they have since done or said
indicates the slightest deviation from the
position then assumed. The Southern
whites, and the Democratic leaders every-
where, to this hour, scout the amendments
as unconstitutional and valueless.We must, then, regard the maintenance
of these amendments, and the enactment
of whatever laws may be required to ren-
der them operative, as one of the leading
issues involved in the present contest. Mr.
STOUTON points out at some length, but
with no superfluous minutiae, the pur-
port of bills and claims that were laid be-
fore the House of Representatives in the
late session. The effect of these schemes,
which only await Democratic ascendancy
at Washington, would be nothing less than
national bankruptcy. The possibility of
their success implies the annulment of thefourteenth amendment. The basis on
which it rests is also the basis of the fif-
teenth amendment. And with their pro-
visions no longer recognized as obligatory,
we should be compelled to face anew ques-
tions which lie at the root of the nation's
existence.MR. McCULLOCH ON THE FINANCES.
The address of Hon. HUGH McCULLOCH to
the Bankers' Convention at Philadelphia
yesterday was an extremely able and in-
teresting one. It was devoted mainly to an
explanation of the reasons why specie resump-
tion is absolutely necessary to the well-
fare of the country, and to a consideration
of the objections to the adoption of such a
policy. Mr. McCULLOCH called attention
to what is a striking fact in con-
nection with the present condition of
the question, viz: that when the law au-
thorizing the issue of legal tenders was
adopted no one pretended that they should
be anything more than a temporary expedient,
or that Congress had any constitutional
power to issue them except to meet
an overwhelming necessity, growing out of
the war. The notes were, in fact, nothing
more nor less than a forced loan, and every
one, in Congress and out of it, regarded such
a loan as a deplorable policy, which nothing
but the terrible nature of the emergency
could justify, and which honor, interest,
and every consideration of justice required
should be abandoned at the earliest possible
moment. Especially was this the feeling of
Mr. CHASE, as Mr. McCULLOCH took occasion
to assert with emphasis.It was in entire harmony with this feeling
that Mr. McCULLOCH endeavored to get the
legal-tender notes gradually retired as soon
as he took his place in the Treasury Depart-
ment. But he soon found that the senti-
ment of the public had changed, and that
the "virus" of an irredeemable and exces-
sive currency had corrupted the public
mind. After \$44,000,000 of legal tenders
had been withdrawn the clamor of those
who had made rapid but illusory gains
under the sudden advance of nominal
values, induced Congress to compel the
abandonment of the policy. Mr. McCULLOCH
finds it difficult to understand how in-
telligent and well-meaning men should
be found who believe that the misfortune
of the country date from, and were caused
by, the withdrawal of the legal tenders,
and he points out that it was subsequent
to the abandonment of that policy that
the country plunged into the vortex
of the disastrous panic of 1873. This
strikes us as a piece of remarkable inno-
cence on Mr. McCULLOCH's part. The men
who think that the country was injured by
the withdrawal of greenbacks do not see
that there has been any undue speculation.
They regard the volume of apparent busi-
ness done before 1873, as measured by the
inflated prices of that period, as sound and
real, and they think that the shock which
destroyed the fiction destroyed an actuality.
To tell them that there was over-specula-
tion after, instead of before, the withdrawal
of the legal tenders, is to argue with a
lunatic over the date of his illusion. To
him there has been no illusion.Mr. McCULLOCH is right, however, in
thinking that the opinion of the country is
again changing, and that it is prepared for
a steady effort on the part of the Govern-
ment to bring the greenbacks on a par with
gold. He makes the following suggestion
as to the means by which that effort can
be made successful:"Congress, at the next session, to pass an act
declaring that the United States notes after Jan. 1,
1879, shall cease to be a legal tender, and authorizing
the Secretary of the Treasury at once to offer in
even exchange for them bonds bearing interest
at the rate of four per cent., payable at the pleasure
of the Government after thirty years, principal and
interest payable in gold; the banks to be compelled
to retain the gold received by them for the interest
on their bonds deposited with the Treasury, the
surplus-revenues of the Government to be paid for
the redemption of the Government notes, if they
should not before the 1st of January, 1879, be ex-
changed for bonds; banking to be free after resump-
tion."We have no doubt that a plan substan-
tially like this would have all the bene-
ficial effects which Mr. McCULLOCH antici-
pates, and should the Republicans elect
their candidate for President, we are not
without hope that such a plan could be
adopted, if not at the next session of Con-
gress, then at the succeeding one. It has
been repeatedly urged in our columns that
the bonds of the United States, now
that the credit of the Government
has been brought to such an ex-
tremely favorable condition, afford the
best possible instrumentality for resump-
tion payments. They are the equivalent
of gold in the market of the world, and as
it would be practically difficult to obtain
the gold, and the holders of legal tenders
would be quite ready to accept bonds in
redemption of the notes, the simplest and
easiest method of retiring the notes is by
replacing them with bonds. This, more-
over, is the natural method, and one which
is in complete harmony with the prin-
ciples and practice of the commercial
community. As the success of the Republi-
can Party would fix resumption as the
policy of the country beyond any question,
it is not impossible that there might be
found in the present Congress, at its next
session, a majority in favor of the policy
indorsed by Mr. McCULLOCH, which has
been frequently advanced by us. There is
a strong and growing public opinion in
favor of it, which would be confirmed by
the success of the Republican Party at the
polls.THE EASY-GOING VOTERS.
There is no question that Mr. TILDEN is
organizing his forces to the very best of his
showing ability, as an old and adroit Demo-
cratic politician. He has very little inter-
est in "instructing" the people or dis-
cussing public questions, or holding large meet-
ings; he knows the Democratic Party too
well. Every school district in this State is
"organized," and a careful list of voters
made out. All doubtful electors are "seen"
or talked to, or more substantially influenced.
The leading Democrats receive continual
circulars or letters from the State Commit-
tee, suggesting certain judicious proceedings
in their own districts. Mr. TILDEN has been
wise enough to see that the only chance of
a party with such a bad record of "reform"
was to put up respectable local nominations
for county and State offices. Accordingly,
each prominent Democrat has been served
with a notice recommending such a coursein his county. Large amounts of money are
believed to have been furnished the State
Committee for judicious employment in
doubtful districts. The plan of campaign
seems to be to utterly neglect strong Republi-
can States, such as Massachusetts and simi-
lar ones, and to throw the labor and ex-
pense on States considered doubtful, like
New-York and Indiana.The Republican Party trusts wisely to pub-
lic discussions. It had its birth in ideas
among thoughtful men, and it must always
be supported, if it live at all, by the reason
and sober thought of the nation. It renews
its life in the writings of the ablest statesmen,
in public meetings, and by private discus-
sions. This must always be its life. Still,
there are other ways of "reaching the un-
converted." There are numerous young
men who are wavering between the two
parties, or are indifferent to both; there
are crowds of prejudiced and ignorant whose
ideas are mainly derived from the talk of
Democratic liquor shops. These could be
influenced privately when they could not be
publicly. Such voters ought to be known
in our rural districts, and should be talked
with by our influential Republicans. We
doubt if the Republicans trust sufficiently
to personal influence. *Fas est ab hoste doceri.*
Even a Democratic politician can teach us.
Too often our own most intelligent voters
are indifferent about adding new votes to
the party. We have been so used to victory,
that defeat seems impossible. But great
battles are not won by luck. The Republi-
can Party has thus far held control of the
Government because it has succeeded in
convincing the people of the wisdom of its
policy and the truth of its ideas. But it has
only done this by incessant discussion and
great labor and effort. Its battles and cam-
paigns have not been won by idle men. It
is apparent that, owing to the solid front of
the South and the revival of the rebel spirit,
the contest will depend on a few States
in the North. It may be determined by a
few votes in this State, though the appearances
are in favor of a large Republican majority
on the whole. At all events, each Republi-
can voter is bound to act as if his vote might
decide the struggle. Such a responsibility
is a weighty one for any reasonable man.
He is to bear in mind, that through him or
his neglect the South may again, after fif-
teen years and a terrible civil war, be put
in charge of this Government. The rebel
sympathizers will be at the helm. TILDEN
would have a Cabinet like BUCHANAN'S.
The negroes would be kept down with a
strong hand. Southern Legislatures
and Federal officials would put their
heels on this unhappy population. Wherever
Southern claims could possibly be
paid, they would be liberally canceled.
The United States debt would, if possible,
be repudiated; if not repudiated our credit
would be destroyed by the attempt. Resump-
tion would be further off than ever. Inflation
would be the order of the day. The whole
business of the country would again
be disturbed. Civil service reform would
become a dream of enthusiasts. A new army
of office-seekers, hungry by fifteen years
of abstinence, would be hunting for place.
No one would think of appointing for merit.
The Senate would be stronger in its system
of patronage than before. A politician like
TILDEN would no more attempt to struggle
against it than he would to swim against a
Bay of Fundy flood-tide. All the
present evils of the country would
become ten-fold worse. Now, every one of
those easy-going, reflective, respectable
voters, of whom the Republican party has so
many, is to remember that his neglect of
duty may bring upon his country such evils
and calamities. He is bound to act as if
it might. He should not only vote, but induce
others to vote.

THE WICKED "COMMUTERS."

It is painful to find that in this land
of Sabbaths and of Sabbath-schools there are
men who not only refuse to honor and obey
their POPPENHUSEN but who openly and
shamelessly revile him. Of such are certain
abandoned persons of the sect of "com-
muters," residing on the line of the South-
ern Railroad of Long Island. It is not to
be understood that they deny the existence
of POPPENHUSEN. They cannot refuse to
believe that POPPENHUSEN lives and governs
Long Island, but they defiantly pro-
claim that his government is obnoxious
to them and that they want no more of it.
Recently these wicked men assembled
themselves together and drew up what they
bad the hardihood to call a list of their
grievances. Little they cared how much
their conduct might grieve the good POP-
PENHUSEN. They must have known that
such an open hostility to him would infuse
unnecessary bitterness into his beer, and
take the zest from his finest sauerkraut.This, however, was nothing to them. They
wanted to have their own wicked desires
gratified, and to that end were willing to
inflict any quantity of acute suffering upon
their kind and benevolent ruler.In order that these so-called grievances
might be redressed, the bold and bad "com-
muters" made no less than ten separate de-
mands. They demanded that their tickets—
which now entitle them to be carried either
to Hunter's Point or to Williamsburg, the
two western termini of the Southern Rail-
road—should entitle them to be carried to
both, though it does not seem reasonable that
any "commuter" should insist upon being
carried to two different places at the same
time, unless a railway accident had pre-
viously divided him into two separate parcels.
The "commuters" also demanded that they
should be allowed to "stop off or lay over"
on their tickets; that they should be allowed
to ride without extra charge on Sundays,
and that, in case they mislaid their tickets,
they should not be compelled to pay their
fare a second time. The other demands
were chiefly for additional trains, but
although these last may have been intrinsi-
cally quite as wicked as the other demands,
they were less novel, and hence less shock-
ing. When a man becomes a "commuter,"
he always adopts as a leading feature of his
perverted belief the theory that all railways
ought to run trains to and from all stations
at intervals not exceeding fifteen minutes
each, and we have become so familiar with
this particular form of doctrinal wickedness
that we habitually fail to perceive its full
 enormity.All these demands were made as boldly
and confidently as if they were legitimate
and proper requests, and as if POPPEN-
HUSEN were a mere human being to whom
the "commuter" or the occasional pas-senger had a right to complain. To the
first demand, the good POPPENHUSEN made
what, in the case of a more human being,
might be called a happy repartee. He told
the "commuters" that they could have the
privilege of being carried both to Hunter's
Point and to Williamsburg by paying for it.
The force of this repartee lies in its obvious
justice, and the most shameless enemy of
POPPENHUSEN can hardly deny that it was
a good and sufficient reply. As to most
of the other demands, they were unhesitat-
ingly denied, and the wicked "commuters"
are still unable to perform the feats of
"stopping over" and "laying off" or to
ride on Sundays, or without producing their
tickets.The difficulty with these presumptuous
"commuters," and indeed with all the sub-
jects of POPPENHUSEN, is that they fancy
that their finite, commuting minds can
thoroughly comprehend his purposes and
justly criticize his conduct. Occasionally
there is a "commuter" who will admit that
an obviously good action done by POPPEN-
HUSEN deserves to be praised. Thus, the
fact that under his rule the speed of certain
trains has been greatly increased, and that
these trains are run with commendable
regularity, is generally conceded; and it is
also admitted that on certain branches of
the Long Island Railroad the freight tariff
has been lowered. But the same persons
who concede that such acts as these are
worthy of an intelligent and benevolent
POPPENHUSEN persist in refusing to per-
ceive either goodness or intelligence in
other acts which their finite minds do not
approve. They insist that a personage who
buys a ticket from Hunter's Point to Baby-
lon has a right to be carried precisely that
distance, and that he does not lose that right
by stopping for a day at Creedmoor; and
they also claim that it is wrong for any
being, whether he is a mere man or a POP-
PENHUSEN, to take away Sunday tickets
from helpless commuters. It is true that
these acts seem on their face to be illegal
and wrong, and that it is difficult to recon-
cile them with the theory that POPPEN-
HUSEN is just and intelligent. But who is
the "commuter," that he should sit in judg-
ment on the great POPPENHUSEN? It is
his business to buy POPPENHUSEN's tickets
and obey POPPENHUSEN's laws. His want
of faith in POPPENHUSEN and his readiness
to judge him by ordinary rules are evi-
dences of a depraved nature, and are inex-
pressibly shocking to every devout mind.Patience and reverence are what the
Long Island "commuter" most obviously
needs. Let him wait until POPPENHUSEN
has been made to pay heavy damages to
some passenger who has put in practice his
innate right to "stop off and lay over," and
who, on having subsequently been put off
and rolled over by POPPENHUSEN's conduc-
tors and brakemen, has had the courage to
appeal to law. The "commuter" will then
find that POPPENHUSEN mainly refused to
grant the right in question in order to test
the faith and courage of his subjects, and
that this end having been gained, he will
therefore allow them to stop off and lay
over to any extent. POPPENHUSEN knows
perfectly well that the courts have uni-
formly sustained the sacred right of stop-
ping off and laying over. What he now
wants is to find out if any "commuter"
has the courage to enforce this right. His
only aim is to develop the moral nature of
his subjects, and if they would only trust
him and reverence him, and occasionally see
him for damages, they would be much hap-
pier and better than they now are.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The Tallahassee (Fla.) Sentinel of Sept. 30
says that from all parts of that State some cheering
reports. The Republicans are working hard and
are confident of victory.Neither of the Democratic candidates for
Congress in the Third District of Arkansas will
consent to withdraw. The Republicans have
a candidate in the field, and there are two Greenback
candidates also.The Pittsburg Gazette says that a rebel flag
was carried in a Democratic procession in that city
Saturday evening, but the Democratic managers
assert that they thought it was an old German
battle flag. Poor, innocent souls.Ex-Gov. Thomas Talbot, of Massachusetts, is
too ill to take active part in the campaign at pres-
ent, but writes that his faith in the Republican Par-
ty as the party of progress and reform is un-
broken, and that he should regard its defeat in
the State or national election as an event greatly
to be deplored.A clergyman in Mississippi has written to a
friend in Utah that the White Liners threaten the
lives of all who announce themselves Republicans,
and are attempting by force to prevent negroes and
whites from voting the Republican ticket. The
writer of this letter has been warned to leave his
home, at the peril of his life.The Little Falls Journal asserts that Judge
Earl wrote and procured the passage by the Her-
kimer County Democratic Convention of the following
resolution, referring to President Lincoln:
"We arraign him as a tyrant, we denounce him as
a despot, and we charge him with disloyalty to the
Constitution he was sworn to support."The Democrats of the Seventh District of
Iowa have nominated a man for Congress who, ac-
cording to the affidavit of a member of his own
party, recently declared in an argument before a
jury that the Iowa law was "desecrated and
slandered," and that he should regard its defeat
in the State or national election as an event greatly
to be deplored.Hon. H. B. Claussen, an influential German
citizen of Davenport, Iowa, in a published letter
told his German friends, who are clamorous for
Tilden and reform, whether they are willing to pay
to Southern rebels \$2,000,000,000 or more, adjudicated
to them by a prominent Southern man as Secretary
of War, for insurance Wade Hampton or Ben Hill
or Gov. Vance.

The Burlington (Iowa) Hawk-Eye has this:<

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A MUSEUM

COMMENCING MONDAY
P. T. BARNUM
CENTENNIAL
AT
GILMORE'S GARDENS
Occupying the entire great square
between Madison and 24th
ST. N. Y. C.
THE GREAT SHOW OF THE
IN THE AMUSEMENT PALACE
THE TROPICS TRANSPLANTED
UNRIVALLED ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN
The Forest of Exotic Greenhouses. The
The Vernal Wilderness of Bloom and
THE NILE NATURAL
and BARNUM'S \$25,000 BEHemoth
Bipinnatus in America, the largest
of living Waters, 18,000 BEHemoth

The most memorable of mortal
TENTENUS, A Noble Greek A
FROM HEAD TO FOOT, in Cinnam
ment for engaging in rebellion ag

A VAST CENTENNIAL
Life-sized Automatic Marvels and
Illusions, operated by a S
STEAM-ENGINE

A CENTENNIAL PORTR
The most Grotesque and Wonder
Phenomena

Lustrous with Ten Thousand V
GORGEOUS ORIENTAL
and Pageants. The acme of
THE MARCH OF THE
\$2,000 Per Day
TO FIVE GREAT CIRC
AN EQUESTRIAN EXPOSITION,
stain change of Programme for
telligent and the Centennial
without parallel in Metropolitan
in a rapid succession of some
greatest Heroes and Heroines of t
MARTINHO LOW
the Hurricane Horseman of E
University Challenge Two, Four, a
back Acts.
CHARLES W. F
the Single-Horse Bareback Champ
of the Univera.

Over One Hundred Fearless Performers
More and Bigger Wild Beasts, Than
More Marvelous Human Phenomena
Costly, and Cunning Mechanical
tintinguished Equestrians and Athletes
before presented at any one time
and **MORE THAN TEN TIMES THE**
SIXION in wonder and instruction,
tion, excitement and amusement.

The Greatest Show

ADMISSION to the Entire Garden
partment of the Colossal Exhibition
CHILDREN under nine years
RESERVED SEATS, 25 CENTS

Doors open at 1 and 6.30 P. M.
 Arena Spectacular Entree one hour
 Reserved Seats may secured
 week in advance.

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 Messrs. JARETT & PALMER...
 NEXT SUNDAY EVENING
 AT MARKET AND F.
 GRAND SUNDAY VOCAL AND
 CERT.
 Sale of seats commences THIS MORNING
 at 8 o'clock.

Miss. EUGENIE PALMER
 the great prima donna
 Miss ADELINE RICHARD.
 Mr. WILLIAM

First appearance in America
SWEDISH LADIES VOCA
Mr. LEVI, (the very popular
His final appearance in New-York
pure for Australia
Mme. CARREY, (the
THE GRAND ORCH
MAX MARTINEZ
POPULAR PRINCE
ADMISSION, (including seats)
Sale of seats commences T
Booth's Theatre.
BOOTH'S THEATRE.
JARBRETT & PALMER
THE GLORY O
EIGHTH AVENUE
duction of LORD B
manlike play,
SARDAN
EVERYTH
society, costumes, m
stra, &c.
THE GRACIOU
Miss F. C.
AGNES
THE GRAND IT
introducing the can

MATINEE EVERY SATU
**NEXT SUNDAY EVENING,
under the management of Max
Fryer. Remarkable programme.
to-day.

Mme. PALMIERI, Signora
Positively last night but
STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN
THIS (Thursday) EVENING
IL TROVATORE
Mme. PALMIERI (first time in New
Miss HENNE (first appearance) as
Signor BRIGNOLI in his original
Mr. ALBERTO LAWRENCE as.....
Mr. GEORGE CONLY as.....
GRAND CHORUS and Orchestra
Musical Director and Conductor.....
TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING
positively the last night of
SEMRAMIDE
Mme. PALMIERI, Signora
Miss ANN

PALMIST, GOTTSCHE,
SPLENDID MISE EN SCÈNE
GILMORE'S MILITARY BAND
SATURDAY, Oct. 7—Only grand
IC EARBERRIE DI SE
Mile. BELLOCA, Rostina; Signor F
GOTTSCHE, BACELL
Admission, \$; reserved seats 5
cording to location. Seats can be
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THE CITY LECTURE
American Literary Bureau
MONDAY EVEN

Oct. 9, John B.
OCT. 16—BAYARD TAYLOR
OCT. 23—Martin Farquhar
OCT. 30—THEODORE TIL
NOV. 18—COL. JOHN W. F
NOV. 20—REV. R. S. STO
COURSE TICKETS, with reserv
POND'S Music Store, No. 39 U
tickets for Mr. Gough's lecture, 75
will be given in the Brooklyn Acad
ing. Tickets at CHANDLER'S.
PARISIAN VARIETIES.
Immense bill, everything

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AMERICAN IN
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WOOD'S MUSKUM.
THIS DAY.
Matinee at 2.
Evening at 8.
AUGUSTIN DALY'S GRE
A FLASH OF LIGHT.

THE TUR
AMERICAN JOCKEY
FALL MEETING, 1
AT JEROME PARK
Sept. 30, Oct. 3, 5, 7, 10,
Races commence each day punctually
A. BEL
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK AND HARLEM
JEROME PARK R.
OCT. 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 12.
Special trains with reserved seats

Leave Grand Central depot on track
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Fourth av. cars run direct to depot.
Excursion tickets, 40 cents.
C. M. BISSELL.

LOST AND FOUND.
LOST.—BANK BOOK NO. 39, Metropolitan Savings Bank, New York City Savings Institution, and same has been stopped. The holder of the same to the bank, Nos. 1 and 3

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 6, 1876.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

GEN. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM A. WHEELER

OF NEW-YORK.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—FORDYCE FRUIT.—Mr. J. N. Long, Mr. Harry Besset, Miss Ada Dyer, Miss Ella Gorman.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—LIPS.—Mr. C. F. Cushman, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Amy Fawcett, Mr. G. H. Gilbert.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS.—Mr. J. Thorne, Jr., Mr. J. O'Neill, Miss Kate Claxton, Miss Sam Jones and Miss G. H. Gilbert.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—SARINAWA.—(Italian Opera.) Miss Palmarini, Miss Bellocchi, Mr. Gottschalk.

MIDTOWN THEATRE.—BARON.—Mr. W. A. Crane, Mr. V. Bowers, Miss Eliza Weatherly, Miss Minnie.

BOWERY THEATRE.—SARATAPALLO.—Mr. F. C. Barker, Mrs. Agnes Booth, grand ballet and chorus.

FAIR PLAY THEATRE.—LOVE.—Mr. W. J. Cogswell, Mr. J. F. Folk, Miss Rose Wood, Miss Ella Jeffery.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—MISSES TOM CARB.—Mrs. G. C. Howard and Georgia Minnie.

WOODS MUSIC.—DRAUGHT.—PROFESSOR.—COLUMBIAN.—Afternoon and evening.

OLYMPIA THEATRE.—GRAND NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF ART, SCIENCE, AND MECHANICS.

CHICKERING HALL.—MAGIC AND LEONARDI.—Commander Casanova.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.—Messrs. Harrison and Hart.

KELLY & LEON'S HALL.—MINSTRELS AND COMEDY.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELS, FANCY, AND SINGING COMEDY.

FAMOUS VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TERMS TO ADVERTISERS.

We cannot receive anonymous communications. In all cases we require the name and address, and no subscription, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

A respectfully signed call for a meeting at Cooper Institute on Saturday evening to promote the nomination and election of Mr. ANDREW H. GREEN to the office of Mayor will be found in another column. It is not too early to discuss the question of nominations for local offices, and any body of citizens who can take this question out of the arena of party politics will be doing a very substantial service to the cause of good government. Long experience and a blameless record in public affairs, joined to a very high order of administrative ability, are qualities which mark out Mr. GREEN as an eminently eligible candidate for the office to which his friends propose to try to elect him. The bitter and unrelenting hostility of Tammany Hall to the Controller needs only to be displayed as offensively as it was by KELLY's nominees in the Board of Aldermen yesterday to make Mr. GREEN's election all but a certainty.

For a week past the Democratic journals of Georgia have insisted that, for outside effect, the majority at the State election should not be less than 100,000. One dispatch limits it to 40,000; another to 75,000. They admit, too, that the victory was all on one side. The fact that the vote was largely below expectation, therefore, indicates nothing more than the absolute confidence of the Democrats in the efficacy of their plans for virtually disfranchising the colored voters. The Georgia Democrats have been so long engaged in the business that they have reduced it to something like certainty. They have got through the experimental stages of coercing and killing, intimidating and proscribing, in which their brethren of South Carolina and Mississippi are engaged, and have reduced the colored voters to subjection. They are aided, too, by laws enacted to render voting-places so few and difficult of access that the negroes would have no chance of getting near them if they tried. The general result is, told in six lines: Georgia is "solid" for the Democrats because the colored people, who constitute the bulk of the Republican Party in the State, are so cowed and frightened by the organized terrorism of the Democracy that they no longer attempt to vote.

The Nation thinks that Mr. TILDEN has not been "proved" to be a knave, and that the charge of perjury against him has "broken down." A paper which entered into this controversy with an ostentatious pretense of impartiality, and which proceeded to show its judicial temper by deliberate mis-statement of the evidence, is hardly in a position to assign any respect for its further statements.

on the subject. Gov. TILDEN has been convicted of perjury by precisely the same process by which the editor of the Nation has been convicted of bearing false witness—by placing side by side two absolutely contradictory statements. Of course, the man who is capable of a very contemptible form of deception is hardly likely to have a very keen appreciation of the heinousness of falsehood and perjury in another.

The Sun quotes from Mr. CONKLING's speech at Utica to prove that Gov. HAYES cannot possibly be expected to undertake a radical reform of our civil service system in defiance of the influences in his own party which sustain the principle that to Senators and Representatives belong the distribution of offices. The Sun is so well informed about the condition of Senator CONKLING's health and the state of his campaign engagements that we have felt some hesitation in suggesting that it has probably made a mistake, even if perfectly natural, induction from one of the Senator's sounding phrases. Whether the Sun or Senator CONKLING or both be responsible for contradicting "the nonsense that theorist like CARL SCHURZ have been talking so loudly," we prefer on this occasion to believe that Mr. SCHURZ and the theorists represent the opinions of the majority of the Republican Party.

It must be a genuine relief to the numerous admirers of the Sun to find that it detests "political calumny, rancor, bitterness, abuse, and vituperation quite as sincerely as the Senator [CONKLING] does." A late conversion, whether of a Senator or a newspaper, is better than none, and we shall take pleasure in watching how the Sun brings forth fruits meet for repentance. For the present we shall set it down as a pure inadvertence that yesterday's Sun stated that Mr. B. G. JAYNE "is one of the most active of the working Secretaries of the Republican National Committee," which is not true; and that "ZACH. CHANDLER is beseeching Senator ROSCOE CONKLING to lend a hand in the Ohio and Indiana canvass," which is absurd. The rancorous, abusive, and rather vulgar letter purporting to be "a correspondence" account of BOB INGERSOLL's visit to the Hayes family at Columbus," is another sample of how far the Sun falls below its ideal. But like the disciples of virtue in all ages, the Sun has doubtless frequent cause to echo the regretful complaint about following the evil while approving the good.

The Express is probably right in supposing that nobody reads its editorial articles, though we assure the public that they lose a good deal by neglecting these remarkable productions. Some of their points are as good as any of Dogberry's, and their logic is modeled on the famous ratiocinative method of Jack Bunbly. By way of straightening out a somewhat confused record, however, we might remind the Express that it has neglected to correct a little slip made in its issue of Wednesday. That powerful article headed "Gen. Dix Then and Now" was somewhat marred, not to say spoiled, by a blunder of one year in the date of the letter of Gen. Dix in regard to the Produce Exchange meeting approving of Gov. TILDEN's canal Message. It would probably have been rather difficult to get up such a meeting in March, 1876, however easy it was in March, 1875, and it is certain that Gen. Dix's opinion of Gov. TILDEN, "so late even as the 30th of last March," did not precisely correspond with his opinion of that eminent Reformer eighteen months ago. The change is probably a more defensible and honorable one than the change from the sentiments entertained by the Express so late even as the 20th of last June.

THE BANKS AND REVIVING BUSINESS.

In the revival of business which there is good reason to believe is near at hand, a great responsibility will fall upon the managers of our national banks, and one which we are happy to see, from some of the remarks made at the Philadelphia convention, the bankers themselves appreciate. It is hardly too much to say that it will lie in the power of the officers and Directors of our banks to determine whether the revival to which all are looking forward shall be a steady, progressive, and lasting one, or whether it shall be transient, to be accompanied by danger and followed by even greater depression than that from which we are now coming out. It is within the province of the bankers to decide on what terms and for what purpose nearly all the capital available for business transactions shall be employed. Their prime business is to loan their own capital and the funds of their depositors, and on their sagacity, prudence, and appreciation of the forces at work in the commercial world depends not only the success of their own banks, but largely, also, the success of the entire community. For the past three years the banks have had to pursue hard lines. They have been obliged to liquidate the extensive obligations which were floated when the panic of 1873 caused a general accounting, and practically suspended business operations throughout a great portion of the country. After that delicate and difficult operation was completed, they found themselves hemmed in within a very narrow field and left almost without employment for their funds, and they have been compelled for three years to contend against the apathy of the business community on the one hand, and the considerable expenses and unprofitable engagements entered on in a time of great apparent prosperity. It would not be singular if, at the moment when a prospect of renewed activity opens before them, the bankers should be eager—perhaps too eager—to enter upon it, and to make up for the serious annoyance and embarrassment to which they have so long been subjected.

Yet nothing is more certain than that the advance of the country toward a restored prosperity will be continuous and permanent precisely to the extent that the bankers are judicious. The difficulties from which we are now emerging, arose in great measure from the reckless extension of credit, from the facility with which venturesome men were allowed to enter on enterprises of very uncertain character, without any, or with scarcely any, proper guarantees that they could carry them through successfully. If

the percentage of loans by the banks which had been granted on transactions by no means legitimate, could have been stricken out of the history of the six years from 1873 to 1875, inclusive, the convulsion of 1877 would have been a very different thing. If similar loans could be avoided for the next few years we shall see the business of the country on a sounder basis than it has rested on for eight years back.

We have no desire to suggest that bank managers should withhold loans in any narrow or timid spirit, but only that they should realize that their business is to promote actual trade and industry, and not to foster speculation. It is difficult to define the distinction in words, but it is not difficult for men experienced in affairs to determine whether any specific case falls under one head or under the other. Bankers are, in the great scheme of modern business, the custodians of the capital of the world. When the operations of business communities were more simple and contracted, capital was employed to a far greater extent than now by its immediate possessors. But it has gradually come about, as indicated by Prof. WALKER in his admirable treatise on the wages question, that the use of capital is now determined largely by a body of energetic men, who themselves contribute only a small share of it, but whose peculiar talents make them the managers of great enterprises. With these the bankers are brought into intimate relations, and on them it largely depends whether ventures shall be reasonable and legitimate or visionary. It is only with the former that they have any right to concern themselves. The same principle applies throughout all their transactions. Nearly every one of a bank's customers may be at once a sound business man as to part of his undertakings, and a hare-brained speculator as to the remainder. There is a percentage of the adventurer in nearly every one engaged in modern commerce. It is for bankers to discover the rate of this percentage, and to allow for it with unflinching vigilance.

It is a reason for additional caution that the banks are pretty sure within the next two or three years to be called on to prepare themselves for the process of resumption of specie payments. Exactly how much of a strain this will be it is now impossible to say, but it is certain that it will be most severe on the banks which observe the least prudence in making loans, and that it will be severe on the whole country in proportion as the banks generally tolerate loose principles of management.

There is no sort of question that the discount on the legal-tender currency is a substantially accurate measurement of the unsoundness of our general system of business. In one way or another the weakness of the currency makes itself felt throughout the whole financial and commercial body. The adjustment of that discount will be easier in proportion as the general system is kept sound; and that will be done in proportion as the banks are guided by prudent counsels. In some regards the banks are in excellent condition to discharge the responsibilities which must fall upon them. We have no doubt that if they are reasonably careful, they will make a much better showing a year from now than many unfriendly critics are inclined to admit as possible for them.

BUTLERISM REPLICATED.

The revolt against the nomination of Gen. BUTLER has assumed a definite shape, and, under the leadership of Judge HOAR, may be expected to produce satisfactory results. How deep and wide-spread is the disgust excited among the Republicans of the district, the speeches at the conference which selected Mr. HOAR as the opposing candidate sufficiently shows. That must be more than ordinary indignation which prompts one well-known Republican after another to declare that as between Mr. BUTLER and the regular Democratic nominee, he should vote for the latter. He, at least, is personally not obnoxious. Personally, and perhaps politically, he is preferable to Mr. BUTLER as a sincere and reputable opponent is always preferable to a corrupt and unprincipled man who chooses for the time to call himself your friend. It is not surprising, therefore, that good men and true avowed a readiness to support Mr. TARBOR, who, as Prof. CHURCHILL remarks, has character but no ability, rather than Mr. BUTLER, who has ability but no character. The presentation of a third candidate in the person of Mr. E. R. HOAR, who blends the character of one with the ability of the other, happily obviates the necessity for allowing the Seventh District of Massachusetts to go by default.

Of course, Mr. BUTLER assails the movement represented by Mr. HOAR as a "bolt." Our Boston correspondent yesterday denied it by the same term. The time has gone by when men actuated by a sense of duty were afraid to incur the odium which the thorough-going partisan attaches to the idea of "bolters." In party matters there is a fidelity which endures, and a subservience which degrades. And that fidelity to principle which is essential to the usefulness of party organization and to the honor of its members really constitutes the animating force of the Republican opposition to Mr. BUTLER. He has no right to shelter behind the technicality of a regular nomination. He is at variance with the Republican Party on two of the vital issues of the campaign. He is bitterly and contemptuously inimical to one of the reforms which the Cincinnati Convention urged, and which Gov. HAYES indorses with special emphasis; and he does not even pretend to be in harmony with the forces within the party which controlled the Presidential nomination. Moreover, the co-operation he received from Collector SIMMONS does not impart respectability to the packing of caucuses with Democrats and non-voters, or to the agencies through which the Lowell convention was managed. The means and influences to which he is indebted for his nomination were quite worthy of himself, and that is all that it is necessary to say to justify their condemnation. It is preposterous, then, to attempt to impeach Mr. HOAR's candidature on party grounds, or to set up a claim to consideration on behalf of Mr. BUTLER based upon a pretense of regularity. His success would be a disgrace to Massachusetts, though no

taint of fraud entered into it; it would be doubly disgraceful in the present instance, because of the shameless tricks and frauds which made his nomination possible.

The whole subject is, however, of more than local interest. What becomes of the Congressional representation of a single Massachusetts district directly concerns far outside of the State. But the quarrel with Mr. BUTLER is a typical quarrel, and the course pursued by Republicans toward him practically illustrates the working of influences on which depend the credit and prosperity of the Republican Party. "Eminently," as Judge HOAR remarks, "he is a part of the thing to be reformed." Collate the evils and wrongs that have damaged the party—the Sanborn moieties, the appointment and retention of unworthy officials, the favors showered upon bad men, the use of patronage to serve the ends of unscrupulous politicians—and the word "Butlerism" covers them all. To honest and intelligent people it conveys everything that is objectionable in the Republican record. It is the blot upon the reputation of the party which brings a blush to the cheek of a sincere Republican, and which the best elements within the party are resolved to remove at whatever cost. On this basis the present campaign was begun; to this basis the managers of the party must adhere, if they would make victory certain. Mr. HOAR, in his letter, says truly: "The strength of the Republican Party is in its purity and its patriotism. It is an honest party, and has administered the Government, on the whole, wisely and well; and its representatives should represent its purest and highest aims." Of what avail, however, are these professions if a man like BUTLER is recognized as a regular candidate? What credit can the party claim for earnestness and consistency if it tolerate as one of its leaders a man who on financial questions swears by the faith of Mr. PETER COOPER and SAM CARLY, who asserts the right of a politician to all the patronage he can get, and who would go to Congress, if he were sent at all, as the audacious embodiment of jobbery and corruption? Men of this stamp, in Massachusetts or elsewhere, may call themselves Republicans, and at an election may vote for the Republican candidate, but further than this they ought not to be allowed to go. The party is bound by a regard for its history, its professions, and its future to withhold from them all tokens of approval. It has no process of excommunication, but it has very effective methods of indicating its character, and of rebuking demagogues and self-seekers who would use it as a stepping-stone to power.

Hence the significance of the movement against Mr. BUTLER. Something is gained when he is reduced to his proper level in party matters in his own district. But the great gain is in the example set in a Republican constituency, and in the warning given to those who purposely understate the strength of the demand for administrative reform, and for a faithful fulfillment of the promises on which the party seeks a renewal of the country's confidence. If BUTLER were sustained by Republicans, these promises would be a mockery. In the fact that Republicans repudiate him we have proof of their determination to vindicate the reputation of the party and inspire faith in its purposes.

THE "CLOUD IN THE EAST."

Is there to be a European war or a general peace? Is Turkey to lose its hold over the European provinces, or are the ancient abuses to continue? What are the chances for a new Slavonic State, with a Christian population, enjoying self-government? These and similar questions come up continually to any student of European politics, or to any merchant computing the chances of future trade with Europe. They can only be answered by closely regarding the present condition of the various most interested in the struggle. Few of our readers are aware of the wide-sweeping and enthusiastic national movement for Pan-Slavism and the old communal institutions, which is now sweeping over Russia. It takes its popular impulse from the sufferings of the Slavonians in Bulgaria, Bosnia, and Servia under the ancient enemy of the faith. It finds its practical outlet in assistance of men, money, and arms, rendered with lavish hand to the Servians. Its hope and dream are the expulsion of the Turks from Europe, and the firm foundation of a new "Young Russian" State on the Danube and Black Sea, which shall rival the ancient Slavonic Kingdom of Servia.

But this great movement did not begin with this outbreak against Turkey, nor will it end with it, whatever the result be. It has been long working in Russian society, and is gradually taking on itself new and somewhat alarming features. The emancipation of the serfs has strengthened it, for it is in some directions an effort to restore the old Russian commune, or *mir*, to which the former serfs were especially bound, and it thus allies itself with the radical and communal tendencies of European Democracy. Its headquarters have become the capital of Servia, and the volunteers who flock thither are filled with that kind of enthusiasm which inspired the French soldiers under the Directory. They are apostles of a new radicalism. Fifteen thousand of these recruits are said to have joined the Servian Army, while the most skillful Muscovite engineering talent has fortified the works about Belgrade and other posts. The Russian press of every description is full of appeals, songs, epigrams, and arguments, urging the people to the defense of their brethren, and often denouncing the English, who are mistakenly supposed to be the allies of the Turks.

Opposed to this great popular movement is the well-known feeling of the Czar, of a large part of the aristocracy, and of the mercantile and commercial community. They dread Radicalism, do not want the commune, and fear war. The country, though so great in population and extent, is in fact poor. The people are heavily taxed, and the Government is much involved in enterprises for internal improvement. A great war would reduce it to bankruptcy. It is possible, the Czar will prevent war. But the latest telegrams show that the Empire is beginning to arm, and troops seem concentrating toward the scene of conflict. How, in this crisis, will Austria bear itself? The press and public opinion

of Vienna and Pesth are undoubtedly opposed to the insurgent Christian populations, and in favor of the Porte. An increasing hostility is manifesting itself against Russia. And, without doubt, Count ANDRASSY would take a firm stand against any Russian conquest of the Danubian Provinces. But, on the other hand, Austria, like Russia, is in no financial condition for a great war. She is living on irredeemable currency and continual loans. The people are poor, and heavily taxed. Moreover, millions of Austrian subjects sympathize intensely with the oppressed Slavonians. A war against Russia would be in the highest degree unpopular with the Croats and Slavonians of Hungary and the frontier provinces. It would be a war dangerous to the coherence of the Empire.

What can be expected of Germany, if Russia threatens war? The popular feeling of Prussia and the other States is plainly opposed to Russia, and indifferent to the sufferings of the Christians, as well as to the encroachments of the Mohammedans. Still, Germany must be guided by diplomacy looking to future contingencies, and the leader of this diplomacy, Prince BISMARCK, has, no doubt, a good understanding with Chancellor GORTSCHAKOFF that Russia shall not be interfered with in any reasonable movements to aggrandize herself. Of the other powers, France is plainly indifferent to Mohammedan conquest and cold toward Russia; Italy, as representing the Liberals of Europe, is opposed to Turkey, and England is becoming each day more committed to an entire reform of abuses in Eastern Europe.

The question in regard to Turkey itself is more difficult, and yet equally important. The excitement in regard to the Bulgarian atrocities in England and Russia has aroused the old Moslem fanaticism. There is great anxiety among foreign residents in Constantinople itself. The Sultans may at any moment rise in outbreak, and again overturn the Government. But the new Sultan is unquestionably more moderate and intelligent in his views. He favors peace, and dreads a great war. Within a fortnight the country on the Danube will become unfit for military operations. The probability seems, therefore, reckoning on these elements of the problem, that there will be soon an enforced armistice, and an avoidance of a European war. The excitement itself of Russia will give the powers a lever to move the fears of Turkey, and Turkish pride and fanaticism will yield to some form of permanent settlement. The danger will "pass like a cloud."

A PHILADELPHIAN CONSPIRACY.

Philadelphia has acquitted herself with so much credit in connection with the Centennial Exhibition that she deserves to be dealt with kindly and charitably by other cities. Still, there are limits to the forbearance which upright men can show toward evil-doers. We may overlook or forgive multitudes of minor offenses against taste and morality, but when we are brought face to face with plumbing or piracy, we cannot do otherwise than express our deliberate disapproval of those crimes. Unfortunately, the Philadelphians have just shown an unmistakable intention of assuming the active duties of piracy, and it is therefore necessary that their nefarious intention should be fully exposed, and thus, if possible, thwarted.

No person can habitually violate the laws of nature without undergoing more or less moral deterioration. It was a knowledge of this fact which led honest and intelligent men to view with alarm and sadness the efforts of Philadelphians to make their respectable island town a great sea-port. There was no taint of envy or wickedness in this disapproval of Philadelphian presumption. Had New-York tried to make itself into a mountain town, or a city of the prairie, good men would have opposed it, precisely as they opposed Philadelphia's equally unnatural attempt. But the Philadelphians were deaf to the voice of warning and remonstrance. They built their steamships, hired destitute and desperate persons at large wages to act as passengers, and thus violently turned a quiet and secluded city into a travesty of a sea-port.

Mark the consequences upon the moral nature of the Philadelphians. No sooner had they accomplished this reckless violation of natural law than they began to assume the swaggering air of dissolute searovers. They landed their conversation with alleged maritime terms, and had the effrontery to insult the geographical instincts of humanity by styling the Delaware River a "harbor." By wearing piratical trousers, and shivering the timbers of their fellow-men, they rapidly fitted themselves for deeds of actual piracy, and when it recently occurred to them that their "harbor" could not be regarded as complete unless it should be furnished with a light-house, they determined to seize upon a New-York light-house and set it up in the Delaware River, where it could guide the midnight eel-fisher and the belated muskrat to their respective homes.

Before detailing the means by which the misguided Philadelphians hope to accomplish their desperate purpose, it is necessary to recall the early history of the scheme to erect a gigantic statue of Liberty in our harbor. The originators of this scheme—some of whom were Frenchmen and others Americans—proposed that the cost of the statue should be shared by their respective nations. Committees were appointed to solicit subscriptions, and the Frenchmen rapidly subscribed 300,000 francs, of which 200,000 has been paid in. Curiously enough, no subscription list was opened in this country, and ninety-nine Americans out of a hundred averred, without any authority for so doing, that the statue was to be a present from France. The Frenchmen, who have clearly done their full share in the matter, are now waiting for us to do ours, and very properly decline to depart from the original plan, merely because we have gratuitously assumed that they were to bear the whole expense.

Now, the proposed statue, in addition to rendering vague but inestimable services to the cause of peace and brotherly love, was also designed to serve the purpose of a harbor light-house. In fact, it was to have been quite as much of a light-house as a statue, and its beacons would have constituted the question whether it was a light-house disguised as Liberty, or Liberty disguised as a light-house. Upon this unique statue Philadelphia has set its

practical heart, and at the present moment the Philadelphians are swearing maritime oaths and making Quaker affirmations that New-York shall never have it, but that it shall light up the placid Delaware and save the expense of gas and kerosene to all the dwellers along the river banks.

The plan by which they intend to carry out this lawless purpose is a very simple one. They intend to subscribe the money that is necessary for the completion of the statue on the condition that New-York shall not have it, but that Philadelphia shall. This plan is a perfectly feasible one. The hackmen of Philadelphia have only to subscribe a few thousand dollars each out of their enormous wealth and the statue will be secured. The danger that this will be done is unpleasantly real, and however much astonished we may be at the boldness of the attempt to carry off a light-house expressly intended for our own harbor, we must take immediate measures to defeat it, unless we are willing to lose the light-house.

This unholy thirst for other people's light-houses, and this shameless scheme of paying subscriptions that other people ought to pay, is the direct result of the demoralizing influence of the Philadelphia steamships. No city intended by nature as a quiet provincial town can addict itself habitually to steamships without lowering its moral tone. If Philadelphia had carefully abstained from steamships, its citizens would never have imagined that they possessed a harbor, and would never have coveted a New-York light-house. They must be firmly told that their perverted desire can never be gratified. A limit must be put to their presumption, and it is well to draw the line at light-houses. Else, after they have secured a real light-house, they will demand a live Harbor Commissioner, and we may wake up some morning to find that they have stolen Mr. BLUNT, and that he is showering his priceless letters upon Philadelphia editors, and threatening destruction to the Philadelphia small boy who obstructs navigation by shying pea-nut shells into the "harbor."

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The *Farmington (Vt.) Observer*, which, under new management, has been non-committal toward the Republican ticket and promises to do its best for its success.

The *Boston Journal* and the *Advertiser* warmly indorse the nomination of Judge E. R. HOAR for Congress in the Seventh District of Massachusetts, regarding him as the representative of true Republicanism.

The *Portland Oregonian* says that Gov. Grover, the newly-elected Senator from Oregon, is a Democrat of the narrow partisan school, but is a gentleman in address and manner, and has talent and good education.

The official canvass in Vermont gives Fairbanks for Governor, 44,723, and Bigelow, Democrat, 30,988, with 73 scattering. Fairbanks pluralities, 37,737; majority, 33,692. Fairbanks ran a little behind his ticket. For Treasurer, Rep. Elliott, had 44,889; Mattocks, Democrat, 20,612; Republican majority, 24,076.

The *Scranton Times* insists that the runaway Democratic candidate for State Senator in the Twentieth District of Pennsylvania was "nominated at the dictation of the Republican Ring at Harrisburg and by a packed convention, in violation of Democratic usage." The Democrats of that district must be feeble folk.

Gov. Brownlow pertinently says that nothing, save the proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, saved our Union from dissolution. He has furnished the opportunity for so much devotion to the Constitution of the United States on the part of the Democratic Party as Attorney General Taff's instructions to the United States Marshals to protect citizens in their right to vote.

The *Indianapolis Journal* says that the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Second District of Indiana was arrested for delirium in September, 1864, tried before a military commission, along with Francis, Miligan, and Horsey, found guilty, and condemned to imprisonment for life. His sentence was afterward commuted to confinement within a limited space in his own county for a fixed term.

Mr. Alexander H. Hobbs has accepted the Republican nomination for Congress in the Third District of Maryland. He promises to do all he can to advance the commercial and other interests of Baltimore, and says that he would avoid and discountenance in every instance and to the best of his power, the class of persons or section of the country against the other, as that would most likely seriously interfere with and break up the reconciliation now so happily begun.

The *Hartford Courant* shows how the Democrats vainly try to count up gains in Connecticut. For instance, they head their list with Andover, as a gain, the fact being that the Democrats did not elect a single member of the board. They claim Colbrook as a gain, although last year the Democrats carried by a large majority. They place N. Walk in the list, although the Republicans elected the Town Clerk, one Schoolman, and all the rest of the town officers. Torrington is also claimed, although it is evenly divided, as last year.

Speaking of the necessity for a solid South and of a big Democratic vote in Georgia on Wednesday, the *Columbus Enquirer* of Tuesday said: "We reason, and we think rightly, that a majority of 25,000, or even 40,000, for Colquitt will tend to tame the Democratic and to bolster up the Southern Republicans. Besides, several Southern States are doubtful. A small vote in Georgia would encourage Radicals to make desperate efforts in these States in November, and they may succeed. Roll up 100,000 majority for Colquitt and a solid South."

DEMOCRATIC FRUITS IN DELAWARE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times: Why do you not call the attention of the country to the result of Democratic rule in Delaware? Compare it with little Rhode Island and see how poorly she stands the actual test. Rhode Island is the strongest Republican State in the Union; Delaware claims to be forever "given over" to the Democrats. The State of Delaware has sixty-two per cent. more square miles than Rhode Island, and yet Rhode Island has nearly double the number of inhabitants, and is worth three times Delaware in actual value. A citizen of Rhode Island is worth almost twice as much as one in Delaware. The school revenue from all sources in Rhode Island is nearly three times that of Delaware. The number of people who cannot read or write in Rhode Island is 1,100 less than in Delaware. The number of people who cannot read or write in Delaware is nearly four times that of Rhode Island. The number of copies of newspapers issued annually in Rhode Island is over six times that of Delaware. The farm products of Delaware are less per acre than in Rhode Island. The value of manufactures in Rhode Island is over six times that of Delaware.

But we need not go out of the State of Delaware for facts to demonstrate the truth that those sections of our country ruled by the Republican Party are infinitely more prosperous, intelligent, and wealthy than those where the Democratic Party has the ascendancy. In Delaware New-Castle County is the Republican stronghold. Kent and Sussex are Democratic. Kent and Sussex counties contain a little over one-ninth of the area of the State, and Kent and Sussex nearly four-fifths. In New-Castle County the average wealth of a citizen is fifty per cent. more than of the rest of the State. New-Castle County has more population than all the rest of the State, has two and a half times the tax, the rest of

the State pays, and has ten times the manufactures. Of \$418,092 taxes, State and local, \$384,092 are raised in New-Castle County. New-Castle County has less than one-third of the tillable lands, and yet the value of these lands is ten per cent. more than the whole of Kent and Sussex counties. The value of farms in New-Castle County is \$24,000,000, and that of the entire State \$4,000,000.

New-Castle County, though but a little over one-fifth of the State in area, leads the balance of the State in everything. It is the most intelligent, the wealthiest, the most prosperous, and the most enterprising.

Here, however, is incorporated the greatest outrage in this or any other country, and by that outrage, and that outrage only, do the Democrats rule in Delaware. I allude to the disfranchisement of one-half of the legal voters of New-Castle County, which, with a population of more than one-half of the State, is granted only one-fourth of the State representation in Delaware. The Democratic rule in Delaware can enter into the present campaign without strong qualms of conscience can only be explained on the ground that they are so convinced that Delaware Democrats in this State hold a position whether he be a common constable or United States Senator, and through this outrage, by which one-half of the citizens of New-Castle County, or nearly one-half of the legal voters of the State, are permanently disfranchised, that the good people of Delaware, who are everywhere that, by disfranchising one-half of the voters in the State of Delaware, and by that alone, do the Democrats rule in Delaware, are so convinced that the good people of Delaware, who are everywhere that, by disfranchising one-half of the voters in the State of Delaware, and by that alone, do the Democrats rule in Delaware, are so convinced that the good people of Delaware, who are everywhere that, by disfranchising one-half of the voters in the State of Delaware, and by that alone,

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Assignee.

Attorneys at Law, 100 Broadway, New York.

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CLOTHES AT 10 CENTS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. THIS DAY. WOODS
 Matinee at 2. Admission 15 cents.
 Evening at 8. Admission 20 cents.
 AUGUSTIN ~~DAVIS~~ GREAT PLAY
 A FLASH OF LIGHTNING.

THE TURF.
 AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.
 PAUL METTING, 1876.
 AT JEROME PARK.
 Sept.-30, Oct. 3, 5, 7, 10, 12, and 14.
 Races commence each day, tentatively at 1:30 P. M.
 A. BELMONT, President.
 C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!—PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL we will dispose of 100 new and second-hand PIANOS and ORGANS of first-class makers, including WATERBURY, Chickering, Chickering & Co., and others, which can ever before offered. 7-octave Pianos, \$1650; 7-1/2 octaves do. for \$1750, cash; not used a year; 3-octave Organs, \$600, cash; 2-octave do. \$375; 8-stops, \$500; 8-stops, \$500; 12-stops, \$1150, cash, with book closets and stools. Cash used for purchase. **Monthly installments received, and 1st lot at extraordinarily low prices. HORACE WATERBURY & SONS, No. 451 Broadway, N. Y.**

DANCING.

ALLEN BODDOWORTH'S DANCING SCHOOL
REMOVED TO NO. 681 5TH AV. —CITY—
Commences on SATURDAY, Oct. 7.
For particulars send for circular.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Famous Health Resort.
For Invalids during Autumn and Winter.
OUR HOME HYGIENIC INSTITUTE.
DANVILLE, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, N. Y.

the finest place on the American Continent for the sick to recover health, or for invalids to become strong and active again. For particulars send for circular.

The Fall and Winter number: last Winter we had thirty full and seventy partial subscribers, this Winter we can expect for nearly twice as many. Circulation of the paper is increasing, and the number of interesting full information and references, and a beautiful colored engraving of the Cure and its contagion, will attract attention from all who ask for them by postal card, and all letters of inquiry will be promptly and courteously answered. Address as above. JAMES C. JACKSON.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

Thompson-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1, 257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d st. pendently, Sundays included, from A. M. to 4 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CABLE TO LET—NO. 221 WEST 41ST ST., BR.
between 7th and 8th avs.; six stalls and two box
rooms, plenty of carriage room, coachman's room, &c.,
at reasonable price. Apply to
JAS. R. WATERLOW, No. 881 6th av.

GOOD CARRIAGES, CHEAP.—BUGGIES,
Amphibious, Hackaways, and the like, all kinds, at
unusually low prices. Call and see; seeing is be-
lieving. Repository, No. 396 Canal st.

ONE OR TWO HORSES AND CARRIAGE
will be well cared for from now till May 1, for their
winter. Address WESTFIELD, box No. 186 Times office.

AND LET—THE FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE STABLE
No. 135 West 27th st. Apply on the premises.

LOST AND FOUND

OST.—A MORTGAGE MADE BY EDWARD MAASS
to Obadiah Newcomb, Executor, &c., dated April 1,
1876, and recorded in liber 1,240 of Mortgages, page
4, April 1, 1876, in the New York Register's office. A
ward will be paid by leaving the same at No. 235
East 12th st., New York City.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

THE CANVASS IN INDIANA.

A BRIGHT OUTLOOK FOR THE REPUBLICANS
—THE DEMOCRATS DISMAYED BY WOLCOTT'S WITHDRAWAL—DEMOCRATIC
FALSHOOTS NAILED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.
INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 6.—As the canvass draws to its close the Republican confidence increases. Gen. Harrison returned tonight from his latest triumph of the State, in which he was accompanied by Hon. Eugene Hale, of Maine, and for the first time since his nomination expressed the opinion that he would be elected. Mr. Hale said he would stake his reputation as a political prophet on a Republican success in Indiana. It was not, he said, the vast meetings he had seen, which led him to this conclusion, but everywhere he had been he had talked with men on the prospects in their immediate neighborhood, and in no case had he failed to find that in each neighborhood there was one (or more) who was for the first time in his life going to vote the Republican ticket. This, he said, settled matters in his mind; and if he were a betting man he would give odds on Harrison's election. This is the judgment of every candid observer. The withdrawal of Wolcott has dismayed the Democrats, and all sorts of lies are being resorted to to break it down. To meet them Col. Friedley to-night issued the following:

Resolved, That upon full investigation this committee is satisfied that no person or persons, except Anson Wolcott, E. A. Olemann, and the Republican State Central Committee, had any part in the attempt to betray the Independents. Justice to myself and to the members of the Republican State Central Committee, as well as to Messrs. Wolcott and Olemann, requires me to say:

First.—That I am not personally acquainted with Mr. Wolcott and as far as I know never saw or spoke to him in my life; never wrote a line to him, or received one from him; never had any communication with him; either directly or indirectly.

Second.—That I never at any time talked to Mr. Olemann of any concerning Mr. Wolcott, and in the last three months have had no conversation with him in relation to political matters of any kind. I never wrote to or received a line from him, either directly or indirectly, in my life.

Third.—Neither the Republican State Central Committee, nor any member of it, so far as I know, had any connection, either directly or indirectly, with the withdrawal of Mr. Wolcott from the race for Governor on the Independent ticket. Personally I have nothing of the determination of Mr. Wolcott to withdraw until last night after 10 o'clock. No money has been paid or promised by me, as an individual or in any capacity, as Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, nor by any member of it to Mr. Wolcott or to any person for him, or to Mr. Olemann or to any person for him, to influence their action or the action of either of them, or for any other purpose. So far as I know or believe, the action taken by Mr. Wolcott and Mr. Olemann has been wholly unaided by the Republican State Central Committee or any member of it.

This card puts an end to the Independent movement, and now the race is a fair one between the Republicans and Democrats. Both believe that they are to win, both are straining every nerve, and neither will leave anything undone to insure victory.

The work of reform was active to-night. Up to midnight eleven reformers were bagged by the Police and looked up as vagrants. All of them had come here as bogus Boys in Blue, and had remained to vote for Blue Jeans. There is not the slightest possible chance that they will vote on Tuesday for anybody, nor will there be any fraudulent voting in any of the chief cities, for all are thoroughly exposed by men who know the means by which they have come to vote for Blue Jeans and Reform on Tuesday. The boys in Blue and Reform as displayed during the last two hours fully justifies the confidence of Gen. Harrison.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.
At a late hour last night Mr. Olemann, Chairman of the Independent State Central Committee, authorized the statement that the action of the Independent State Central Committee in nominating Judge Harrington for Governor, vice Hon. Anson Wolcott, declined, was without official character, and is void, so that for such a meeting having been made.

ALLY AT NEW-BALTIMORE.—HON. A. H. FARRAR'S ARRIVAL AT TILDEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.
NEW-BALTIMORE, Oct. 6.—The third grand rally of the Republicans was held here to-night, and in spite of the threat of weather a very large concourse of people was present. Hon. A. H. Farrar, of Kinderhook, delivered a masterly and telling address, in which he irrefragably proved Tilden to be, in truth, anything but the great reformer he was made to be. Coming, as he does, from the vicinity of Tilden's birth-place, his words carried great weight and produced a strong effect on the minds of the Democrats. The meeting was very enthusiastic. Mr. Farrar does good work wherever he goes, and New-Baltimore will verify its statement on election day.

GRAND PARADE IN CINCINNATI.
THE GREATEST TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION SINCE THE WAR—UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM—A REPUBLICAN VICTORY CONSIDERED CERTAIN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.
CINCINNATI, Oct. 6.—The Republican torchlight parade here to-night was the finest seen in this city since the ante-bellum wide-awake times. Eight thousand voters were in procession, bearing torches and transparencies, singing Hayes and Wheeler songs, and producing unbounded enthusiasm throughout the city wherever the line of march extended. The procession, which was considerably over an hour in passing a given point, the men marching four abreast, was pronounced by every one of the finest seen here during the campaign. The members were handsomely uniformed and wore all voters. The streets along the line of march were crowded, despite the cold winds of the evening, much enthusiasm being manifested. Large numbers of ladies were on the streets viewing the procession, and there were cheers and waving of handkerchiefs from every point along the line of march. A special feature of the parade was the large number of colored voters in the procession, the number probably reaching nearly two thousand. A transparency, "Colorado, 2,000 for Hayes," created immense enthusiasm, and was greeted with continuous applause all along the line. Hon. Stanley Matthews, Judge Force, and others addressed the meeting, which was very large. The Republicans of this city are confident of victory on Tuesday.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.
HAZLETON, Oct. 6.—The Republicans of the Eleventh Congressional District of Pennsylvania today nominated David J. Walker for Congress.

ALBANY, Oct. 6.—The Democrats of the Fifteenth Albany district in convention at Catskill to-day

A DEMOCRATIC SENSATION SPOILED.

GOV. HAYES AND THE AMERICAN ALLIANCE

A LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE ORGANIZATION.

AMERICAN ALLIANCE.
NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ROOMS.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 6.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:
I wish to correct some of the mistakes in the letter which was published in the *World*, *Sun*, &c., on Wednesday, as coming from Gov. Hayes' Secretary, and First-Gov. Hayes never was a member of the American Alliance. Second—He never saw the constitution or by-laws of the organization. Third—No committee of this order ever, at any time, called on him, either at Columbus, Philadelphia, or any other place, for any purpose. We simply notified him by letter that we endorsed his nomination, in answer to which we received the letter from his Secretary. That letter was taken from my office, and I was as much surprised as any one can be to see it in print. I am at a loss to see why those papers should find any fault with the proceedings, as we endorsed Mr. Tilden for Governor two years ago, and he found no fault with it, but on the contrary was very grateful for the assistance, only he requested that it might be kept secret, as, if it should become public, he feared he might lose the foreign vote.

Respectfully yours, LEMUEL S. TYLER,
Secretary A. A.

THE COLORADO ELECTION.

THE STATE UNQUESTIONABLY REPUBLICAN BY FIFTEEN HUNDRED AT LEAST, NOTWITHSTANDING THE DEMOCRATIC MISSTATEMENTS—THE LEGISLATURE TWO-THIRDS REPUBLICAN.

The following dispatch was received by Hon. R. C. McCormick, Secretary of the Republican National Committee in this city:

DENVER, Col., Oct. 6, 1876.

To R. C. McCormick, Secretary National Committee:

There is no doubt about the election of our entire ticket, with Legislature about two-thirds. Majority on State ticket will average 1,500 or over.

J. C. Wilson,
Chairman State Committee.

TWO MORE DEMOCRATIC COUNTIES CHANGED TO REPUBLICAN.

DENVER, Oct. 6.—Returns have just been received from Elbert County, which give a Republican majority of 70, being a Republican gain over 1874 of 223. Grand County gives a Republican majority of 45, being a Republican gain of 67. Deducting from the total of the Republican majorities, which the official figures assure to be correct, all that has been claimed by the Democratic State Committee, there is still left a net Republican majority in the State of 1,200. The Legislature will certainly be two-thirds Republican, and probably three-fourths.

THE OLD LUCK.

GEN. MCCELLIAN BEHIND TIME AGAIN AT

MANFIELD, OHIO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MANFIELD, Oct. 6.—Gen. McClellan, who was announced to address the Democratic mass-meeting here to-day, failed to arrive. He was delayed at Dunkirk by a railroad accident. Messrs. Shellabarger, Sherman, and Dittenhofer will speak at the Republican mass-meeting here to-morrow. The Mansfield *Herald* of yesterday announces the expected presence of Gen. McClellan in the following humorous and almost poetic vein:

"There once was a man at Antietam
Who fought the rebels and beat 'em;
That he let them all go,
Saying: 'That is my way to defeat 'em.'
And the slow General is to be here next Friday,
If he can decide upon the route in time, to enlighten
Our people about the way to accomplish
Without doing anything."

AFFAIRS IN NORTHEEN NEW-YORK.

TILDEN'S LYING DOCUMENTS FLOODING THE SECTION—HE COUNTS UPON MORAL

IGNORANCE FOR HIS SUCCESS—BUT IS LIKELY TO FIND THAT THE UNPRETENDING WISDOM OF THE FARMERS IS TOO MUCH FOR HIS DUPLICITY AND KNAVERY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PLATTSBURG, Monday, Oct. 2, 1876.

There is more mystery and hocus-pocus in the politics of Clinton County than of any other county in the State. This may be owing in part to the State Prison located here on the mountains, but I am inclined to think that if some of the politicians in this region were inside the walls of the prison, instead of outside, the political atmosphere hereabouts would be materially benefited. There has been so much buying and selling and trading among the leading politicians of both parties here for the last five or six years that the voting population has become thoroughly demoralized, and there is no such thing as foretelling, with any degree of certainty, the result of any election that may take place. Two years ago, when the name "tidal wave" flowed over the State and swept the great fraud of the age into the gubernatorial chair, Clinton County, to the astonishment of everybody, gave more than 2,000 majority for Gen. Dix. Now, the legitimate Republican majority of Clinton County is between 300 and 400. But Smith M. Weed did not get the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant Governor that year, as he expected, and so he turned over his followers to the opposite party. He has not so large a following now as he had then, but his political power is still great in this county, and the result in November will depend very much on how he wields it. His contempt for Sam Tilden is probably as great as that of any man who is as shrewd a judge of character as Weed is, but still, if he were to oppose Tilden now he might be charged with being a sorehead. He made the fatal mistake of entering into a bargain with Tilden last Spring, and Tilden got the best of him. Tilden got Weed's delegates to the Union Convention, but Weed did not get the Superintendency of the Insurance Department. This calamity was avoided by a Republican Senate, however, and not by Tilden, but the disappointment to Weed was all the same, and left the impression on his mind that, somehow or other, he had been cheated by "Old Usurfer." Since the St. Louis Convention, therefore, Weed has not shamed for "Tilden and Reform" very loudly up in these parts. He may be waiting for the Indiana election before he decides what action he will take, or whether he will take any part in the campaign or not.

Thus far the Democratic canvass in this county has been conducted mainly by the "literary bureau" in New-York, aided by Tilden's private agents, who have been here and distributed money for the erection of poles and the purchase of Tilden flags. The Republicans are the Democrats were never before so well supplied with money as they have been in this campaign. Hundred-dollar flags, inscribed

WITH THE NAMES AND ADORNED WITH THE

likenesses of Tilden and Hendricks, may be found floating over every hamlet of log huts all through this mountainous region. The emanations from the "literary bureau" in New-York are scattered broadcast as thick as the falling leaves. The whole northern part of the State is plastered over with them. You find them in the shape of handbills, tracts, speeches, documents, letters, and what not posted in all the bar-rooms and on barn doors, sheds, fences, and even the stumps of trees. Between here and Danemora Prison, seventeen miles up in the mountains; further on, to Chazy Lake, surrounded by its primeval wilderness; up the Saranac River, everywhere and in every direction, you see posted up on the butts of the wood-choppers and the charcoal burners and the grog-shop keeps the living handbills headed, "Tilden and Reform."

The hunter from Adirondack told me that he even found Tilden tracts tied to the bears' tails that were roaming in the mountains. The mendacity of Tilden, as shown in these tracts, is amazing. One of them says that he has manufactured especially for the backwoods market, where no contradiction of the lies would ever be likely to appear.

These Tilden tracts are of all shapes and sizes, from a book of 500 pages, containing such extracts from Tilden's speeches and letters as will show him to be a liar, to small tracts of one, two, or three pages. But the favorite campaign lie, and one that is everywhere posted, is the handbill headed "Tilden and Reform," and containing a list of the names of Tilden and Hendricks, followed by a statement, in large letters, of the amount of State taxes reduced by Tilden. Down in New-York, I believe, he put the amount at five millions. Up here he has raised it to seven millions and over—thus: "Under Gov. Tilden the taxes of this State have been reduced by the enormous sum of \$7,456,325." On the same handbill is a statement of the proportion of the above tax that has been taken off the county where the handbill is posted. This portion of the news is changed to suit each county in the State. It is surprising that a man of Mr. Tilden's reputed shrewdness should allow himself to be so easily lied over the State as he is by posting up a lie that has been so often exposed as this. It shows his estimate of the intelligence of the voters whom he expects to be deceived. I think he has underestimated the intelligence of even the average Democrat—particularly of the rural districts. On inquiry, I find that he has lost all confidence and the support of very many of the better class of Democrats by persisting in this false claim to credit, which every one who reads knows he is not entitled to.

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On Wednesday a well-attended meeting of Republicans was held at Nyack. A large number of Boys in Blue paraded with torches, and an address was made by George H. Sharpe, much enthusiasm prevailing.

A committee of the Boys in Blue of the Fifth Senatorial District will meet at their regional headquarters, No. 1051 Third Avenue, to-morrow evening, to receive the delegates to the State Convention, and to make public parade and meet the delegates at the depot.

A vote was taken, Tuesday last, on the Westward-bound train of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, between Schenectady and Fort Plain, with the following result: Hayes, 93; Wheeler, 67. The following is a list of the names of the delegates to the State Convention, as they were named at the meeting: Mr. B. D. Clapp, a new man, very popular in his district, and will probably be elected to the State Convention; Mr. J. H. Schmitt, Vice President; A. D. Lewentel, Secretary; and Henry Winterberger, Treasurer. The delegates to the State Convention, as they were named at the meeting, are: Mr. B. D. Clapp, a new man, very popular in his district, and will probably be elected to the State Convention; Mr. J. H. Schmitt, Vice President; A. D. Lewentel, Secretary; and Henry Winterberger, Treasurer.

HOME POLITICAL WORK.

Samuel Willest, present Supervisor of North Hempstead, has been nominated for the Assembly by the Republicans of the Second District of Queens County.

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The Charles Schapper Republican Association of the Eighth Assembly District held a crowded meeting last night, at No. 50 Reister street, Mr. Salmon Klotz presiding. Seventy-five new members were enrolled, and addresses were delivered by Messrs. Carlo, Stern, and Johnson.

A number of German citizens of the Tenth Assembly District met at Lincoln Hall on Thursday evening for the purpose of forming a committee to receive the delegates to the State Convention. The committee named were: John Schmitt, Vice President; A. D. Lewentel, Secretary; and Henry Winterberger, Treasurer.

The People's Band was held on Thursday evening at their headquarters, No. 119 Delancey street. The object of the meeting was to receive the delegates to the State Convention, and to make public parade and meet the delegates at the depot.

A regular meeting of the Boys in Blue of the Twenty-first Assembly District was held last evening at No. 121 East Broadway. The object of the meeting was to receive the delegates to the State Convention, and to make public parade and meet the delegates at the depot.

On Monday evening a Hayes and Wheeler Campaign Club was organized at Pearsall's, Long Island, with a membership of about fifty. On Thursday an enthusiastic Republican mass-meeting was held, and Col. Cogswell, of Jamaica, delivered an address, campaign songs were sung, and the proceedings were concluded with a brilliant display of fire-works.

The Eighteenth Assembly District Republican Association met last night at No. 438 Fourth Avenue. Hon. W. T. M. Milliken delivered an inspiring address, in which he exhorted the members to support the Republican ticket. The meeting was very large, and the speakers were warmly received.

In the pending important contest the opposition of the party of the Republicans to a nomination, accompanied by an expression of intention to oppose it if made, makes the path of duty clear to the Union Convention, but Weed did not get the Superintendency of the Insurance Department. This calamity was avoided by a Republican Senate, however, and not by Tilden, but the disappointment to Weed was all the same, and left the impression on his mind that, somehow or other, he had been cheated by "Old Usurfer."

Since the St. Louis Convention, therefore, Weed has not shamed for "Tilden and Reform" very loudly up in these parts. He may be waiting for the Indiana election before he decides what action he will take, or whether he will take any part in the campaign or not.

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DEMOCRATS WHO WANTED A CHANGE

A TILDEN AND HENDRICKS CLUB RESOLVES TO SUPPORT MESSRS. HAYES AND WHEELER—A DEMOCRATIC BANNER TORN DOWN AND A REPUBLICAN ONE SUBSTITUTED.

A practical illustration of the Democratic clamor for "a change" was afforded in the action taken by the Fifteenth Ward Tilden and Hendricks Campaign Club last evening. The action taken is hardly of a kind to gratify the professional politicians of the Tammany school, though it is very encouraging and gratifying to all citizens seeking honest government. The club in question contains nearly three hundred members, and was started about two months ago under circumstances very suspicious as far as its probable efficiency was concerned. Col. T. A. Merriman, a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee, was chosen as its President, and it was resolved to support Democratic nominees.

A large meeting was held last evening under the auspices of the Young Men's Republican Association of the Eleventh Assembly District, at their headquarters, corner of Eighth Avenue and Twenty-eighth street. Early in the evening a magnificent banner was unfurled and a brilliant display of fire-works. At 8 o'clock an open-air ratification meeting, which had been called for 7 o'clock, was opened with the performance of a favorite song by the Young Men's Republican Association. Speeches were made by Hon. John Oakes, Col. Peabody, and others. At the conclusion of the speeches the banner was torn down and a new one substituted, which subsequently serenaded ex-Gov. Morgan.

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The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 7, 1876.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

GEN. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM A. WHEELER,

OF NEW-YORK.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Matinee at 1:30.—*Le Trovatore* (Italian Opera).—M. P. F. C. Ogilby, Mr. Charles Foster, Miss Fawcett. Matinee.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—*Le Trovatore*.—M. P. F. C. Ogilby, Mr. Charles Foster, Miss Fawcett. Matinee.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—*Le Trovatore*.—M. P. F. C. Ogilby, Mr. Charles Foster, Miss Fawcett. Matinee.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—*Le Trovatore*.—M. P. F. C. Ogilby, Mr. Charles Foster, Miss Fawcett. Matinee.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—*Le Trovatore*.—M. P. F. C. Ogilby, Mr. Charles Foster, Miss Fawcett. Matinee.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—*Le Trovatore*.—M. P. F. C. Ogilby, Mr. Charles Foster, Miss Fawcett. Matinee.

PARK THEATRE.—*Le Trovatore*.—M. P. F. C. Ogilby, Mr. Charles Foster, Miss Fawcett. Matinee.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—*Le Trovatore*.—M. P. F. C. Ogilby, Mr. Charles Foster, Miss Fawcett. Matinee.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—*Le Trovatore*.—M. P. F. C. Ogilby, Mr. Charles Foster, Miss Fawcett. Matinee.

WOODS' MUSICAL.—*Le Trovatore*.—M. P. F. C. Ogilby, Mr. Charles Foster, Miss Fawcett. Matinee.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—*Le Trovatore*.—M. P. F. C. Ogilby, Mr. Charles Foster, Miss Fawcett. Matinee.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—*Le Trovatore*.—M. P. F. C. Ogilby, Mr. Charles Foster, Miss Fawcett. Matinee.

STERNWAY HALL.—*Le Trovatore*.—M. P. F. C. Ogilby, Mr. Charles Foster, Miss Fawcett. Matinee.

KELLY & LEON'S HALL.—*Le Trovatore*.—M. P. F. C. Ogilby, Mr. Charles Foster, Miss Fawcett. Matinee.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—*Le Trovatore*.—M. P. F. C. Ogilby, Mr. Charles Foster, Miss Fawcett. Matinee.

PARTISAN VARIETIES.—*Le Trovatore*.—M. P. F. C. Ogilby, Mr. Charles Foster, Miss Fawcett. Matinee.

CHICKERING HALL.—*Le Trovatore*.—M. P. F. C. Ogilby, Mr. Charles Foster, Miss Fawcett. Matinee.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The New-York Times is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and is "safely admitted to every domestic circle. The distinguished announcements of coaches and medical pretensions, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The Weekly Times, per annum, 12.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES consists of TEN PAGES. Every news-reader is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.

Mr. TYLER, the Secretary of the American Alliance, disposes summarily of the stupid invention of the Liberty Bell Bureau, imputing to Gov. HAYES close fellowship with Know-nothingism. The Governor is not, and never was, a member of the American Alliance. So far as the managers of that body know, he never saw its constitution or by-laws. He was never visited at Philadelphia, Columbus, or anywhere else, by any committee of the order, or any of its official representatives, for any purpose. The three specific statements which Mr. TYLER's "nincompoops" contrived to cram into their publication, are what every intelligent man on the instant believed them to be, three distinct lies. As for the "indorsement" of which so much has been said, we learn that the Alliance, in the fulness of its wisdom, extended a similar compliment to Mr. TYLER when a candidate for the Governorship two years ago. That was before Mr. TYLER had been "found out," and he was, as the Secretary says, "very grateful for the assistance" even of Know-nothings. With characteristic cunning, he requested that neither the fact of their approval, nor of his appreciation of it, should be promulgated, lest it might affect "the foreign vote." That is Mr. TYLER to a nicety. He does not care what he gets or how he gets it, provided the getting entails no unpleasant consequences.

If perseverance in falsehood could elect Mr. TYLER, he would be our next President. But it hurts more than it helps. The pretense that Colorado had pronounced for the Democrats might have been pardonable on the first day, according to Mr. TYLER's lax notions, as a means of mitigating disappointment. But the reiterated assertion of success day after day, in the face of the detailed reports confirmatory of Republican victory, can serve no other purpose than to show the desperate strait to which the Liberty Street Bureau is reduced. The latest dispatches more than bear out our earliest information. Counties once Democratic are now Republican. And deducting from the counties not officially reported all that the Democrats have claimed, the general result will be unchanged. The Republicans have carried everything.

The withdrawal of Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER as a candidate in the Eighth Congressional District of this City, is an act of self-denial which the Republican Party will appreciate. There was no complaint of irregularity in his nomination. His candidacy, however, was unacceptable to the Independent Republican organization, which announced its purpose to bring forward an opponent. Mr. SPENCER frankly recognizes the effect of division upon Republican chances in the district, and to secure party unity retires from the canvass. If the Independent Republicans now cultivate the same conciliatory spirit, a risk which has seemed imminent will be removed. The example is one which we commend to the consideration of the Republicans in

the north-west corner of the State. The split in the Thirty-first District, where Mr. HOSKINS and Mr. FLAGLER are both running, must be healed, or the district will pass into Democratic hands. It is not our province to say whether Mr. HOSKINS, supported by Genesee and Wyoming, or Mr. FLAGLER, supported by Niagara, has the stronger claim upon the support of the party. This is not a time when "claims" of any sort should be allowed to stand in the way of party unity. The Thirty-first District does not exist for either Mr. HOSKINS or Mr. FLAGLER, and the friends of these gentlemen will incur grave responsibility if they allow personal jealousies or pretensions to prevent the unanimity among Republicans which is essential to success. A little of the magnanimity and good sense which Mr. SPENCER has displayed will surely suffice to overcome the difficulty which now exists.

"The preference policy" is what they call it. Hereabout it would be called proscription and tyranny. We refer to the latest device of the South Carolina Democrats for bribing and coercing colored voters into the support of WADE HAMPTON. Their employment is made conditional upon their votes. Store-keepers give notice that they extend credit to Democratic negroes only. Planters are offering higher wages as a reward for helping to elect HAMPTON. Others are larding themselves to red land to voters of the same class and to none else. Money-lenders are limiting loans on agricultural liens to the followers of HAMPTON. There is no end to the ramifications of this odious system, which the Charleston News attempts to dignify with the title of "an enlightened policy." What surprises us most is, that Northern Democratic papers applaud it as sagacious and justifiable. The Philadelphia Times follows the Troy Press in this respect. There was a time when oppression of this sort was in vogue among the Tories of England, and Americans of all parties were accustomed to hold it up as a remnant of feudalism, and an evidence of the bondage to which people imagining themselves free were willing to submit. We have it now in full blast in South Carolina; the "chivalry" have imported it, and the Democratic organs defend it.

Ex-Secretary BRISTOW is a high authority in the estimation of that small band of Independents who have for the time espoused the Democratic cause. Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Mr. PARKER GODWIN, and the rest of them, refer to him as the model candidate, whose failure to obtain the Cincinnati nomination alienated them from the Republican Party. They take delight in contrasting the Republican canvass as it is with the canvass as, in their opinion, it would have been had Mr. BRISTOW been the nominee. "There would have been no 'bloody shirt' then," they say; "civil service reform would have been the issue of the campaign." What does Mr. BRISTOW say upon the subject? We have an answer in a speech delivered last Monday in Ohio, copious extracts from which will be found in other columns. He urges strenuously civil service reform, and discusses its various bearings with a thoroughness which shows that his ardor in regard to it has undergone no abatement. He dwells, too, upon the necessity of financial reform, and presses the question of resumption as one with which the country cannot trifle without peril to its interests. He treats both questions, however, as subordinate in importance to the Southern question, which the ADAMS and GODWIN choose to consider of no importance whatever. Mr. BRISTOW declares that the attitude of the South, its relations to the Democratic Party, and the dangers inseparable from its triumph, make up a question "which is of far more consequence in this campaign than all questions of administrative reform, of economy in the Government, of civil service, or of currency." These are Mr. BRISTOW's words, and they are conclusive as to the light in which he views the change that has taken place in the current of political discussion.

The causes of this change the fault-finders persistently overlook. They speak of the Southern question, and the overshadowing importance it has acquired in the canvass, as of some product of partisan malignity, for whose existence there is no excuse. The truth is that it results from influences which were partially revealed at St. Louis, and which have been fully developed since the nomination of Mr. TYLER. A dispute previously existed with reference to events in Mississippi, but the prevailing disposition among Republicans was to depreciate whatever seemed likely to intensify sectional differences. That another feeling now dominates is a fact for which the South alone is responsible. Its avowals, its menaces, its local nominations, the tone of its discussions, the methods it is employing to stifle opposition to attain its ends—have aroused the North to a sense of the danger involved in Southern success. Mr. BRISTOW'S Lebanon speech is one of a multitude of signs of the effect produced upon moderate men by the course of events in the Southern States. The devotion to administrative reform is unabated. The work leading up to resumption is not neglected. But there is a question superior to both, "and that is," as Mr. BRISTOW puts it, "Are we to have a Government at all?" It is what has been effected through the courage and patriotism of the Republican Party to be preserved or are the Southern Democrats—"the brain, the vitality, and the will power of the Democratic Party"—to regain possession of the Government and use it for the furtherance of their objects? Other questions are important; this is supreme.

A TEST CASE FOR THE TYLER AD-VOCATES.

In charging Mr. TYLER with perjury in swearing to an income-tax return for 1862 which a subsequent affirmation under oath plainly contradicted, we were led into a detailed examination of the sources of Mr. TYLER'S real income for that year. The accuracy of some of our statements on that point has been disputed without at all impairing the force of the main charge. In the endeavor to procure absolutely conclusive evidence that Mr. TYLER ought to have paid tax in 1862 on an income at least ten times greater than that actually sworn to, we have discovered a number of items not hitherto referred to, as well as certain confirmatory data in regard to the items already given.

As soon as certain necessary searches have been made, we shall present a case against Mr. TYLER in regard to his income for 1862 which will be as conclusive as can possibly be desired. Meanwhile, we may recall the fact that we made another specific charge of perjury against Mr. TYLER, inasmuch as on the 26th of May, 1864, he swore to the correctness of an income-tax return whose amount formed a mere fraction of his actual income for 1863. We present, in another column, a copy of that return which, it will be observed, differs from that of the previous year, in giving in detail the gross amounts of the various items of income, together with a statement of the deductions authorized by law. In the return for 1863 Mr. TYLER simply filled in the alleged amount of his income on the back of his schedule, and attested it by the necessary affidavit. It has been asserted on Mr. TYLER'S behalf that the law did not require him to fill out the various items of his income-tax schedule, and that he was so much in doubt about the meaning of the law that he gave up in despair the task of giving any account whatever of his income. In 1864 he certainly recognized the legal obligation of stating both his gross and net income, and he seems to have found no difficulty in being perfectly precise on both points.

Another excuse made by the Tyler special pleaders is, as the Nation puts it, that "a man's gross income might be very large and his taxable income very small or nil." That is to say, Mr. TYLER might prove that he had, in 1863 or 1864, a gross income was a quarter of a million of dollars, and yet be still open to the retort that his "taxable income" might only have been \$7,000 or \$14,000. An inspection of the return printed elsewhere will show that this preposterous style of deception cannot be adopted, at least in regard to 1863, and that it is only persons who are resolved not to be convinced who can admit it in regard to other years. It will be observed that Mr. TYLER states his gross professional income from all sources at \$3,350, his income from dividends on one description of investments at \$7,096, and on another at \$3,717. He deducts \$3,173 for office and other expenses, \$1,254 for repairs, &c., \$2,127 for other taxes paid in other States, and takes due account of the fact that the tax of 3 per cent. had already been paid on \$7,335 of his income by the corporations from which he received it. The total of his net income being over \$10,000, it was subject to a tax of 5 per cent. on the portion not derived from dividends, &c., and the portion which had already paid the 3 per cent. tax was chargeable with the additional 2 per cent.

This return, then, is perfectly specific and complete, and without going into the general question of what was the true amount of Mr. TYLER'S gross income for 1863, we shall base our charge of perjury and fraud in regard to that year on the following facts: We confine our attention to a single transaction, because all its details can be readily verified, and there can be no excuse that an attempt to answer it requires the inspection of complicated accounts or the summoning of witnesses who are difficult of access. To the Nation, and other journals who have made a great parade of impartiality in this controversy, we commend the following as a test case by which the issue between THE TIMES and Mr. TYLER can be fairly judged: The transaction to which we refer is Mr. TYLER'S share in the reorganization of the Dayton and Union Railroad Company—a road now running from Dayton through Greenville to Union City, on the line between Ohio and Indiana, but known previously to its reorganization as the Greenville and Miami Railroad Company, and covering a somewhat shorter distance. The facts were brought to our notice by certain parties in Ohio, and for proof of the statements which follow we refer to Mr. ROBERT BAYARD, who is a co-defendant with Mr. TYLER in the Alton and Terre Haute suit, and who was the holder of the first mortgage of \$150,000 on the Greenville and Miami Road, as well as to Mr. JAMES P. SINNOTT, who was Mr. TYLER'S confidential clerk in 1863. Neither of these gentlemen has given us very material aid in this investigation, but both of them can furnish accurate details of the transaction we are about to briefly describe. Copies of all the papers and the verification of all the dates referred to can be obtained by a reference to the first volume of the annual report for 1870 of Mr. GEORGE B. WRIGHT, Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs in the State of Ohio.

On the 16th of August, 1861, a suit was brought against the Greenville and Miami Railroad Company in the United States Circuit Court for the Second District of Ohio, for foreclosure of mortgages and sale of the road. While this suit was pending "a plan of reorganization and capitalization of stock and debt" was agreed on. The chief promoter, if not the author, of this plan was SAMUEL J. TYLER. As already stated, a first mortgage of \$150,000 on the road was held by Mr. ROBERT BAYARD. His consent to and co-operation in the plan of reorganization was obtained, and Mr. TYLER proceeded to buy up, at a nominal price, all the outstanding bonds of the road. These were finally secured from their holders in New-York and elsewhere, for the gross sum of \$25,000, of which Mr. TYLER contributed one-third. An agreement for capitalization of interests and sale of the road was concluded on Sept. 16, 1862, and on Oct. 30 of the same year, under the order of the court, the road was sold for \$1,000, subject to the first mortgage thereon for \$150,000. On Jan. 5, 1863, the sale was approved and confirmed, and the Master Commissioner in the case was ordered to deliver "a good and sufficient deed for the premises." The name of Mr. TYLER, who was one of the purchasing committee, appears on the deed, and a certificate of reorganization, whereby the Greenville and Miami Railroad Company became a corporation under the name of the Dayton and Union Railroad Company, was duly filed in the office of the Secretary of State of Ohio on Jan. 19, 1863.

In pursuance of this reorganization there were issued of second mortgage bonds \$225,000, and of income bonds \$252,000. Of these, there were assigned to Mr. TYLER \$60,000 of second mortgage bonds, and from \$30,000 to \$40,000 of income bonds. Of course, nothing was paid for

these bonds, because the persons who divided them were themselves the owners of the property. It will be observed that the only person secured by the sale of the road was Mr. BAYARD, the first mortgage bondholder, and that the \$1,000 of purchase price was barely sufficient to pay the necessary expenses. Even had any of the old second mortgage bondholders failed to surrender their securities, they could not, on Mr. TYLER'S theory, have had any claim on the new corporation because the sale did not realize a dollar which could be devoted to their payment. All the old second mortgage bonds of the Greenville and Miami Company, by whomsoever held, became, therefore, waste paper after the confirmation of the sale in January, 1863. The new second mortgage and income bonds of the Dayton and Union corporation represented property which came into existence in 1863, and if it had then any actual value, the Government was clearly entitled to be paid income tax upon it by its holders. Part of its value was realized in cash almost as soon as it was created, under the following circumstances: On January 14, 1863, the company entered into an arrangement with the Dayton and Western Railroad Company for the joint use of the track of that company from Dayton to Dodson, a distance of fifteen miles, between which points each company had a line of road running nearly parallel. By this arrangement the Dayton and Union Company was enabled to take up and dispose of the iron thus rendered useless. The consent of the first mortgage bondholder, Mr. BAYARD, being obtained, the iron was immediately sold for the sum of \$30,000, and a corresponding amount of second mortgage bonds were canceled. Of these, Mr. TYLER gave up the nominal amount of \$30,000, and received that amount of cash in return. Further, either in December, 1863, or in the early part of 1864, Mr. TYLER disposed of the remainder of his Dayton and Union bonds, viz., \$30,000 of the second mortgage and \$30,000 to \$40,000 of the income bonds, for the sum of \$30,000 in cash. Mr. SINNOTT has not informed us of the precise date of this last transaction, but undoubtedly could do so at very short notice.

Leaving the latter item out of the question, since it might be claimed as belonging to the income of 1864, we ask the friends of Mr. TYLER to point out in the schedule of income for 1863, elsewhere printed, any trace of this realized profit of \$30,000 from the redemption of these Dayton and Union bonds. Failing to do so, we submit that there is no escape from the conclusion that in testifying under oath to the correctness of his income-tax return for 1863, Mr. TYLER was guilty of perjury, as in making that return he was guilty of deliberate fraud.

THE EXPENSES OF REDEMPTION.

The second annual statement of the operations and expenses of the National Bank Redemption Agency in Washington makes a very favorable exhibit, even when compared with the excellent showing for the first year. The amount of notes assorted and charged to the banks increased from \$130,322,945 for the first year, to \$176,121,355 for the second year, while the expenses, exclusive of express charges, are only \$3,183 41 greater than in the first year. The express charges, being in direct proportion to the amount transported, are not a controllable item of expense. This item naturally shows a large increase in consequence of the increase in the amount of the assorted notes fit for circulation returned to the banks of issue. The amount so returned during the first year was only \$15,213,500, but in the second year it was \$97,473,700, or more than six times as much. The amount of notes unfit for circulation, destroyed, and replaced with new bank notes, on the other hand, decreased from \$115,109,445 to \$78,642,155. The change in the proportions of the notes fit and unfit for circulation is a striking indication of the improvement which has taken place in the condition of the national bank circulation since the establishment of the bureau. In the first year nearly eight-ninths of the notes redeemed were so defaced and mutilated as to render them unfit for circulation; in the second year only about four-ninths of the notes were unfit for circulation.

The aggregate expenses of the agency were only a little more than one-fifth of one per cent. of the amount redeemed, or about one-tenth of one per cent. of the total bank circulation. At this rate, the entire expense to a bank of \$30,000 circulation for the redemption and renovation of its circulation would be \$100 a year, a charge so slight as to be scarcely appreciable. This is by all odds the cheapest system of effectual redemption that ever existed in this country. Even if the redemptions should greatly increase, and the expenses should increase in the same proportion, the burden on the banks could not be considered an onerous one. But the expenses are not likely to increase in the same proportion. The appropriations for salaries alone for the current year are reduced \$48,000. The amount redeemed and assorted during the first quarter of the present fiscal year, as shown by a published statement, was \$39,801,500, against \$41,647,655 for the corresponding period in the last year. Allowing a like rate of increase for the remainder of the year, the redemptions for the current year will reach \$235,000,000, or more than four-fifths of the present volume of the bank circulation. A creditable feature in the statement of expenses is the fact that the amount expended for salaries was nearly \$13,500 less than the amount appropriated by Congress. Any one who knows the strength of the pressure for places in Washington will appreciate the fortitude required to effect this saving. It indicates that the Agency is being conducted as a business establishment, and not as a political alms-house. In truth, if there is any branch of the public service which ought to be free from the meddling of politicians, it is this. The Government, in this instance, is the fiduciary of the banks, and it is bound to expend the funds intrusted to it economically, and for their sole benefit. No matter how ardent a Republican a bank officer might be, political orthodoxy in his tellers would hardly atone for inefficiency, and it is fair to infer that bank officers generally have the same feeling toward the employees of the Redemption Bureau, whose salaries the banks are taxed to defray.

Great as is the benefit springing from the

renovation of the bank currency through the bureau, this is by no means the only or the chief advantage of the system. This is a point on which there appears to be some misapprehension, even among bank officers. The language of the law shows that the renovation of the currency is merely an incidental feature of the system which it creates. "The circulating notes so redeemed," it reads, "shall be forwarded to the respective associations by which they were issued; but if any such notes are worn, mutilated, defaced, or rendered otherwise unfit for use, they shall be forwarded to the Controller of the Currency and destroyed." This clearly indicates that the chief object of the law was to compel the banks to redeem their circulation without regard to the condition of the notes. The assumption that the banks are bound to provide for the redemption of such only of their notes as are unfit for circulation, is one which could have been begotten only by long exemption from any system of redemption. The banks are bound to redeem their issues, not because the notes are unfit for circulation, but because they have promised to redeem them, and the promise extends to all their notes, regardless of their condition or the length of time that they have been in circulation. It the holder of a note desires payment of the face after the note is issued, he is as fully entitled to it as if the note were worn to rags. It is the duty of the banks, not only to keep their circulation in good condition, but to make adequate provision for its redemption at all times in the legal-tender currency of the country, whether that legal tender be coin or paper. The Redemption Bureau furnishes a ready and inexpensive means of fulfilling this obligation.

The present redemption system is a salutary and beneficial one in all respects. It not only affords a means to the banks for the easy redemption of their notes, but by accustoming them to active redemptions, it is preparing the way to specie payments. Frequent redemptions will be inevitable when resumption shall take place, and it is important that the banks, most of which have grown up since suspension began, should undergo some preparation for that event. It prevents the accumulation of bank notes which formerly occurred in the money centres at certain seasons of the year, and so acts to some extent as a regulator of the volume of the circulation. It provides clean, new notes in lieu of the loathsome rags which a few years ago did service as money, and it enables every holder of bank notes, whether they are old or new, to convert them promptly and without expense into the legal-tender currency of the land.

HOTELS HERE AND ABROAD.

Were you ever in Schwabach? This is the bill which a party of four and one-half—viz., three ladies, one gentleman, and a servant—had to pay at the Deutschen Kaiser Hotel in that place in July last:

To apartments—
Four bedrooms and sitting-room, 5 days, at 10 francs..... 50
To breakfast—
Four persons, 125 francs each, 5 days..... 625
To dinner—
Four persons, 3 francs each, 5 days..... 60
To wine—5 bottles H. Obermayer..... 15
To tea—4 persons, 125 francs each, 5 days..... 625
To servant's board and room, 5 days..... 25
Total..... 1375
Call one dollar 5 francs..... 275
Were you ever in Saratoga? This is the bill which a party of four—viz., two gentlemen, one lady, and two servants—had to pay at the Clarendon Hotel in August last:

To board—4 persons, 5 days..... \$300
(Three bedrooms and one small sitting-room; servants' rooms.)
To meals in room..... 10
To baths..... 2
Total..... \$312
In accordance with a custom at hotels, a servant is reckoned as half a guest—two servants count for one. Now, at Schwabach each guest had to pay less than two dollars a day, wine included, while Saratoga mulcted them in the sum of ten dollars apiece and over. It will be observed that the German hotel gives one room more than the American, even at this enormous difference in the price; the wine on the German bill may be left out of consideration, owing to the high price of importation to this country; at Saratoga the same amount would only swell the bill with a large additional item. What is the reason for this difference between the cost of living at the American and German watering-places?

We may set down a certain amount, a certain fraction, of the Saratoga charge to the fact that August is the month in which the greatest rush of Summer visitors occurs; we may deduct another fraction for the central and cosmopolitan character of Saratoga itself, and the fact that regattas and political gatherings there abound, but still there remains more than enough of a discrepancy to cause one to regard the question as one of serious moment. Why should Americans, in this year of wretched business interests, of low rents, and cheap food, submit to such prices? That they do submit is evident from the fact that the hotels are filled every Summer with crowds of infatuated people who seem eager to be rid of their money. At any rate, if they find the prices extortionate, they do not murmur, but merely make a silent vow never to come again. Schwabach, although not so much frequented as Wiesbaden, and generally considered a cheaper place to summer in, is nevertheless crowded with people every season, and may be supposed liable to very much the same arguments for extortion, in a diminished ratio, as in the case of our most popular watering-place. Why can you live five times as long for a certain sum of money in Schwabach as in Saratoga?

Making a certain allowance for the greater cost of food and of labor in the erection of buildings at Saratoga, we can still see that there is no adequate excuse for the cost of sojourn at the American Springs except for the general reason that visitors supply the demands of the hotel-keepers. We have always been accused of being a reckless nation with money, and the war and the hard times resulting from paying its cost do not seem to have cured us. It is probable that, were it not for two causes, the same thing would happen at Schwabach as at Saratoga: prices would rise to an inordinate height and stay there. One of these causes consists in Governmental interference, either municipal or State. Germany, like most other old, thickly-settled

countries, is strongly policed; licenses and limitations hedge in the free rights of tavern-keepers more than any other class of people. Tariffs are generally fixed, and hotel-keepers do not dare, as a general rule, to exceed them greatly, for fear that the authorities will pounce upon them for violating a municipal law. It is needless to say that at Saratoga the lordly clerks of the miles of hotel have no such fear; they assess a Mayor or Common Councilman with as much glee as any one else. But the other reason is even more important. If guests are extortionately charged in Europe, they are extremely likely to make complaints to the authorities, and if they cannot get redress, they not only refuse to patronize the hotel again, but inform their friends, high and low, that such and such a hotel charged them such and such a price. These friends spread the unwelcome news, and presently the hotel is languishing for want of patronage. With us all is different. Whether it is because of a wide-spread insanity which takes the form of being ashamed of poverty, and deprives people of the use of speech when they have been swindled, or whether it is not so much the fear of appearing a person of restricted income as a person who can be duped, it would be hard to say. For these or other reasons, Americans submit to extortion and rude treatment on the part of public servants of all grades in a manner which raises the wonder and ire of foreigners. It appears to be one of the prices it is necessary to pay for freedom and self-government, a revenge for the thousand benefits which we enjoy blindly because of that freedom, without taking any more account of them, probably, than of the air we breathe. Yet it amounts in the end to a little too great a dose of laziness or good nature on the part of the traveling public. People must begin to realize that it is their duty to protest against abuses, that it is not the "saving themselves from extortion and abuse so much as the saving the host of travelers which is following on their heels. If one hotel in Saratoga charges two prices, tell every man you know to avoid it and look out for another. If all the hotels are extortionate, shake the dust of Saratoga from your feet and proclaim wherever you go that—like first-class railway coaches in Europe—only "princes, fools, and Americans" will indulge in such high-priced joys.

AN ACCOMPLISHED LUNATIC.

For vigorous, discriminating, and sustained lunacy Mr. HARRISON, of Kentucky, is without an equal among the whole profession of insane murderers. It is rare that a murderer takes pains to publish the fact of his insanity before proceeding to cut up or shoot his fellow-man, and in consequence his lawyer sometimes finds a little difficulty in proving the insanity of his client to the complete satisfaction of the jury. Mr. HARRISON, on the contrary, prefaced his efforts in the direction of murder and suicide with a careful announcement of his lunacy, and displayed throughout the whole affair a consistent insanity that must convince the most obstinate jury that he deserves a license to kill.

Mr. HARRISON was induced to practice insanity by the failure of a certain Miss MARY MORE to recognize him as a desirable lover. Although he knew that it would be quite useless for him to make a formal proposal of marriage to Miss MORE, no sooner had he determined to become insane than he bought a large jack-knife with which to declare his love and to urge his suit. Having selected one evening when the young lady's father was absent, he called upon her, and mentioned that he was ready to marry her. No sooner had she made the expected reply that she really had no use for him in the capacity of a husband than he loudly remarked, "I am crazy," and proceeded to illustrate the fact by stabbing her with the jack-knife.

Mr. HARRISON is a strong and persevering man, but he soon found—as the best of us in like circumstances would probably find—that there was a wearisome sameness in continually stabbing the same woman. He therefore intermitted the active duties of murder, and returned to his house with the view of indulging himself in a little suicide. His sons were at home, and to them he thoughtfully mentioned that he was insane, and had killed Miss MORE, and then took up his rifle in order to shoot himself. It has not been explained why one of his sons tried to thwart his purpose by seizing the rifle. The carpet did not belong to this rash young man, and it is scarcely to be supposed that he grudged his own father the trifling cost of a single rifle cartridge. Whatever his motive may have been, he struggled vigorously to deprive his father of the gun until he happened to notice that it was not loaded. No sooner had he made this discovery than Mr. HARRISON, hurt and angry at the unfilial conduct of his son, also discovered the same fact. He thereupon laid down the gun, reiterated his conviction of his own insanity, and announced that he intended to drown himself. The Ohio River was close at hand, and his sons, doubtless remembering the swiftness of its current, and the probability that it would save them the cost of a coffin and the services of an undertaker, made no further objection to their father's suicidal intentions. They had, however, overlooked the fact that Mr. HARRISON was a professed lunatic, and was hence unable to estimate the comparative value for drowning purposes of the Ohio River and of a cistern containing four feet of water. The unhappy mania selected the latter, and floundered about in the cistern so long that his sons, fearing that the water would be unpleasantly impregnated with tobacco, finally pulled him out.

There was yet one more resource left to the determined lunatic. There was a medicine-chest in the house, and Mr. HARRISON promptly decided to poison himself with the contents. By this time his sons either became tired of pulling heavy and saturated fathers out of cisterns and of wrestling for the possession of unloaded guns, or else they had duties to perform which called them away from home. At any rate, they left Mr. HARRISON alone with the fatal castor-oil and the unerring stomach-pump, careless, apparently, whether he poisoned himself with the former or pumped out his vital fluids with the latter.

Of course, Mr. HARRISON is still alive. The professional lunatic who commits murder, and tries to supplement it with suicide, always fails in the latter undertaking, and

Mr. HARRISON was no exception to the rule. He lives to be tried and acquitted amid the sympathy and applause of his fellow-lunatics, and to serve as a brilliant example to all future murderers. In order to prove his insanity, his lawyer will not be compelled to summon half a dozen expensive scientific persons to testify that the defendant has suffered for years from malignant insanity, or that he has inherited from a long line of ancestors a tendency to effusion of the great toe, complicated with an anemic condition of the alveolar process. All that will be necessary is for the lawyer to prove that Mr. HARRISON expressly mentioned his insanity, and that he illustrated it by successively trying to shoot himself with an unloaded rifle, to drown himself in four feet of water, and to poison himself with castor-oil. No jury could resist such evidence, and Mr. HARRISON, by his able and consistent course, has insured for himself a verdict to the effect that he is a lunatic licensed to kill on any premises, and deserving the respect of all unarmaged men, and the commendation of the part of the press of our country which is edited by near-sighted journalists who are not "sprit with their weapons."

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The people of Ohio do not elect their Legislature next week.

The Republicans of the Twenty-seventh District of Pennsylvania have nominated Mr. L. H. Watson for Congress.

In his letter of acceptance the Democratic candidate for Judge in the County addresses the County Committee as "Gents."

The Athens (Ohio) Journal, a Democratic paper, refuses to support the Democratic candidate for Congress in its district, and accuses him of accepting a bribe last fall to support the party ticket.

The St. Louis Times (Democratic) admits that two or three Congressional districts in Missouri are doubtful, while one other is in positive danger. The present delegation is Democratic throughout.

The Republicans of New-Haven have nominated Robert B. Bigelow for Mayor, John S. Fowler for City Clerk, H. H. Bannell for Auditor, R. M. Welch for Treasurer, and William H. Headley for City Sheriff.

At Iowa papers say it is not true that the men who made money out of the solidified headstone contracts were all good Republicans; but it cannot be denied that the men who supplied the corpses for these headstones were all good rebel Democrats.

The official figures show that for Congress C. H. Joyce, in the First District of Vermont, has 7,471 majority, D. C. Denison, in the Second District, has 8,890 majority, and O. W. Honder, in the Third District, has 6,478 majority. Aggregate Republican majority, 22,939.

The Republicans of Washington County have made the following nominations: For Sheriff, George W. Baker; County Clerk, Charles W. Taylor; Justice of Sessions, James W. Getty; Superintendent of the Poor, Harry Marus; Special Surrogate, Leonard Fletcher; Coroners, Lewis Foster, Lyman A. Clark, and James Doren.

Gen. A. Willard has been compelled to decline an invitation to deliver political addresses to the Germans in Ohio, but writes to the Republican committee a brief letter, in which he condemns the evident intention of the solid South to use the political power it wields to make the North tributary, and to tax it to recompense for the losses of the war.

Mr. Gustavus A. Finkelburg, the Republican candidate for Governor of Missouri, made an able and forcible speech in St. Louis on Tuesday evening. He admitted that he did not expect to be elected, but promised, if he were chosen, to discharge the duties of the position with fidelity, with firmness, and with an impartial regard for the rights of all citizens.

It is rather a homely illustration, but perhaps Mr. Finkelburg, of Missouri, was about right when he said that reading Hayes' letter of acceptance is like eating a good hot of home-made bread leavened with good sense; reading Mr. Tyler's letter is like eating a piece of puff French pastry, which a man swallows with a mental reservation because he does not know what is in it.

According to the Youkers Statesman a prominent Democratic lawyer in Westchester County boasts that he was promised the appointment of United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New-York, should Tyler be elected President. He would have asked \$40,000 for the Democratic campaign fund. He entertained the proposition, but after the Maine and Vermont elections declined the venture.

The Hartford Post of Thursday says that the returns thus far received from Connecticut show that the Republicans carried 70 towns,

BANKRUPT NOTICES

STRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
for the Southern District of New-York.—In
re of the GREEN TURTLES, etc.

...PANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A ~~the~~ bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the Greer Turner Sugar Refining Company of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of its creditors, and the payment of any claims against it, and the delivery of any property belonging to it, or to its use, and the transfer of any property by it, are forbidden, until the said court shall order otherwise.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

ing coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit, and
 coaches to Chicago.
 The following express Sundays, Express Mail
 and the West, sleeping coaches to Buffalo,
 and the West, sleeping coaches to Chicago,
 coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and
 Cleveland and Chicago.
 P. M., except Express, Western Emigrant
 and 11:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.
 The trains and coaches, and cards in the
 J. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent
 NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD
 RAILROAD,
 June 1st, for New-Haven Railroad at 8:05
 and 8:45 P. M., and 5 P. M.; Danbury and
 and 8:05 A. M., and 5 P. M.; New-Haven
 and 8:00 A. M., and 5 P. M.; New-Haven
 and 8:00 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M. and 11
 and 11:15 A. M., and 5 P. M. and 11:15
 trains on per local time tables.
 NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD
 RAILROAD,
 N. E. REED, Vice President, New-York
 NEW ROUTE TO BOSTON.
 BOSTON AND NEW-YORK AIR LINE.
 The New-York, New-Haven, and Hartford
 company. The finest and most comfortable
 in running cars in New-York.
 Ticket taken at New-York Central Depot for
 in Willamette, Putnam, and Boston, at 11
 Worcester, and Boston, without change of
 cars.
 Ticket taken at 3 P. M.
 NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD
 RAILROAD, VIA THE
 11:15 A. M. Express train from Grand
 Central Depot, New-York, at 11:15 A. M.,
 arriving at 4:15 P. M. at Boston.

AMUSE

COMMENCING MONDAY EVEN'G, OCT. 1.

P. T. BARNUM'S

CENTENNIAL SEASON.

AT

GILMORE'S GARDEN,

Occupying the entire great square bounded by 4th and Madison aves., and 28th and 29th streets.

THE GREAT SHOW OF THE GREAT CITY.

[illegible]

Lustrous with Ten Thousand Vari-colored Lights.
GORGEOUS ORIENTAL SPECTACLES
 and Pageants. The acme of decorative art.
THE MARCH OF THE MAMMOTS.
\$2,000 Per Day in Salaries
TO FIVE GREAT CIRCUS TROUPE:
 AN EQUESTRIAN EXPOSITION, necessitating a constant change of Programme for its presentation. brilliant and varied. Centennial of Circus Triumph achieved in Metropolitan Animals, and presented in a rapid succession of sensational surprises to greatest Heroes and Heroines of the Arena, including
MARTINO LOWLAND.
 the Hurricane from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, to his Terrific Universal Challenge for Foot and seven-Horse Back Acts.
CHARLES W. YISH,
 the Single-Horse Bareback Champion Trick Equestrian of the Universe.
SIX LOVELY LADY EQUESTRIANS!

YOUR FROLICHSOMS AND VOCAL FOOLS.

Over One Hundred Fearless Principal Performers, including the most celebrated and successful of the most Marvellous Human Phenomena; More Curious and Costly, and Gunning Mechanical Triumphs; More Curious and Wonderful Extraneous and Athletic feats were ever presented at any one time, in any age or country. ADMISSION is wonder and instruction, delight and inspiration, excitement and amusement, returned by

The Greatest Show on Earth

ADMISSION to the Entire Garden and to every department of the Colonial Exhibition..... 50 cents
CHILDREN under nine years..... 25 cents
SPECIAL RATE..... 10 cents

Doors open at 4 and 6:30 P. M. Grand Animal and Acrobatic Spectacles every day.

Reserved Seats may be secured at the Box Office week in advance.

STERNYAN HALL, THOMAS MATTHEWS
THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, OCT. 7, at 2.

MATINEE—GRAND-MATINEE.—*Beethoven*
Tickets to the concert at 10 o'clock. *Beethoven*
OVERTURE—Conservation of the house—Op. 124.
Relative— "And God said, Let the waters," *Beethoven*
ARIA—"Rolling in foaming billow," *Beethoven*
ADAGIO—Ingebor's Lament. *Symphony*
SCHERZO—Lovers of Light and Frost Glaciers *Futbol*
KRAKOVIA—Grand Roads de Concert for piano *Chap*
and orchestra. *Mme. MADELINE SCHILLER.*
GRAND CENTENNIAL INAUGURATION—*Wag*
SUITER, LAURENCE, new. *George B. S.*
TRAMPER. *My MYRON W. UNITED STATES.* *Monica*
TRAMPER. *My MYRON W. UNITED STATES.* *Schm*
MERCER. *My MYRON W. UNITED STATES.* *Schm*
Mrs. MADELINE SCHILLER. *LA*
During next week concerts will be given on MONDAY
WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. *LA*
Admission tickets \$1 each. Reserved seats 50 cents.
extra. Admission second night, 50 cents.
extra. The above named concert will be given at the
office of Steiner Hall, at Schiller's, No. 701 B
Street, N. Y. City, on Monday, May 10, 1903.

ticket office, No. 111 Broadway.

CHICKERING HALL.
THE CITY LECTURE COURSE.
American Literature Bureau, Managers.
MONDAY EVENING.

Oct. 9, John B. Gough.
OCT. 16—RAYARD TAYLOR.
OCT. 23—Martin Farquhar Tupper.
OCT. 30—WILLIAM TILGHAM.
NOV. 13—COL. JOHN W. FORNEY.
NOV. 20—REV. R. S. STODOLSKY, D. D.
OCT. 23—CURTIS L. BURNETT, D. D., \$2.50.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—In reference to the unpaid use of money of the City of New York to-day and Monday single reserved seats for Mr. Gough's lecture. Price 75 cents. Admission 50 cents. All tickets for the lecture will be good for the lecture to be given in the Brooklyn Academy, Tuesday evenings. Tickets at CHANDLERS.

FLORAL DISPLAY.
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY.
NEW YORK ANTHEMION.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
26 and 3d avs., between 63d and 63d sts.

POPULAR NEW MUSIC.

"Rose Bell," my new song, "The Storm," "Hail,
55c." "Aloha," waltz, Berg. Op. "Hip Hip
Ting!" coquettish song, Schoenhorn, 55c.; "Seaside Time"
Three," Gavotte, 20c.; "Elbow Aloha," quadrille,
Wiengard, 40c. Copies mailed. WM. A. POARD & CO.
No. 547 Broadway, New York.

GRAND ORCHEL-HOUSE, 8TH AV. AND 33d ST.
TODAY-TONIGHT-TO-DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. 200 ADULTS
TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) EVENING.
SLAYTON'S GREAT FLYING TRUMPET OF SINGAPORE.

WOODS'S MUSEUM. WOODS
MATINEE AT 2. Admission 15 cents.
EVENING AT 8. Admission 30 cents.
AUGUSTUS DALY'S GREAT PLAY,
A FLASH OF LIGHTNING.

THE TURF
NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

CENT. 2, 8, 6, 7, 10, 12, AND 14.
Special training, workable for ladies, will leave Grand Ocean Depot on race days at 12:05 as follows:
At 12:30 P. M., returning after the races. For regular day-trip fares, see table below.
Fourth air cars run direct to depot.
Excursion tickets, 40 cents.
C. M. BISSILL, Superintendent.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.
FALL MEETING, 1878,
AT JEROME PARK,
Sept. 30, Oct. 8, 9, 13, 14, 15, and 14.
Races commence each day punctually at 1:30 P. M.
1:00 P. M.—Free admission.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER—PREVIOUS TO RE-
ceive my 400 new and second-hand PIANOS and OR-
ganos, I have decided to sell them at very low prices.
Steinways, Chickering's & other prices
than ever before. I have included 500 A-
grade 5-10 octave up to \$175, cash, 500
B-grade 5-octave, 5-stop organs, 500
C-grade 5-octave, 5-stop organs, 500

DANCING.
A. L. HEN DODD VENTURE DANCING SCHOOL
 Commenced on No. 631 5TH AVE.
 Resumes on SATURDAY, OCT. 7.
 For particulars send for circular.

SOCIETY SOCIABLES. (SECOND SEASON)
 Seven SATURDAY and Wednesday EVENING
 "BROOKS" SOCIETY, 1000 Broadway, N. Y.
 8th at GARTNER & CO., Managers.

MEETINGS.
 THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION
 FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF
 THE POOR, WILL BE HELD AT THE
 P. M. to the managers room of the American
 Society, Bible House, Astor place, when the usual
 business of the association will be transacted.

JOHN BOWNE, Secretary,
New-York, Oct. 8, 1876.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A MORTGAGE MADE BY EDWARD MAAS
to Onadiah Newcomb, Executor, &c., dated April 1,
1876, and recorded in liber 1,340 of Mortgages, page
5, April 1, 1876, in the New-York Register's office, of
which the principal sum of \$10,000 was paid to Edward
ward will be paid by leaving the same at No. 233
and 12th st., New-York City.

LOST.—BANK BOOK NO. 29,700, ISSUED BY
Franklin Savings Bank, New-York, to Hugh F. McHugh,
and the finder will please return the same to
said bank.

RADICAL AND PERMANENT

DEAFNESS

Lighthill:
SIR: You can add my name to the long list of grateful patients who are indebted to your skill and their relief from deafness. Your treatment of me was as prompt as it was effective, and redress was given to all the former perfection and joy to recommend you to any one in need of equal talent and skill.

GEORGE JEFFREYS,
No. 41 East 10th st.

Many of testimony similar to the above, from eminent and influential residents of New-York have been cured by Dr. Lighthill of DEAFNESS, CATARRH, THROAT AFFECTIONS, AND VARIOUS DISEASES, and other complicated ailments, may be seen at his office.

OFFICE NO. 32 WEST 26TH ST.
RECEPTION HOURS FROM 9 TO 2

WISTAR'S BALSAM
WISTAR'S BALSAM

WISTAR'S BALSAM

**OF
OF
OF
WILD CHERRY.
WILD CHERRY.
WILD CHERRY.**

A Case of Consumption.

ST. STEPHEN, Oxford County, Me., May 12, 1872.

DR. S. H. W. FOSBIE & Sons:

SIR: I feel it my duty to write a few words in favor of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. In the early part of last Winter I took a severe cold, and shortly afterward a distressing cough was added to it. My friends did everything they could for me, but without avail. The best Physicians then

be procured did not relieve me, and my count-
enance with me all through the Winter with
increasing severity. I spit blood three or four times
and my friends, considering my case hopeless
procured me a confirmed Consumption. I was in this
condition when I heard of DR. VIGSTAR'S BALSAM OF
CAYENNE. I bought six of its size, and before I had
used half a bottle of it my cough and all my other
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me that I send you this voluntary testimony, hoping
it may induce some of your friends who are afflicted
with me to make use of it. It is the best remedy
I ever heard of, and I have used it, and I am con-
fidently recommending it to my friends.

Yours, with respect

Mrs. MELISSA M. DALL.

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OF CAYENNE
DR. VIGSTAR'S BALSAM
OF CAYENNE
OF CAYENNE

OF
OF
WILD CHERRY.
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WILD CHERRY.

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The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 8, 1876.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
OF NEW-YORK.

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NOTICE.
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This morning THE DAILY TIMES consists of TWELVE PAGES. Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.

Last night's meeting at the Cooper Institute distinctly places Mr. ANDREW H. GREEN in the field as a candidate for Mayor of this City. The highly respectable character of the gathering was even more remarkable than its numbers, and both will certainly be a surprise to those who have refused to believe either in the earnestness or spontaneity of the preliminary efforts taken to recommend Mr. GREEN's candidature. Still more unmistakable is the high grade of character and public influence represented by the office-bearers of the meeting and the committee appointed to carry out its resolutions. Whatever be the result of the movement thus formally organized, there can be but one opinion about the improved prospect which it opens up of making the preservation of good government in New-York a field of effort in which the best men of both parties can cordially co-operate.

Gov. CHAMBERLAIN, of South Carolina has issued a proclamation ordering the rifle clubs to disband within three days, and promising, if the order is disobeyed, to exhaust his power to enforce it, and that it is insufficient to call on the United States Government. This is a perfectly legal and proper way to deal with the unlawful organizations that now vex the peace and interrupt the orderly government of the State. There is no more excuse for armed organizations, with political purposes, in South Carolina than there is in New-York, and they are as distinctly contrary to law there as they would be here. It is the duty of the Governor to disband them, and if he cannot do so it will become the unquestioned duty of the Federal Government to give him such aid as may be necessary. The conservative course adopted by the Governor cannot fail to commend itself to all good citizens.

There was a slight increase in the surplus reserve as shown by the bank statement of yesterday. This is due to a falling off in deposits, the increase in the specie on hand being more than balanced by the decrease in legal tenders. The specie in bank last week averaged \$19,469,200, which is \$3,006,000 over last week, and \$12,020,300 over a year ago. The discount on legal tenders fell yesterday to a lower point than it has touched in over two years, and, at the lowest, \$100 in greenbacks was worth \$91.74. The advance in the value of legal tenders, with increased strength on the part of the banks, is an excellent symptom to accompany the revival of domestic trade, as to which there is now no longer the slightest uncertainty.

A careful comparison has been made by the Cincinnati Commercial of the vote in Ohio at the elections of 1874 and 1875, for the purpose of fixing the probable result on Tuesday next. It is found that the Republican gains in 1875 over 1874 were 12,287 in twelve counties, and the Democratic gains amounted to 20,890 in seventy-six counties. The Commercial reasons that the Republicans will get back all the votes which went to BELL ALLEN last year, while they will lose the hard-money Democrats who supported Hayes last year, except in Hamilton County. On this basis, this conclusion is reached: "If the Republicans hold their Hamilton County gains—and we see no reason why they should not—and their country vote is restored, as we confidently believe it will be, their October majority may be calculated at 20,000." This calculation, it will be seen, allows for losses to a considerable amount in at least twelve counties. Doubtless, on Wednesday morning the Democrats will renew in regard to Ohio and Indiana the reckless game of falsehood which they have systematically adopted regarding Colorado. But it will hardly work.

The game of mixed bribery and threatening which the Democrats are playing with great vigor in the South is not a new one. Most of our readers can remember when it was sought to influence the votes of Northern merchants by publishing in a "black list" the names of those who were alleged to be antagonists of "abolition" views.

or who actively supported the Republican Party. That this was a gross and shameful form of corruption every one can readily see. It was not an appeal to voters to sustain the general interest which they had in common with the community to which he belonged. It was a direct bid addressed to personal and selfish motives. Curiously enough, the same tactics are coming into use again this year. The Cincinnati Enquirer says: "We have a number of letters from Cincinnati salesmen traveling in the South, complaining that the speeches of such men as Morton and INGERSOLL are embittering the people of that section and embarrassing trade." This has the flavor of the ante-war times. It shows that dough-faces are not yet extinct, and that the crack of the overseer's whip is still lively in their ears. The people of the South are getting "embittered," and this fact is an "embarrassing trade." Should Mr. TILDEN be elected, we should have this stupid arrogance in a thousand forms. Should Gen. HAYES be elected, the South would accept the inevitable, and would not allow its bitterness to prevent it from buying in the cheapest and selling in the dearest market, though Morton and INGERSOLL should talk themselves hoarse.

In the absence of an appointment to fill Commissioner FOWLER's place in the Brooklyn Board of Public Works, the Democratic Ring in that city enjoys advantages which it ought not to enjoy. We hope that an appointment will be made by Mayor SCHROEDER and confirmed by the Board of Aldermen to-morrow. The Brooklyn Ring is a powerful and skillful organization, and FOWLER is one of its most ardent and unscrupulous managers. His removal from office was a distinct gain for the public, but so long as he retains the influence he still possesses, the gain is not so great as it should be. The only way to deprive him of this influence is to fill his place with a determined and upright man, in whom the public has confidence. Mayor SCHROEDER showed his perfect impartiality in trying to put Mr. ROWE in the board. Mr. ROWE is an honest gentleman, though a bitter Democrat, but his refusal to take the office shows that he is not so courageous as he is honest. Doubtless a better man can be found.

Will the Democratic Party give the South superior local Government? That is a question which the Democratic papers always assume can be answered in the affirmative; but the facts do not sustain the assumption. Our readers will find in another column some information bearing on this question. West Virginia passed from the hands of Republicans in 1870 into the hands of Democrats. The result is not reassuring to a people whose ability to stand taxation is limited. Not only has the general burden of the State Government been heavily increased, but annoying and onerous changes have been made in assessments. Justice has been rendered costly, uncertain, and dilatory. The various branches of the Government have been thrown into confusion and conflict. The public school system has been greatly impaired. These are serious drawbacks to the privilege of being governed by a swarm of ex-Confederate soldiers. There is reason to hope that the popular discontent with the result of Democratic rule will express itself emphatically at the polls.

We continue this morning our exposure of the scheme of auctions at "private stables." From time immemorial dealing in horses has been regarded as demoralizing, and the path of the innocent purchaser has been beset with difficulties and with snares. But we do not remember any system of deception practiced so openly, with so much method, on so large a scale, and with such annoying results as the one which we are now trying to break up. If we succeed in doing so, it will be a decided benefit to horse-buyers. But if we do not succeed at once, then buyers have it in their power to do what we are trying to do, by simply refusing to attend auction sales at which very fast and valuable horses are promised with the expectation of getting "great bargains." Great bargains are not to be had in that way very often, and they are never picked up by the uninitiated. Very valuable horses are always salable at fair prices, and there is no article in the market as to which the skilled buyer is better informed, or less likely to let an outsider get the advantage of him. We have a profound sympathy for the dupes of the mock auctioneers, but, with the warning they have now had, it will be their own fault if they are cheated in the future.

MR. SEYMOUR ON HARD TIMES.
To his habitual disingenuousness in the discussion of public affairs Mr. SEYMOUR now adds something not unlike garbality. He talks deceptively, but to no purpose. The address he delivered the other day to his neighbors at Deerfield illustrated these characteristics, and they reappear in the letter to Mr. PICKHAM, read at the Cooper Institute meeting on Friday night. The burden of both is the same. There is not in either the faintest attempt to deal with great issues, to state vital principles, or to contribute to the public enlightenment in any way. He evidently thinks that the hard times have begotten a vague desire for change, and to this supposed desire he ministers in a semi-maudering way utterly unworthy of his reputation for statesmanship. He preaches, in fact, a very dreary sermon about the depression from which the country is emerging, and suggests causes which he must know played a trivial part in producing the evil, and remedies which are really too puerile to be worthy of serious notice.

Mr. SEYMOUR argues that excessive taxation is the root of all our woes, and he insinuates rather than states that the Republican Party is responsible for everything. Now, the taxation is one of the results of the war, and can be complained of only on the ground that the war was wanton and wasteful. Unless Mr. SEYMOUR is prepared to assume this ground, his complaints about the cost of the war are unreasonable. He should blame his friends, the Southern Democrats, whose rebellion made war inevitable, and his associates, the Northern Democrats, whose opposition to the measures of the Federal Government added immensely to the cost of the conflict. Besides, to be truthful, he should recognize the reduction

and simplification of the taxes which the Republicans instituted soon after the conclusion of hostilities, and which they have continued year after year. But, says Mr. SEYMOUR, look at the cost of the Government! It is actually double the cost which obtained at the period of the Mexican war! Why not propose at once to test our expenditures by those at which we suffered in the days of MADISON? The difference between the two standards of comparison is simply one of degree. There is about the same relation between the unavoidable expenses of the Government of to-day and the expenses borne by the Government thirty years ago, as there was between the cost of POLK's administration and that of MADISON. The real question is, whether the taxation *per capita* has increased in a ratio greater than that of the growth of territory, of population, of commerce,—of everything by which extravagance may be fairly determined. Mr. SEYMOUR knows that a comparison of this nature would not reflect disadvantageously upon Republican administration, inasmuch as it has been with the Democratic legacy of the rebellion.

Mr. SEYMOUR's panacea is simple. "Cut down the taxes and the country will bound into prosperity." The Republican Party is quite as anxious as Mr. SEYMOUR to lessen the fiscal load borne by the country. Of this fact the past affords abundant evidence. The difference between Republican retrenchment, however, and Democratic retrenchment, as exemplified in the recent session, is simply this: The Republicans go about the task judiciously, and while curtailing the expenditures preserve unimpaired the efficiency of the Government; the Democrats lop off items without any regard to actual public requirements, as the deficiency bills next session will clearly prove.

The references which Mr. SEYMOUR makes to the reduced cost of travel as the cause of whatever improvement in trade has appeared, carry with them some considerations which he conveniently overlooks. Here is the case as he states it: One of the obstacles to the revival of prosperity has been the cost of railroad transportation; this again is a consequence of taxation, which enhanced the cost of construction and maintenance; so that the railroads, with all their desire to cultivate traffic, are obliged to exact heavy charges to pay dividends upon capital which the increased cost of construction rendered much heavier than it would otherwise have been. A more fitmy perversion of facts we cannot imagine. Grant that the tariff unduly favored the iron interest, and that the cost of building railroads was greater in consequence. Does Mr. SEYMOUR, with the history of railroads before him, venture to declare that the capital of railroad companies on which, as he says, they must earn dividends, and the indebtedness, like a just proportion to the *bona fide* cost of construction? Does he suppose that the public forget how intimate was the connection between the financial collapse of 1873 and the system of railroad inflation of which SAMUEL J. TILDEN was one of the chief promoters? The actual outlay of railroads, with all the aggravations of a monopolists' tariff, would be a bagatelle compared with that fallacious, not to say fraudulently inflated system of stocks and bonds which the Democratic candidate for the Presidency did more than any other man to legalize and make easy. We are accustomed to speak of Mr. JAY COOKE as an originator of railroad bubbles. Mr. TILDEN had inflated a dozen monstrous balloons long before Mr. COOKE dreamed of meddling with railroads. The art and mystery of railroad reorganization was a product of Mr. TILDEN's inventive genius, and it began and ended in inflation. There was a little hocus-pocus in transferring property and getting hold of the shares and bonds in which honest folk had put their money, and presently out came a grand scheme of reorganization, with stock greatly in excess of the real cost of the road, and with bonds of various grades added without regard to the value of the property, or to anything save the greed of Mr. TILDEN and his manipulators. The story we told yesterday is in effect the story that might be told of every railroad which has passed through Mr. TILDEN's hands. There was a little railroad of thirty miles, on which the champion reorganizer piled stock, first mortgage bonds, and second mortgage bonds to an amount so far in excess of the worth of the property and of its earning capacity that the Government taxation, had it been ten times heavier than it was, would have been a flea-bite in comparison. The St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute, the North-western, and, indeed, every road that Mr. TILDEN has touched, has been burdened to a greater or less extent in the same way. The system of examinations proposed by the late Civil Service Commission is the only practical measure which has yet been brought forward. But the friends of reform are not committed to any particular plan. They only insist that some system shall be adopted which will destroy the evil influence of politicians over the civil service, restore the constitutional independence of the executive and legislative branches of the Government, and secure in the civil servants of the country efficiency, integrity, experience, and independence.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.
The drift of affairs in Eastern Europe is certainly dangerously near producing a collision between some of the great powers. Turkey, by the horrible barbarities which she has committed or encouraged in Bulgaria, has put herself out of the pale of European sympathy. She has revealed, especially to the people of her only ally, that the essential principles of her administration are, and has demonstrated in a few weeks, by action more convincing than voluntes of argument, what a Mohammedan Government over Christians is and must be. The British nation is more convinced each day that such an administration ought not to be permitted to exist in an age of civilization; that it is simply a "survival" in the nineteenth century of a barbaric and savage rule which belongs to the times of BUZZARD. And the conscience of the British people is the more prickled, in that unquestionably the position of the Tory Cabinet and the presence of the English fleet in Besika Bay, half a century, and that even now, with the full fruition of its deplorable conse-

MARK TWAIN ON CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The speech of Mark Twain as the presiding officer of the Republican meeting in Hartford, the other evening, presented an amusing and graphic picture of the absurdities and enormities of our civil system, as they appear to quiet men who have not taken much part in politics. It is a cheerful sign of the times that many literary men are beginning to recognize the obligations resting upon them as citizens, and are endeavoring to elevate the tone of political discussion. It is natural, too, that when they emerge from their privacy, the conditions of the public service should be one of the first subjects to command their attention. Men of culture and training, on whatever other points they may disagree, cannot fail to be of one mind regarding the evils of the spoils system. Mr. CLEMENS puts it none too strong when he says that "it is so idiotic, so contemptible, so grotesque, that it would make the very savages of Dahomey and the very gods of Selenia laugh." The only wonder is that a free and intelligent people should have borne such an outrageous system with patience for nearly a century, and that even now, with the full fruition of its deplorable conse-

quences apparent on all sides, they should hesitate about the methods of destroying it. The consequences are plain enough. Every act of wrong-doing, of ignorance, or of inability on the part of our public officers, the disclosure of which has brought censure on the Republican Party in the last few years, is the direct result of the spoils system.

We do not wish to be misunderstood on this point. The Republican Party is in no degree responsible for the origin of the system. That responsibility rests with the Democratic Party. It was a Democratic President who first perverted the civil service to personal and partisan ends, and it was a Democratic Senator who first announced the doctrine, as a rule for political action, that "to the victor belong the spoils of the enemy." It was under Democratic rule that the civil service reached its lowest depth of debasement. It was a Democratic administration of the civil service that produced ISAAC V. FOWLER, ISAIAH RYNDERS, GEORGE N. SAUNDERS, JOHN B. FLOYD, JACOB THOMPSON, et al *genus omne*. It will become the leaders of a party with such a record to censure the Republican Party for having failed to overturn a system which the Democratic Party created and fastened upon the country. That record gives the lie to all of the sounding Democratic promises of reform, and furnishes an example of what might be expected from it should it come into power. There would be such an overturning of the whole civil service, such a scramble for places, such haste to replace competent and experienced officers with party managers, such disregard of all considerations of fitness and decency in appointments, as have never been seen before in this country. The conduct of the Democratic House in this regard furnished a sample of the kind of "reform" which might be expected of a Democratic administration of the whole Government. The managers and workers of the party are fairly ravenous for a chance at the public crib, and even if their leader were as sincere a reformer as his panegyrist paint him, he could no more withstand the pressure of the controlling elements of his party than he could stem the torrent at Niagara. Bad as is the present condition of the civil service, it is vastly better than it was under Democratic rule, or than it would be if the Democrats should return to power. But while this is the case, while the Republican Party belongs none to the responsibility of the origin of the spoils system, it is responsible for the continuance of that system. We do not refer to the misdeeds of the Democracy as any extenuation of Republican shortcomings, but only to set the records of the two parties in their proper light.

Mr. CLEMENS touches one of the chief evils of the present barbarous system when he refers to the ignoring of experience in selecting public officers. This, of course, is a consequence, not a cause. The cause is the usurpation of the appointing power by Congressmen. However much of a politician the appointing officer may be, unless he is utterly reckless he will feel some interest in the proper conduct of his department, and will try to secure efficiency and experience in at least a sufficient portion of his subordinates to do the work properly. But the Congressmen are restrained by no such considerations. He has no concern for the proper conduct of the public business. His chief interest in the public service is to find places in it for his adherents. If his man chances to be a blacksmith, and the first vacancy that offers is at a book-keeper's desk, he is not in the least abashed. If pertinacity will accomplish it, he forces his man into the place, and leaves the business to be done as it may. It is a common assertion of the opponents of the methods of civil service reform that no machinery is necessary to reform the civil service—that it is only requisite that the appointing officer should make up his mind to appoint only fit persons, and the thing is done. Nothing could be more incorrect than this assumption. It overlooks the fact that the real power of appointment has been wrested from the hands in which the Constitution placed it, and that about all the power that the appointing officers exercise is to decide between the claims of the candidates of rival Congressmen. An officer who should select his subordinates as a merchant does his clerks, without deterring to political recommendations, would not only expose himself to incalculable annoyance, to complaints of party disloyalty, and to threats of partisan vengeance, but sooner or later he would be broken down.

The only plan which will eradicate the existing evil system is the adoption of some rigid and impartial method of selection, which cannot be perverted or abused. The system of examinations proposed by the late Civil Service Commission is the only practical measure which has yet been brought forward. But the friends of reform are not committed to any particular plan. They only insist that some system shall be adopted which will destroy the evil influence of politicians over the civil service, restore the constitutional independence of the executive and legislative branches of the Government, and secure in the civil servants of the country efficiency, integrity, experience, and independence.

NEW-YORK AT HOME.
Our wealthy and well-to-do citizens have mostly returned to town, after the usual Summer's campaign, in search of health, change, and pleasure. The watering-places are deserted. At Saratoga the large hotels are all closed. Those few invalids who still linger may be seen clad in wooleens and overcoats, as they hurry to the spring in the chill air of the early morning. Fires are pleasant at this season in the country, and sitting out on the piazza in the evening no longer practicable. Hotels which were extremely comfortable in the heats of July and August seem dreary, cold, and gloomy as the shrill October wind whistles through their deserted halls. The great caravansaries by the sad sea waves have yielded up their hosts of Summer pleasure-seekers, and the waves seem indeed sad to those few who from choice or necessity remain behind. In a word—though the mountains are most beautiful in October, when the forests begin to assume their Autumnal tints—the foreground of those who own country seats in the interior, or marine villas at Newport, almost everybody has already returned to town. The cottage season at Newport, where so many of our wealthy citizens make their Summer home, promises this year to terminate much earlier than usual; in fact, the breaking up has already commenced, many cottages are closed, and a corresponding number of town houses begin to show appearances of unusual activity. Carpenters, painters, masons, and upholsters are in great demand. All the railroads and steam-boats running into our large cities team with passengers. In addition to those who at this season of the year pour into our large cities, Continental travel has swollen to vast proportions, and is day by day rapidly increasing; our country cousins all look upon us on their way to Philadelphia. New-York is literally overrun with strangers,

with whatever they did against the rebels. These nameless horrors inflicted on the babies and maidens of a Christian peasantry are seen to be half supported morally, by the neglect or cynical coolness of the British Government. It must be remembered, too, that the constituencies of England have become much more like our own, and that they are filled with those ideas of humanity and religion which have so impregnated our own masses. It is no wonder that the British feeling is touched by these stories of cruelty as it has not been for a generation, and that crowded meetings are held night after night in all the great cities of the Kingdom, denouncing such enormities and calling on the Government to protest against and check them. The great Liberal orators have certainly made use of the theme with much skill, and the Tory Cabinet is threatened in its very existence. For the time England is entirely forced out of the position she has occupied since the Crimean war, of ally or friend of Turkey. To the surprise of politicians, Russia and England are now on the same side. The pressure which these two can exert on Turkey is, of course, very great.

But Turkey is a country not subject to European habits of thought, and her Government cannot be reckoned upon as acting with the same wisdom and moderation as a European power. The Mohammedan administration is, in fact, utterly unfit even to act in peace and diplomacy on the same field with the Christian nations. Its promises are nothing but words, and no pledges unsecured by force are of the least value. Were a settlement made now between the Porte and the great European powers, guaranteeing the most solemn protection to its Christian subjects, a month might not pass before the Bulgarian horrors were repeated in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Porte cannot control its own followers. Its rule is only a temporary personal authority over a community of the most bloodthirsty ruffians in Europe or Asia. The pressure on the Sultan now by the bigoted and savage Sofas to fight the war out is prodigious. And yet the intelligent Sultan knows that complete victory over the Servians will only bring Russia into the struggle, and end, in all probability, by driving the Turks from Europe. It is this dread which, more than the skill of the Servians, is said to have so protracted the Turkish military operations. The leaders fear victory as well as defeat.

The recent proposition of the Czar to the Emperor of Austria for a common military occupation of European Turkey, is reported to have hardened the Turks in their purpose to fight to the end. This may well be. Such an occupation would be the close of the dominion of the Moslems on the Danube. They could not lose more by war. They might lose less, for the European powers might not permit the immense armies of the Czar to utterly overwhelm the Turks and to occupy Constantinople. They would calculate on the jealousy of Austria, on the fear of England that her old enemy should occupy the best seaport for Oriental trade, and the opposition of both France and Germany to such a disturbance of the balance of power. We look upon it, then, as probable that any too great pressure now by Russia upon the Porte would only protract the war. The Czar alone cannot loose the knot, even by cutting it. In no conceivable case would Austria permit Russia to hold the mouth of the Danube or to flank her provinces with Muscovite conquests. Whatever is done to settle the Eastern question must be done by the powers combined. When Europe acts together, a power like Turkey must submit. It is probable that the powers will either offer to her, what some statesmen call the *status quo ante bellum*—an improvement on the condition before the war, in the shape of autonomy of the insurgent provinces with a nominal subjection to the Porte, or they will go further and force the Mohammedans from Europe, by founding a separate confederate Slavonic State, with perhaps Servia at the head, and governing Moslems add Christians on principles of equal rights and justice. This last would be the radical and true remedy. It would forever settle the Eastern question. It would relieve the fears of Austria, would give no jealousy to Germany or England, and would satisfy one great party in Russia. But it means a vast change in the map of Europe and the condition of the Ottoman Empire. It is perhaps too vital a reform to be hoped for from diplomacy.

MEANTIME, trade is shifting, competition is keen, and under its healthy influence the volume of business daily increases. At the large dry good establishments of buyers may be daily seen even at this early period of the season. A stroll on Broadway, between Union and Madison squares, at any hour of the day from 10 A. M. till sundown discloses a scene of bustling activity such as New-York has not seen in this locality for years. Dense crowds of well-dressed people continually pour up and down. Among them are great numbers from the rural districts. These are easily known to the least practiced eye. They are apparently delighted with everything they see, including omnibuses, horse cars, and policemen. In the evenings all our places of amusement are filled to overflowing, and here again the country element comes strongly to the surface. In a word, to those who have interests in this great bustling town, the life, activity, and movement displayed in all business circles give abundant token of returning confidence, reviving trade, and future prosperity. This feeling is greatly strengthened by the present aspect of the political canvass. A Republican victory in Ohio and Indiana would do more toward giving an impetus to business throughout the country and re-establishing general confidence than any other possible event likely to occur in the near future. This victory we confidently hope to record on the morning of the 11th of October.

RELIGIOUS MEETINGS.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 7.—At a 7 o'clock session of the Genesee Methodist Episcopal Conference, K. P. Jervis was elected Secretary, and C. C. Wilbur, Assistant Secretary. Other officers and committees were adjusted to the new Conference relations. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society held

the hotels are not only full to overflowing, but are daily turning away crowds who find refuge in out of the way boarding-houses, which are doing a flourishing business.

In New-York our citizens find a very different state of things to that which existed here three months ago; the feeling of depression has passed away under the influence of a gradual revival in all branches of trade. Everything looks brighter. We have touched bottom, and are now beginning to experience the rebound. In dry goods a brisk Fall trade at advancing prices has already set in. There are at present more retail buyers in the market from the South, South-west, and West than at any time within the past four years. They buy with great confidence and liberality. There probably was never so slight a stock of goods in the hands of dealers throughout the country as now. Hence there is an immediate necessity on the part of dealers generally to replenish their entire stocks for the Fall and Winter trade. Again, goods of all kinds were never so cheap before, and the maxim that low prices stimulate demand is now being fully demonstrated in most branches of general trade. As to the condition of consumers and their needs and power to purchase, both the agricultural and industrial classes were probably never in so nearly a destitute or semi-destitute condition as to clothing and household furnishing goods as now. The same may be said of the great body of the middle classes of the commercial and financial community, who stand between the producer and consumer, both of agricultural and manufactured products. As to the ability to purchase, the agricultural classes were never stronger. For three years past the country has produced enormously of all our great staples, while this year the crops bid fair to be the most abundant of all kinds ever known, in all sections of the country. It is, then, not to be wondered at that our merchants, bankers, and business men generally look forward with great confidence to active operations and prosperous times, and this, too, in the midst of an exciting Presidential election.

The most cheerful reports as to trade revival come from the North-west. Much of the over-production which hung so heavily and so long about the necks of our manufacturers, has gone into consumption. During the past year production has been greatly lessened, but the regular average consumption of 43,000,000 of people has kept steadily on. Retailers in this City see that people buy more freely and more confidently, while wholesalers of dry goods, boots, shoes, clothing, and groceries, note a great improvement in the demand for their goods. Everything feels the stir of coming trade. There is a not unimportant class of retail dealers in this City whose chief business has heretofore been to furnish the wealthy with food, fuel, and clothing, who have for many years had a regular set of cash-paying customers who rarely called into question the prices they were asked to pay. These fashionable tailors, hatters, boot-makers, butchers, grocers, and carriage-makers have for the most part made little or no reduction in their prices; they have not adjusted their affairs to the new condition of things, they cling tenaciously to the old scale of profits. They tell you that business is dull; nothing doing; they can't make a living. With most of them business never again will be brisk. Others have taken advantage of their foolish short-sightedness to undersell and supplant them. They must come down or go under. A fashionable tailor on Fifth avenue or Broadway will charge you from \$60 to \$90 for an overcoat, from \$15 to \$18 for trousers, from \$80 to \$90 for a suit of clothes. The same articles can be had at several first-class establishments for from 25 to 33 1/2 per cent. less. Those who study economy—and nowadays there are few who do not—abandon these high-priced dealers and seek out new furnishers. The large clothiers have had so far this season a greater retail trade than ever before. Since the breaking up of the coal combination many coal dealers find that old customers have forsaken them. These customers, who have gone on for years in the same rut, paying whatever price was asked, have wakened up to a new state of things. They find on careful inquiry that coal can be had say from 50 to 75 cents cheaper per ton than their long-time furnisher will agree to deliver it at. They abandon him. Butchers have failed to meet the great decline which has been established in Western cattle by a corresponding reduction in meat sold at retail. They must, however, come to it. In a word, all kinds of retail trade must adjust itself to the new condition of affairs.

MEANTIME, trade is shifting, competition is keen, and under its healthy influence the volume of business daily increases. At the large dry good establishments of buyers may be daily seen even at this early period of the season. A stroll on Broadway, between Union and Madison squares, at any hour of the day from 10 A. M. till sundown discloses a scene of bustling activity such as New-York has not seen in this locality for years. Dense crowds of well-dressed people continually pour up and down. Among them are great numbers from the rural districts. These are easily known to the least practiced eye. They are apparently delighted with everything they see, including omnibuses, horse cars, and policemen. In the evenings all our places of amusement are filled to overflowing, and here again the country element comes strongly to the surface. In a word, to those who have interests in this great bustling town, the life, activity, and movement displayed in all business circles give abundant token of returning confidence, reviving trade, and future prosperity. This feeling is greatly strengthened by the present aspect of the political canvass. A Republican victory in Ohio and Indiana would do more toward giving an impetus to business throughout the country and re-establishing general confidence than any other possible event likely to occur in the near future. This victory we confidently hope to record on the morning of the 11th of October.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—An additional note to the postal convention with Newfoundland was concluded and ratified to-day, by which the single letter rate of postage between the United States and Newfoundland is reduced from six cents to five cents, with a corresponding reduction in the reduction given into effect immediately.

The President today appointed Lafayette M. Laws to be Postmaster at Augusta, Ga., vice Charles H. Price, suspended under the Tenure of Office act. The previous appointment of Mr. Laws to be Postmaster at Savannah is thereby canceled and Postmaster Clark continued in that office.

Commander Charles J. McDougal is ordered to ordnance duty at the Mare Island Yard, in place of Commander William E. Fitzhugh, detached from that duty, and placed on waiting orders. Lieut. Thomas C. Miles is ordered to duty at the Naval Station at Newport, R. I., vice Arthur A. Boyd is ordered to the Hydrographic Office, Lieut. Wainwright is detached from the *Albatross*, and ordered to the *Essex*; Lieut. S. A. Simons is detached from the *Essex* and ordered to the *Marston*.

OBITUARY NOTES.

REV. GEORGE WHIPPLE, D. D., a well-known Congregational clergyman, a resident of Brooklyn and Secretary of the American Missionary Association, died at his residence, No. 321 Clinton street, Brooklyn, on Friday evening, in the seventy-second year of his age. Dr. Whipple after being in Albany, in this State, on June 4, 1855. He pursued his early studies in the common schools where he resided, and afterward became a student in Lane Theological Seminary, from which institution he was graduated. After being ordained as a Congregational clergyman he received the appointment of Pastor of the First Church, at Ovid, N. Y., which position he held during several years. Upon being relieved from this duty he was offered the position of Secretary of the American Missionary Association, which he accepted and held for nearly thirty years. During this period Dr. Whipple gave his entire time to the duties of his office, and labored zealously and successfully to advance the interests of the missionary cause. He was offered, a short time since, the position of President of Howard University, near Washington, but he declined to accept, preferring to remain in his old place. Previous to the late civil war Dr. Whipple was a very strong friend and ardent supporter of the cause, and has been a member of the Republican Party since the time of its first foundation. He was an uncle of Right Hon. Stephen W. Hildesheim, Bishop of Minnesota, and has left behind him a wife and five children. His funeral will take place from his residence, No. 321 Clinton street, Brooklyn, to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Dr. Joel S. Outman, who died at his residence in this City on Monday last week, was born in Middletown, Rutland County, Vt., Feb. 6, 1827. He began the study of medicine in his native town, and was graduated from the New-York College of Medicine in 1852. He was appointed Resident Physician at Bellevue Hospital, which was then used as a cholera hospital, and continued to hold that position during the prevalence of the cholera in this City during the Summer of 1865. He was a member of the New-York Academy of Medicine, and a member of the American Medical Association. He was a man of great energy and ability, and his practice of his profession, in which he amassed a fortune, in this City.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Mr. William Lottimer, of the firm of William Lottimer & Co., No. 75 Leonard street, died at his residence, East 10th street, on Friday, Oct. 7, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, of an affection of the lungs. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and came to New-York when a young man. Mr. Lottimer was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and one of the Directors of the Fourth National Bank. He was one of the old style of merchants, whose word was as good as his bond, and was much loved and respected by his employees. He was sixty-two years old, and was married, and had four children.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE TILDEN CLAUDE.
The telegram from the Massachusetts motive, of one of the associates who had undertaken to read at the Cooper Union meeting, on the 31st inst., praying Gen. Dix to remember in his speech his class of sufferers for the Union cause represented by the Boys in Blue, was singularly suggestive and appropriate, as the following facts will show:
At the Tilden meeting of the previous week the signal for applauding the speakers, who talked against "reviving the war issues," &c., were given (as stated by a morning paper) by the Boys in Blue, who were the old style of merchants, whose word was as good as his bond, and was much loved and respected by his employees. He was sixty-two years old, and was married, and had four children.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

We learn in the Yale College record of Class of '59, pages 52, 53, and 54, that this favored functionary, Col. Burton N. Harrison, was born in New-York in 1805, graduated at Yale in 1825, and was a member of the Class of 1825. He was a member of the Confederate Army, was twice transferred to supervise President Davis' official business at Richmond, (whence the Andersonville torture orders emanated) after the battle of Gettysburg he was assigned to active duty with the Army in "killing the Yankees," but Mr. Davis would not consent, so he remained with that arch-enemy of the Union, and was paroled in a fortress as a dangerous rebel, but ended up in 1866; thence to Europe, thence to New-York, and now drawing a pension of \$12,000 per annum. He is the "old South" and leading public meetings for Tilden, the "peace man."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

If Mr. Marchant, of Salem, Mass., knew these facts, how appropriate his prayer that that hall Gen. Dix would not forget the horrors of Andersonville, and correct the error of the "peace man" entailed. All hail to Gen. Dix for his unswerving exposure of the great wickedness of the "peace man" to be hoped that "Sammy's" defeat will smite out his assistants, like Col. Harrison, now fed at the public crib with the "peace man's" money. No telegrams from mothers need to forget their slain sons will not be as appropriate as now.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

VERMONT, Thursday, Oct. 5, 1876.
MR. SULLIVAN AS A REFORMER.
To the Editor of the New-York Times:
"The story of a dog, the watch-dog's honest bark," but when on a close inspection that vicious canine we find what adhering to his law, and incidentally hear that mutter of a missing in the neighborhood, we are perhaps justified in allowing our confidence in the honesty of his bark to become a little shaky. This remark is the result of a communing with my inner consciousness after reading the observations made by Mr. Andrew Sidney Sullivan at the Democratic mass-meeting last evening concerning "corrupt official conduct" and the "toleration of rief," and then recalling the speech made by the same gentleman (in defense of the distinguished statesman now on his way from Spain to resume the enjoyment of a pension of \$12,000 per annum) before the "Joseph Downing Association," and reported by the World shortly after your exposure of the operation of the "peace man's" money. BOW-WOW.

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DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

ARE DAILY ADDING TO THEIR STOCK ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN PARIS, BRUSSELS, AND NEW-YORK READY-MADE CLOAKS, MANTLES, DOLMANS, SACQUES, AND CIRCULARS, IN ALL THE NEW SHAPES AND FABRICS, AT POPULAR PRICES.

FUR DEPARTMENT NOW OPEN, WITH A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF FURS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, INCLUDING SEAL-SKIN SACQUES, SEAL-SKIN SETS, MUFF AND BOA; MINK SETS, MUFF AND BOA; ALASKA SABLE SETS, MUFF AND BOA; BLACK MARTEN SETS, MUFF AND BOA.

TRIMMING FURS IN EVERY VARIETY. CHILDREN'S FURS A SPECIALTY. ALSO, A FULL LINE OF FUR SLEIGH AND CARRIAGE ROBES.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

ARE EXHIBITING IN THEIR RETAIL CARPET DEPARTMENT LARGE AND COMPLETE LINES OF CARPETS IN CHOICE AND DESIRABLE STYLES, AT THE FOLLOWING

POPULAR PRICES: BEST THREE-PLY, \$1 15 PER YARD, UP; INDIAN, 50C. PER YARD, UP; VENETIAN, 35C. PER YARD, UP; OIL-CLOTH, 65C. PER YARD, UP; BOULONNISE, \$1 15 PER YARD, UP.

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, OF THE BEST ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE, AT \$1 PER YARD, UP.

BEST BOSTON BRUSSELS, \$1 25 PER YARD, UP. CROSSLAY BEST VELVET, \$2 PER YARD, UP. ROYAL WILTONS, \$2 50 PER YARD, UP.

FRENCH MOQUETTES, REMARKABLE FOR THEIR BEAUTY OF DESIGN AND COLORING, AT \$2 75 PER YARD, UP. ENGLISH, SCOTCH, AND FRENCH AXMINSTERS, AT \$2 25 PER YARD, UP.

THE ATTENTION OF LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF TASTE AND CONNOISSEURS IN THE LINE OF ORIENTAL CARPETS AND RUGS IS RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED TO A STOCK EXHIBITED IN THE FEATURES OF TRULY AND BEAUTY, AND AT PRICES, IT WILL BE NOTICED, FROM 25 TO 40 PER CENT. LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED.

AUTS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO IMPROVE THIS ATTRACTIVE OPPORTUNITY.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

Suits and Cloaks.

LORD & TAYLOR

GRAND, CORNER CHRYSTIE ST., AND NOS. 53 AND 55 FORTY-SETH ST., HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION IN THEIR SUIT DEPARTMENT ALL THE LATEST

Fall & Winter Styles

Ladies' and Children's Suits. LADIES' SUIT SUITS, \$50, \$65, to \$120. LADIES' SUIT AND CASHMERE SUITS, \$20, \$25, to \$100.

LADIES' SUIT AND VELVET SUITS, \$50 to \$100. LADIES' BASKET CLOTH SUITS, \$20, \$25, to \$40. LADIES' CAMEL'S HAIR SUITS, \$15, \$18, to \$30. LADIES' BERRY SUITS, \$10, \$12, to \$15. LADIES' ALPACA SUITS, \$8, \$10, to \$12.

Children's Department. LADIES' SUITS, from \$1. MOHAIR SUITS, from \$3 50. BASKET CLOTH SUITS, from \$10. LAWN SUITS, from \$3. MARSEILLES SUITS, from \$5. SWISS and TABLETTE SUITS, from \$3. CLOTH DRESSES, from \$2.

A SPECIALTY. Mourning suits for Ladies and Children. A full assortment constantly on hand and made to order at the lowest prices.

CLOAKS. In this department will be found a full assortment of Ladies' and Children's CLOAKS and SACQUES of every variety and style, made in the most artistic manner, and at prices exceedingly low.

GRAND, CHRYSTIE & FORTY-SETH STS.

CARD. HEREWITHEBEG TO INFORM THEIR FRIENDS, PATRONS, AND THE PUBLIC THAT THEY HAVE NOW OPEN

Their Regular Invoice of

NEW FALL COSTUMES, CLOAKS, FURS, &c., TO WHICH THEY RESPECTFULLY INVITE ATTENTION.

B. ALTMAN & CO., Nos. 331 and 333 6th av.

Hand-made Worsted Fringes IN ALL SHADES. TABLERS AND BUTTONS TO MATCH. TITAN, MOHAIR PERSIAN-BRAIDS.

MILLER & GRANT, NO. 879 BROADWAY.

SEWING-MACHINES. LADIES IN NEED OF MONEY WILL SELL their hand-made sewing machines for 25c per foot months ago \$50; good as new, with all accessories, for 25c. 5c. 5c. 5c.

DRY GOODS.

Stern Brothers,

SIXTH AVENUE AND 23D STREET, WILL DISPLAY

MONDAY MORNING A SPLENDID COLLECTION OF PARIS NOVELTIES IN

Dress & Cloak Trimmings, OUR OWN EXCLUSIVE STYLES AND IMPORTATIONS, CONSISTING OF RICH PASTEMENTS, FINE FRINGES, GALLONS AND RUCHINGS, CLOAKS, DOLMANS, WRAPS, &c.

Exceedingly Low Prices. ALSO AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF Paris Silk and Worsted Embroideries

In entirely new and rich designs and combination of colors. RUGS, CUSHIONS, SLIPPERS, CHAIR STRIPES, TOWEL RACKS, FUR TRIMMED, LAMP SCREENS, &c.

With a complete stock of WORSTED, CASHMERE, SILKS, NEEDLES, PATTERN BOOKS, CHIRLLES, &c.

AN INSPECTION OF THIS DEPARTMENT WILL REVEAL LADIES IN WANT OF ENTIRELY NEW AND RICH DESIGNS IN EMBROIDERIES, &c.

WILL DISPLAY ON MONDAY MORNING, ON THE SECOND FLOOR OF THEIR BUILDING, NO. 337 6TH AVENUE, AN ENTIRELY NEW AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF IMPORTED AND THEIR OWN MAKE, LADIES' & CHILDREN'S CLOAKS

IN THE LATEST AND MOST DESIRABLE SHAPES OF ALL WOOL, HEAVY, PLAIN AND FANCY, MATELASSE CLOTH, FROM THE PLAINEST TO THE MOST ELABORATE TRIMMED, WHICH FOR QUALITY OF MATERIALS, SUPERIOR FINISH, CHOICE STYLES, AND LOW PRICES WILL BE FOUND TO BE UNEQUALLED IN THE CITY.

OUR LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK OF Ladies' and Children's Undergarments, INCLUDING LARGE LINES OF ENTIRELY NEW STYLES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AT Greatly Reduced Prices.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO OUR MAGNIFICENT PARIS HAND-MADE CORSETS, OUR OWN IMPORTATIONS AND EXCLUSIVE STYLES, FINEST PARIS HAND-MADE COUTILLO CORSETS, AT \$1 50.

WITH LARGE LINES OF LADIES' MORNING ROBES, KURT SKIRTS, WIRE AND WIRE TANNERS, ALL AT OUR WELL-KNOWN LOW PRICES.

ANTIQUE LACE GOODS. WE HAVE BOUGHT THE ENTIRE STOCKS OF TWO LEADING IMPORTING HOUSES AT FIFTY CENTS OFF THE DOLLAR, AND WILL OFFER MONDAY A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF TIDIES IN ALL SIZES, SQUARE EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS, BED-SERAPERS AND PILLOW SHAMS, GREATLY BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.

PARIS FANCY GOODS. DAILY OPENING LARGE LINES OF JET GOODS, BRONZES, ORNAMENTS, GLAZ, STEEL, STEEL AND BLUE EARRINGS, SETS, ORNAMENTS, REAL SHELL, PEARL, AND IVORY JEWELRY, CHATELAINES, PURSES, BAGS, COMBS, AND THOUSANDS OF OTHER FANCY ARTICLES, WITHOUT EXCEPTION THE RICHEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.

STERN BROTHERS, SIXTH AVENUE AND 23D STREET.

LORD & TAYLOR

WILL CONTINUE THEIR GREAT SALE OF Real India Cashmere Shawls,

PURCHASED AT THE JULY AUCTION SALES IN LONDON, AND NOW OFFERED AT 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN MARKET VALUE, VIZ:

\$200, \$225, \$250, \$275, \$300, \$325, \$350, \$400.

Real India Camel's Hair Shawls, IN THE MOST ARTISTIC DESIGNS FOR THE COMING SEASON.

\$50, \$55, \$60, \$65, \$75, \$85, \$95.

FULL LINES OF ALL THE MODERN AND CHEAPER GRADES OF WOOLEN AND OTHER SHAWLS.

CUSTOMERS AND STRANGERS VISITING THE CITY WILL FIND IT MUCH TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO MAKE A VISIT OF INSPECTION BEFORE PURCHASING.

BROADWAY AND 20TH STREET, GRAND CHRYSTIE AND FORTY-SETH STS.

Richard Meares' GRAND EXHIBITION FOR FALL AND WINTER.

Costumes, Cloaks, and Trimmed Bonnets, MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY.

ELEGANT AND STYLISH NOVELTIES IN Trimmed Round Hats and Bonnets, all unique and original in design.

FINEST FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, PLUMES, AND BANDS. VELVETS in all the new shades. Very fine quality of FINEST FRENCH VELVET, in all the dark fashionable shades, \$2 50 and \$2 75 per yard.

Superb assortment of LADIES' READY-MADE COSTUMES and OVERDRESSES, in Plain and Trimmed Velvet and Silk, both imported and of our own manufacture. Copies of these exhibited at our opening, and which were the admiration of the thousands who visited us during the week.

RICH and STYLISH SILK COSTUMES, in the newest designs, \$15, \$20, \$25, \$30, \$35, \$40, \$45, \$50, \$55, \$60, \$65, \$70, \$75, \$80, \$85, \$90, \$95, \$100, \$105, \$110, \$115, \$120, \$125, \$130, \$135, \$140, \$145, \$150, \$155, \$160, \$165, \$170, \$175, \$180, \$185, \$190, \$195, \$200, \$205, \$210, \$215, \$220, \$225, \$230, \$235, \$240, \$245, \$250, \$255, \$260, \$265, \$270, \$275, \$280, \$285, \$290, \$295, \$300, \$305, \$310, \$315, \$320, \$325, \$330, \$335, \$340, \$345, \$350, \$355, \$360, \$365, \$370, \$375, \$380, \$385, \$390, \$395, \$400, \$405, \$410, \$415, \$420, \$425, \$430, \$435, \$440, \$445, \$450, \$455, \$460, \$465, \$470, \$475, \$480, \$485, \$490, \$495, \$500, \$505, \$510, \$515, \$520, \$525, \$530, \$535, \$540, \$545, \$550, \$555, \$560, \$565, \$570, \$575, \$580, \$585, \$590, \$595, \$600, \$605, \$610, \$615, \$620, \$625, \$630, \$635, \$640, \$645, \$650, \$655, \$660, \$665, \$670, \$675, \$680, \$685, \$690, \$695, \$700, \$705, \$710, \$715, \$720, \$725, \$730, \$735, \$740, \$745, \$750, \$755, \$760, \$765, \$770, \$775, \$780, \$785, \$790, \$795, \$800, \$805, \$810, \$815, \$820, \$825, \$830, \$835, \$840, \$845, \$850, \$855, \$860, \$865, \$870, \$875, \$880, \$885, \$890, \$895, \$900, \$905, \$910, \$915, \$920, \$925, \$930, \$935, \$940, \$945, \$950, \$955, \$960, \$965, \$970, \$975, \$980, \$985, \$990, \$995, \$1000.

CLOAKS, DOLMANS, WRAPS, &c. A large assortment in Cloth, Camel's Hair, and Cashmere. A visit of inspection respectfully solicited.

RICHARD MEARES, Corner 6th av. and 19th st.

CARPETS. PRICES REDUCED. George E. L. Hyatt, 271 and 273 Canal, through to 31 Howard st., now offers at retail, at reduced prices, new stock of carpets, as follows: AXMINSTERS, BODY BRUSSELS, VELVETS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, 3-Ply Ingrain Carpets, Oil Cloth, Rugs, and Mattings.

CLOSING OUT SALE OF FRENCH GOLD and SILVER, 25 cents a coil and one cord, oil cloth, and window shades at half price. JAMES W. COATES, No. 321 Hudson st.

DRY GOODS.

EHRICH'S,

287 EIGHTH AVENUE, 289 NEAR 24TH ST.

IMMENSE STOCKS OF NEW FALL GOODS

Now ready in all of our 47 DEPARTMENTS. Strangers visiting the City are respectfully solicited to call and inspect our stock without reference to purchasing. All goods ticketed in plain figures; no one urged or asked to buy. Polite attention to all.

LADIES' SUITS AND CLOAKS HANDSOME NEW FALL SUITS at \$7, \$8, \$12, and up.

HANDSOME CASHMERE SUITS, silk trimmed, at \$19, \$25, \$29, and upward.

SILK SUITS, very stylish and good material at \$30, \$40, and \$45.

ELEGANT SILK COSTUMES, at \$65, \$85, \$90, fully twenty-five per cent. less than any other house.

STYLISH BEAVER CLOAKS, at \$3, \$3 75, \$4, \$6, \$7, and upward.

FINE QUALITIES at from \$12 to \$30 each, all much below regular retail prices for similar goods. We call attention to the style and finish of our garments. They are all made by journeymen tailors, and we guarantee satisfaction in every way. An elegant selection of MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS AND SUITS

Ladies' Five Tuck and Ruffle Skirts at 35c. Tucked and Side Plated Skirts at 60c. Wide Cambric Flounce Skirt, tucks in flounce, 35c. Train and Demi-Train Skirts, from \$1, \$1 25, \$1 75, up to \$25.

Great job of Chemises, Tucking, and three rows of Embroidery, at 60c. Special bargains in Night Dresses, Yoke, elegantly tucked, needlework edge, at \$1.

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS IN OUR FINE UNDERWEAR. FRENCH UNDERWEAR—HAND EMBROIDERED.

In this special line of Underwear we claim to have the largest assortment of fine goods and the lowest prices in the United States. We invite an examination. Special reductions this week.

Attractive goods and prices in everything relating to BABY WEAR, MERINO CLOAKS, SLIPS, WORSTED WEAR, &c., &c.

Examine our elegantly-embroidered Corset for 95c. Examine our 500 bone, embroidered Corset for 82c. Examine our matchless colored embroidered Corset for \$1 40.

MILLINERY GOODS. Immense assortment of STYLISHLY-TRIMMED HATS.

Our prices the lowest in the City. PATTERN BOX SETS for the trade.

UNTRIMMED HATS. THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT. LOWEST PRICES. AMERICAN FELT HATS at 25c. and 37c. each.

FRENCH FELT HATS, at all colors and latest styles, at 85c. sold everywhere at \$1 10.

FINEST QUALITY FRENCH FELT HATS at \$1 10; sold elsewhere at \$1 50.

FANCY AND OSTRICH FEATHERS in endless variety. All the latest novelties in FANCY BANDEAUX, CROWNS, WINGS, PLUMES, &c., &c.

FANCY WINGS, from 10c. each to \$2 50 each. Real Ostrich Tip, single quill, all colors, 50c. per bunch.

FINE FLOWERS AND ORNAMENTS. BRIDAL SITS a specialty. Special inducements in Sash and Bonnet Ribbons, Silks, Millinery, Laces, Velvets, Velveteens, &c., &c.

BLACK SILK TRIMMING, at \$1 50, worth \$2. BLACK SILK TRIMMING, at \$1 75, worth \$2 25.

BLACK VELVETEENS, at 60c, 60c, 70c, \$1, and up. BLACK SILK CLOAKS-VELVETEENS, fully 27 inches wide, at \$3 60, worth \$4 50.

All the latest shades of Silk Velvets and VELVETEENS, our own importation. MILLINERS and STOREKEEPERS supplied in any quantity at less than downtown tobacconist prices.

TRIMMINGS AND FRINGES. All the latest novelties in Silk and Worsted Fringes. Trimmings, Braids, Headings, &c.

50 PICES HEAVY SILK TAPEL FRINGE, at 60c, worth 70c. ELEGANT FANCY FRINGES, best silk twist, at 75c. \$1, \$1 25, and upward.

REDUCTIONS TO DRESS-MAKERS. Also bargains in all our other departments of Black Silks and Cashmere, Colored Dress Goods, Flannels, Blankets, Table Linens, &c., &c., and Notions and Fancy Goods. Real Laces, and Embroideries, Fine Hosiery and Merino Underwear.

KID GLOVES. We have just received our first shipment of Fall shades. THE FINEST KID GLOVES.

Very fine quality of FINEST FRENCH VELVET, in all the dark fashionable shades, \$2 50 and \$2 75 per yard. The Kid is very soft and elastic, the shape and finish superior. Our Patrons having worn them, invariably recommended them to their friends.

TWO-BUTTON, \$1 20, THREE-BUTTON, \$1 35. 1,000 dozen unadorned KID GLOVES AT AN IMMENSE BARGAIN. Best quality, two-button, 60c. per pair, worth \$1. Best quality, three-button, 62c. per pair, worth \$1 25. Best quality, four-button, 75c. per pair, worth \$1 50. Also a lot of two-button unadorned KID GLOVES at 25c. per pair.

SPECIAL NOTICE Just opening, new department for MANUFACTURING LACE GOODS OF every description. New novelties in LACE GOODS daily exhibited, at extremely low figures. LACE AND SWISS SUITS AND OVERDRESSES made to order in six hours' notice. Satisfaction guaranteed.

EHRICH'S, 287 EIGHTH AVENUE, 289 NEAR 24TH ST.

DRESS-MAKING. FASHIONABLE DRESS-MAKING DONE in the latest styles at reasonable prices; also, cutting and fitting of all styles of garments. STONE, No. 103 West 41st st., between 6th and Broadway.

M.L.E. LARION, NO. 33 EAST 10TH ST. Dress and make made to order in latest Parisian style at short notice; perfect fit warranted; prices very moderate.

DRY GOODS.

Opening of FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS.

Arnold, Constable & Co

Have now open the finest selection of English and French Fabrics,

Containing many new and novel effects introduced this season, consisting of SILK, SILK AND WOOL DAMASSE, MATELASSE BROCADES, EMBOSSED, PLAIN, COLORED, AND BLACK VELVETS, Black, Fancy, and Plain Colored

SILKS. All Wool, Silk Wool, and Camel's Hair DRESS GOODS,

Adapted for STREET and HOUSE WEAR, The Leading Styles of Rich Laces, Embroideries

OF Paris and Hamburg Manufacture. HANDKERCHIEFS.

EMBROIDERED, INITIALS, HEMSTITCHED, COLORED BORDERED, PLAIN AND FANCY SILK, &c., of every description.

MOURNING GOODS. A large and choice selection, suitable for Light and Deep Mourning, COLLARS AND CUFFS, SETS, YOKES, RUCHINGS, &c.

THE FINEST STOCK OF INDIA Camel's Hair Shawls

in the market, and at PRICES far below those offered in daily wear.

Cashmere, Paisley, Persian and All Wool PLAID AND STRIPED SHAWLS.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods DEPARTMENT. Complete in every requisite for day and evening toilet.

DRESS SHIRTS, PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED BOSOMS, COLLARS AND CUFFS, ready made and to order.

GLOVES, KID, "GANTS DE SUEDR" DOG-SKIN, CASTOR, AND FABRICS of every description.

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR, of the best manufacture, French, English, and American

RAIN AND SUN UMBRELLAS, CLOTHS, Suits, Overcoatings, Cloakings, Waterproofs, &c.

The finest stock to be found in the City. Household and Family Linens, Damask Cloths and Napkins, Towels, Towelings, WHITE GOODS, &c., &c.

ARCTIC AND EIDER DOWN QUILTS, Blankets and Flannels, SPREADS AND COMFORTABLES.

Broadway, corner 19th st.

AT JACKSON'S! GREAT BARGAINS

IN FRENCH CASHMERE, MERINOES, SERGE IMPERIAL, CAMEL'S HAIR, DRAP PALMA, DRAP D'ETE, BOMBAGES, HENRIETTES, ARMURES, EMPRESS CLOTHS, BARRIETTES, BRILLIANTINES, EUGENE GRAPES, SERGES, &c.

BLACK SILKS, Positively at Last Season's Prices.

ARMURE DE SOIE & RADZMERE, manufactured solely for our own trade; splendid goods for cloakings, and worthy of special attention.

GRAY SUITINGS IN GREAT VARIETY. WATERPROOFS, &c.

COURTAULD'S CRAPES IN ALL WIDTHS. Suits and Bonnets, ready-made at reasonable prices. ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

JACKSON'S, NO. 777 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE STEWART'S.

Walking--Made--Easy.

LORD & TAYLOR

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR IMPROVED STYLE OF WALKING BOOTS FOR LADIES, MISSES, AND CHILDREN, MADE WITH DOUBLE CORK AND EXTENSION ENGLISH SOLES.

ALSO, TO THEIR NEW STYLE OF TWO-STRAP SLIPPERS AND SANDAL BOOTS FOR EVENING WEAR, WHICH THEY ARE EXHIBITING TO SELL AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION.

LADIES' FINE WALKING BUTTONED BOOTS, \$3; WORTH \$4. MISSES' SCHOOL SHOES, BUTTONED, \$2 50; WORTH \$3. SUPERIOR CALF BUTTONED BOOTS, \$3 50; WORTH \$4. CHILDREN'S BUTTONED BOOTS, \$2; WORTH \$2 50.

NO TROUBLE OR EXPENSE HAS BEEN SPARED TO BRING THESE GOODS TO THEIR PRESENT PERFECTION, THE BEST MECHANICAL SKILL BEING EMPLOYED. ALL CUSTOM ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

Johnson Bros. & Co., NOS. 34 AND 36 EAST 14TH ST., UNION SQUARE.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR.

LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK OF RICH DRESS GOODS

FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR, IN THE NEWEST STYLES AND COLORS.

LADIES IN SEARCH OF FABRICS FOR FALL AND WINTER WILL FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO INSPECT OUR SPLENDID STOCK BEFORE PURCHASING. PRICES NOT ADVANCED ABOVE LAST YEAR.

POPULAR DRESS GOODS AT GREAT ATTRACTIONS. A FULL LINE OF MIXED AND PLAIN SUITINGS AT 1 1/2-2c.

MISSES' WINCEY SUITINGS IN GREAT VARIETY AT 15c. SHEPHERD CHECKS AT 15c., 20c., 25c., AND 30c.

3-1 MANCHESTER CASHMERE, CLOTH COLORS, 25c. 4-1 BELGIUM POPLINS, FALL AND WINTER SHIRTS, 30c. AND 40c.

A FULL LINE OF EMPRESS CLOTHS, ALL LEADING SHIRTS, 44c. TO 75c. A FULL LINE OF RICH FANCY STIPED AND PLAIN SUITINGS AT 45c., 50c., AND 60c.

ALL WOOL CASHMERE IN EVERY SHADE AND WIDTH. SAMPLES OF GOODS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION TO ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY. ORDERS FOR GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CAREFULLY FILLED WITHOUT CHARGE, AND GOODS PACKED AND FORWARDED TO ANY DESTINATION.

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH ST. GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS., N.Y.

KINZEY. BARGAINS IN FALL GOODS.

All the new shapes in Fall Bonnets and Bonnets. Silks, and Velveteens. Dress Trimmings—Large assortment of Worsted Fringes and Braids.

Ribbons—Special bargains in Sub, Bonnet, and Trimming Ribbons. Bargains in Real and Imitation Laces, Yaks, Guipure, Valenciennes, &c.

500 Real Thread Lace Barbies, 75c. Bargains in Lace Trimmings and Ribbons. 10,000 square Ladies' Gents' Misses' and Boys' linen handkerchiefs, 10c.

Great Hosiery sale this week. Misses' striped and Ribbed Hosiery, 10c. Misses' full regular English Hosiery, 25c.

Misses' full regular Merino Hosiery, 31c. Misses' Fancy Woolen Hosiery, 25c. Ladies' fine Mode Colors, 1

AMUSEMENTS

AND OPENING! GRAND OPENING!
OF
P. T. BARNUM'S
Law & Greatest Show on Earth
AT
GILMORE'S GARDEN,
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 8.
Museum, Circus, and Menagerie.
THE GREAT SHOW OF THE GREAT CITY
THE AMUSEMENT PALACE OF THE WORLD
THE TROPICS TRANSPLANTED, A VAST AND
THE MOST MICROSCOPICAL GARDEN, WITH
THE BEST OF EXOTIC CREATURES. THE JUNGLE MONARCHS IN
THEIR NATURAL HAunts of Riches and Beauty.
THE NILE NATURALIZED!
BARFUME \$25.000 BIRMINGHAM, the only living
POSSIBILITIES in America, disappear beneath a
VEGETA, combining in a burning troodon, a
FLORIDA, from HUGH BASS LIONS and MARLIN

most memoirs of mortal man, CAPT. COO-
TENIS, a Noble Greek Albanian, TATTOOED
M HEAD TO FOOT, in a KILTY SILVER, so panis-
for engaging in rebellion against the King.

VAST CENTENNIAL MUSEUM.
Enlarged Automatic Marvels and Mechanical Scenic
Illusions, operated by a ROLID SILVER
STEAM-ENGINE.

CENTENNIAL PORTRAIT GALLERY,
most Grotesque and Wonderful of Living Human
Phenomena.

ALADDIN AMPHITHEATRE;
extraneous with Ten Thousand Vari-colored Lights.

ORGAN: ORIENTAL SPECTACLE
 and Pageants. The scene of decorative art.
 THE MARCH OF THE MAMMOTH
\$1,000 Per Day in Salaries,
50 FIVE GREAT CIRCUS TROUPES.
AMERICAN EXPOSITION, necessitating a con-
 siderable change of Program for its presentation. A
 latest and varied Collection of Circus Troupes
 under parallel to Metropolitan Amuse, and present-
 ing in a rapid succession of attractions surpasses the
 best Horses and Herdotes of the Arens, including
MARTINHO LOWARDE
HURRICANE HORSEMAN of Brazil, in his Turbid,
 Perilous Challenge Two, Four, and Seven-Horse Race.
CHARLES W. ZIEGL
 Six-Horse Barbuck Champion, Trick Equestrian

**SIX LOVELY LADY EQUESTRIANS;
FOUR PROLISOME AND VOCAL FOOLS.**

One Hundred Peerless Principal Performers;
and Rarer Wild Beasts, Birds, and Reptiles;
Marvellous Human Phenomena; More Curious,
and Cunning Mechanical Triumphs; More Dis-
tinguished Equestrians and Athletes than were ever
presented at any time or place.

MORE THAN TEN TIMES THE PRICE OF ADMS.

The Greatest Show on Earth!

MISSION to the Botanic Garden and to every department of the Colossal Exposition..... 25 cents.
ADDED under nine years..... 25 cents.
RESERVED SEATS, 25 CENTS EXTRA.

Shows open at 1 and 6:30 P.M.; Grand Animal and Spectacular Entree one hour later.
Reserved Seats may be secured at the Box Office one day in advance.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
234 at 4th av.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE AUTUMN AND WINTER SEASONS.

READING-ROOM—Supplied with 385 papers and

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AN unusual display of
CHICKERING PIANOS and AMERICAN PRODUCTS
Now to be seen.

400 Varieties of Fruit.
2d and 3d avs. between 63d and 64th sts.

CHICKERING HALL.
GREAT SUCCESS.
THE COMMANDER HAZENBURY.
EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY
EVENINGS.
SATURDAY MATINEES at 1:30.
—The Commandant Hazenbury by the able talent
of the best actors, \$1.75 tickets, and 50 cents. On sale
at the North & Co.'s, No. 23 Union square.

KRAKAUER'S PIANOS.
359 BOWERY. 359
from \$250; \$50 cash, \$10 monthly. Guarantees or
repairs. Pianos \$75 to \$200, on instalments and a

POPULAR NEW MUSIC.
—The Bell, my Darling, song and chorus. Hinson
and his orchestra. 1000 Broadway, 10th floor.

coaching song, "Solomon Island, 35c"; "Beva Time"
Bassford, 50c; "Ellehen Allanna" quickstep
and dance, Costas, 25c; "The Lord of the Dance"
47 Broadway, 40c; dance show, No. 39 Union square
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
THE THIRTIETH PALACE
BIRCH, HENRI, BOLD, JAGUINS,
and THIRSTY BRILLIANT ARTISTS.
The Tropic of Cancer, a new act of comedy.
SUNDAY, 2:30 and 7:30. Seats secured.
HOF, NICHOLAS & SINGING, PIANO,
and harmony classes, no fee; formal; also, pop
and country at 10:30 at 1000 Broadway, 1000
territory of Music. Organists, singers, and teach
enriched.
MUSICIANS and DRAMATIC ART. FRET
lighting by an actor of experience and rep
Address, A. D. BRADLEY, 177 Lexington Ave.
MEETINGS.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSO-
CIATION OF THE AMERICAN BOOKSELLERS
will be held on MONDAY, Oct. 9, at 4
P. M., in the managers' room of the American
Book Company, 100 Broadway.

of business on that occasion will be trans-
acted by order. JOHN M. WALKER, Secretary.
-YORK, Oct. 6, 1872

MCLELLAN MOTH-EATEN.

TRANSACTIONS WHICH CALL FOR EXPLANATION.

ARMY CLOTHING WAS TO BE PRESERVED FROM MOTH AND MILDEW, AND HOW GEN. MCLELLAN WAS INTERESTED IN THE AFFAIR—LETTERS FROM THE FIRM OF GEORGE A. COWLES & CO.—NEW LIGHT ON AN OLD STORY.

The following letters and memoranda have been for some time in our possession, and are now given to the public:

FROM GEORGE A. COWLES & CO. TO GEN. GEORGE B. MCLELLAN.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3, 1872.
Gen. George B. McClellan, New-York:
For and in consideration of the sum of one dollar, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, we agree to pay you five (5) per centum of any sums which may be paid to us by the War Department of the United States on the future appropriations by Congress for the preservation of Army clothing and equipment by our process.

(Signed) GEORGE A. COWLES & CO.
FROM GEORGE B. MCLELLAN TO GEN. GEORGE A. COWLES & CO., (GEN. MCLELLAN'S FATHER-IN-LAW.)

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20, 1872.

My Dear General:
I have just found an agreement for Gen. McClellan in the name of the firm of George A. Cowles & Co., dated August last, and which I hope will be satisfactory. It doubles the amount. Try and see the Secretary and let him that an old friend of mine has not our case, and that it is complete and satisfactory.

(Here follow several lines which are illegible on the letter-press copy.)

(Signed) GEORGE B. MCLELLAN.

Gen. E. B. Marcy, Washington, D. C.

MEMORANDA OF CHECKS SENT TO GEORGE B. MCLELLAN BY GEORGE A. COWLES & CO., AND DRAWN ON GRAND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.

No. 343—May 27, 1873.....	\$1,000 00
No. 347—July 7, 1873.....	1,500 00
No. 415—Aug. 28, 1873.....	1,000 00
No. 424—Sept. 3, 1873.....	875 00
Total.....	\$4,375 00

On March 11, 1869, the firm of Cowles & Co., Philadelphia, the firm consisting of George A. Cowles, George W. Brega, L. H. Bacon, and others, whose name is not known, offered to prepare for the Government, free of charge, a certain quantity of Army clothing and equipment, for practical tests of the merits of their patent process against moth and mildew. The offer was accepted, the tests made, and, after much lobbying in Congress, the firm succeeded in getting \$30,000 inserted in an Appropriation bill to be expended in the application of their process. In addition to preserving clothing against destruction by moths, the firm claimed that their process was water-repellent, and would preserve camp equipment against mildew and rot. Tests were made at the Schuylkill Arsenal, at Philadelphia, Army officers being divided as to the worth of the process for repelling moths, but all agreeing that it was not water-repellent. Through the assistance of skillful and experienced agents, the firm succeeded in obtaining, from 1870 to 1872, about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars from Congress for the use of their patent process. In the summer of 1872, Capt. Allgood was assigned to duty at Schuylkill Arsenal, and upon careful inspection discovered that the process was worthless as a moth-preventive, and so reported to the Department. This report caused the hostile feeling of the firm, and shortly after it was made Capt. Allgood was removed from Schuylkill Arsenal and ordered to South Carolina, notwithstanding that he had been on duty at the former post only a few months. A few days after Allgood's removal a board of three officers, consisting of Gen. Marcy and Ingalls and Col. Lee, were appointed to examine the merits of the process, and this board unanimously recommended its continuance. The removal of Allgood had so frightened the officers at the Schuylkill Arsenal that they were afraid to testify against the process, and the board had no difficulty in obtaining evidence favorable to its moth-detering qualities. Gen. Meigs had been opposed to the introduction of the process, believing it to be worthless, but upon the report of this board he was induced to place in his annual estimates to Congress a sum to be expended in its application. Dunn Platt was the Washington agent of Cowles & Co. until 1874, up to which time Cowles & Co. succeeded in obtaining from the Government four hundred thousand dollars. Platt, discovering that he was not being paid according to the agreement complained to Congress, when that gentleman informed him that there were expenses connected with the introduction of the process which must remain secret, because they would not bear Congressional investigation, and that certain of the Board of Army Officers were expensive friends to the firm. This confession induced Platt to regard the business as a fraud, and he so informed Cowles, and subsequently acquainted the Secretary of War with the confession made by Cowles. This caused the work to be stopped, but subsequently another commission, consisting of Gen. Ingalls, Van Vleet, and Saxton, were appointed to examine and report upon the process. This commission, like the first, reported in its favor, and the work was again resumed, continuing all last year. In one of the appropriation bills for the last year it was provided "that no part of this sum shall be paid for the use of any patent process for the preservation of clothing from moth and mildew." Prior to June last, Gen. Meigs was relieved from duty as Quartermaster General, and was detailed for a tour of military inspection in Europe, and Gen. Ingalls was made Acting Quartermaster General. It was well known that the proviso above quoted was aimed directly at the process of Cowles & Co., and was specially inserted in the bill with the sanction of Gen. Garfield, then Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, for the purpose of preventing further expenditure for the moth process of that firm. Notwithstanding that specific prohibition, Gen. Ingalls gave to Cowles & Co. \$30,000 for applying their process last year, and excuses his plain violation of law upon the plea that the proviso did not prohibit the expenditure of money for the preservation of clothing, provided no money was paid by the Government for royalty to the parties who made the process. The total amount obtained from the Treasury by Cowles & Co. for the use of their process, was \$489,000. The matter was investigated by Clymer's committee at the last session of Congress, the committee finding that from a stated amount of \$403,000 received by Cowles & Co., \$255,000 was clear profit. Had the board of which Gen. Marcy was President summoned Capt. Allgood to testify in reference to the properties of the moth exterminator, it is probable

able the Treasury would have been protected against this wholesale pilage.

GEORGE A. COWLES' EXPLANATION.

A reporter of THE TIMES called on Mr. George A. Cowles at his residence, in Philadelphia, to ascertain what he had to say in regard to this matter. At first he was inclined to be non-committal, but he finally gave his account of the affair substantially as follows: He admitted that the firm had paid money at various times to Gen. McClellan in the form of checks, which had been withdrawn from the Girard Bank, and intimated that they were not now in his possession. He positively denied, however, that these checks were given to Gen. McClellan in payment for his influence with the United States Government in securing the contract for the company, and said that, so far as he was aware, Gen. McClellan had never used any such influence or spoken to any officer of the Government in relation to the moth exterminator. He said the money paid to Gen. McClellan was solely and exclusively for his services in Europe in trying to induce the Prussian Government to investigate and test the merits of the moth exterminator—the company hoping through such influence to obtain a contract for supplying the article to that Government. On being asked if Gen. McClellan was successful in securing a contract, Mr. Cowles replied that he was not, but that he rendered the company important service to that end and he had no doubt that if he [Mr. Cowles] had gone to Europe, as advised to do by McClellan, and superintended in person the application of the moth exterminator, the company would have secured contracts from the Prussian and perhaps from other European Governments. The reason he did not go to Europe, he said, was because he did not wish to leave the superintendence of the works here in inexperienced hands, and, as the company were doing very well at home, he thought it would be better to let well enough alone. After being reminded of the fact that the letters from his firm to Gen. McClellan spoke of certain percentages that were to be paid to McClellan, he was asked what percentage was referred to. He replied that it referred to percentages on money received from foreign contracts in case Gen. McClellan should be instrumental in securing any such contracts. [It will be noticed that the first letter distinctly states that the five per cent. to be paid to McClellan is to be "on any sums that may be paid to us by the War Department of the United States out of the future appropriations by Congress for the preservation of any clothing and equipment by our process."] The discrepancy between his statement and the letter of his firm was not called to the attention of Mr. Cowles, but he was asked how it happened that money was paid to Gen. McClellan on such an agreement, when no contracts had been made with foreign Governments, and consequently no money received by the firm. In answer to this he said that the company considered that Gen. McClellan had rendered them valuable service in Europe by persuading the Prussian Government to investigate their moth exterminator, and that he ought to be paid even though no contract had then been secured. Mr. Cowles said that the agreement with McClellan was made by his partner, Mr. Brega, and the letters above referred to were written by him, and that he [Cowles] did not see them till a long time afterward. Mr. Cowles several times repeated the statement that all money paid by the firm to Gen. McClellan was paid solely for his services in Europe, and for nothing else. Touching the credibility of this explanation, it is important to bear in mind the times at which the money was paid. By referring to the dates of the checks it will be seen that they were all drawn in 1873—the first one on May 27 and the last on Sept. 3 of that year. Now, Gen. McClellan did not resign his position as Chief Engineer of the Dock Department in this City until April 30, 1873, and he did not sail for Europe until Oct. 8 of the same year. On that date he left New-York with his family in the steamer Russia, of the Cunard Line, and remained abroad, traveling with his family, until September, 1873, when he returned in the steamer Bohemia. It appears, therefore, if Mr. Cowles' statement be true, that the company commenced paying Gen. McClellan percentages on foreign contracts not only before any such contracts were secured, but before the General had set his foot upon European shores, or had an opportunity to expatriate upon the virtues of Cowles' moth exterminator to a single crowned head.

GEN. MCLELLAN ON CORRUPTION.

HIS WORDS AS A "PATRIOT" IN CONTRAST WITH HIS DEEDS—STALE MISREPRESENTATIONS OF THE "LITERARY BUREAU" REPEATED—AN ATTEMPT TO BELITTLE THE RESULTS OF THE WAR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DATON, Oct. 8.—At a large Democratic meeting held here last evening Gen. George B. McClellan made his first speech of the campaign. He said:

"My Friends: Never having had occasion to address a large assembly upon purely political subjects, I should have hesitated to appear had it not been for the assurance that there are many among you who would be glad to see me and that my presence might have some slight influence upon the approaching election. The issues at stake are so great that at such a time as this no one who loves his country has any right to consult his own convenience, but in honor bound to do whatever may be in his power to increase the chances of success of that party which he conscientiously believes the Government of the country should be intrusted. When the late war broke out I was a resident of Ohio, and I count many of my best friends among your citizens. The first commission I held during the war was that of Major General of the Ohio Volunteers. My first duty was to command of your State, the care of its defense, and the organization of its troops. At a time like this I should look beyond mere success. It is clear to me that the victory of the Democratic Party is desirable from higher motives than any mere wish for party success. It is essential for the good, for the existence almost, of the country. I hope to witness a victory of the Democratic Party, but I do not see our party in any respect critical. I hope to see all parties of the country so represented in our victorious party that our new President may once more be the President of the whole country, and that an effectual stopper may be forever placed on the miserable wicked policy of entangling us in any section of the country against another. You may liken these parts of the country to the wheels, shafts, and pinions that form a machine, a wheel, or a pinion, and you know how the parts of these machines differ; some small, others large, some of wood, others of iron, each having its own separate work to do. You know, also, that if the machine or the body is to do its work properly you must keep all the parts in order, to insure perfect harmony in action. Just as it is with States and regions of our country. It is the interest and necessity of each that all the others should prosper and

enjoy peace and good government. In such a country as ours anything that affects one portion eventually reacts on all the others. It is a natural law, from which there is no escape, and he must be fully blithed who fails to see it. Now, in your families, in your business associations, and what do you do in order to secure peace, happiness, and prosperity? Why, you find it necessary to respect the rights, feelings, and interests of others, at the same time that you defend your own. You find a certain amount of concession and consideration for others absolutely necessary to make life endurable. In fact, the whole fabric of government and civilized society is founded upon the principle that each individual must give up a certain portion of his individual rights and property for the benefit of all, in paying taxes, in obeying the laws, in his efforts from the savings in this, that respects the rights of others and agrees to abstain from doing certain things which our religion declares and experience has shown to be injurious to other individuals and to society at large. This is the basis of civilization. You do not submit to taxation and to the restraint of the law? Simply because you know that it is for your own good, and that without the protection of the laws this earth would be a very hell. If what I have stated be correct, and I do not think that any one will venture to insult the good sense of the American people by denying it, it follows that it is the duty of the Government and of each citizen to submit to taxation and to the restraint of the law. 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FINANCIAL.

This micrograph shows a thin section of a rock sample. The texture is complex, with numerous small, dark, irregularly shaped grains or inclusions scattered throughout a lighter-colored matrix. The overall appearance is granular and somewhat chaotic, typical of a metamorphic rock like gneiss or schist.

times of foreigners. But it will be found

compromised, but we do say that before delivering any more speeches on "reform," and before attempting to persuade the neo-

a8. a rotten borough, bought up
with Republican money; and now to be told
that any part of the State is coming up in glo-

greater accuracy, and finally should give conclusions far more trustworthy than any furnished by geology. Still the error of

... who had themselves thrown from their
bridges—a variety of accident within the
reach of the meanest capacity—secured re-

is a worthy man, but he was unquestionably at the head of the Greenback ticket solely because of the reason that he would contribute liberally to the campaign.

of that sum, or in the aggregate ten thou-
sand cents per gallon. Vinegar of less than
strength is equivalent to half as much of the
strength.

THE NATIONAL CAMPAIGN.

THE DAY BEFORE THE ELECTION IN OHIO.

PROSPECTS OF A REPUBLICAN VICTORY—BALTIMORE REPEATERS TO BE WATCHED—THE MAJORITY EXPECTED—ARRANGEMENTS FOR RECEIVING THE RETURNS—A GRAND RALLY.

Special Dispatch to the New York Times.
COLUMBUS, Oct. 9.—The prospects of a Republican victory to-morrow seem much more certain to-night than they did the night before the election a year ago. The strongest indication of Democratic weakness is perhaps the purpose to cast a large fraudulent vote, of which the evidence is absolute. The exposure made last night has aroused to vigilance the various local committees, and Chairman Wilcox has been successful in tracing and keeping under guard a large number of the repeaters. Information was received yesterday of the departure of a body of twenty-five repeaters from Baltimore Saturday night, with tickets for Dayton. These have all been spotted. The Cincinnati people are doubly vigilant. There will be, in spite of all efforts, a large fraudulent vote to combat and overcome, for only the worst of the frauds can be detected, because the State has no registration law. This is a great misfortune, but no such serious attempt to introduce repeaters has ever been before undertaken. Of the roughs who remained over here until to-day many went away this afternoon, moving further West. One leader, known as J. Garrett, from Baltimore, is still here. The measures taken to secure arrests to-morrow are believed to be such that many of the repeaters will be caught. The Republican canvass has developed such strength within a few days that there is no fear of the ticket being beaten by these frauds, which were no doubt arranged by Thompson when the Democratic outlook was less hopeful. He still professes confidence, and Saturday night was offering to bet \$1,000; but it was among his own partisans, in a bar-room. The situation looks quiet as well as has been represented for electing Col. Barnes, and the full ticket, and gaining five to seven Congressmen. Foster's re-election seems sure. Saylor has about an even chance of an election, and Banning's defeat is certain.

Of majorities it is unsafe to form expectations. The more conservative view expects not less than five thousand. Many good politicians hope for 10,000, and a few are confident of 15,000. From the spirit shown in the contest, which is as great as it was in 1868, a much larger majority might be anticipated, but there is, as will be seen, no basis of a definite estimate. Col. Barnes will probably run behind his ticket, but opinion varies much as to the extent that his name will be scratched. Gov. Hayes has gone home to prepare to vote, and will return to-morrow night in time to receive the returns here. He has refused to permit any expression of his views to be published, but it is known that he has entire confidence in the result in this State. Arrangements for collecting news of the returns as fast as the ballots are counted have been made as perfect as possible, and pains have been taken to prevent the holding back of the official count as was done in Wood County last year. It was from that county that the dispatch came to Thompson whether a thousand more votes would do him any good, and to which he answered that it would do much good if the majority was decisive. The general result ought to be known by ten or eleven if the name of Col. Barnes should be badly scratched and the majority less than 10,000, a positive statement of the result would not be safe before midnight.

Gen. Woodford, who has made a most useful canvass in Indiana, came here to-day and spoke with his usual power in the Opera-house, which was densely packed. There was also to-night a Republican torchlight procession, which was a great affair. This is a strong Democratic city, and yet the torchlight procession has never been more numerous than the Democrats who turned out last week. The weather, which has been rather disagreeable for a week, has changed for the better, and a fair and propitious day is now promised for to-morrow.

MEANS AND ATHENS COUNTY REPUBLICANS—DEMOCRATS HURRAHING FOR JEFF. DAVIS.

Special Dispatch to the New York Times.
ATHENS, Oct. 9.—The Republicans of Meigs and Athens Counties turned out en masse to-day with miles of cavalry and infantry, to hear Gen. Thomas M. Conway, of New York, and Congressman Van Voorhes, of this district. There never was so large a turnout since the war. The meeting was in a large open field. There were Americans, Irishmen, and Germans present. Gen. Conway made one of the most telling speeches of the campaign, and was greeted with unmistakable applause. He promised New York to the Republicans by 50,000 for Hayes and Morgan, if Ohio and Indiana would do their duty as in the time of the war. This evening he made another speech in this city, and had another very large audience. When the torchlight procession was passing through the main street the Democrats hurled for Jeff. Davis. The Republicans were greatly angered, and would have assailed the Democrats but for their respect for law and order. The result was that several respectable Democrats immediately avowed their disgust at their party, and their intention to vote the Republican ticket.

A CINCINNATI VIEW.

THE PROSPECTS FOR TO-DAY IN OHIO AND INDIANA—OHIO ALL GIVEN UP BY THE DEMOCRATS—INDIANA, WITH A FAIR ELECTION, GOOD FOR THREE THOUSAND TO FIVE THOUSAND REPUBLICAN MAJORITY.

Special Dispatch to the New York Times.
CINCINNATI, Oct. 9.—The indications on the eve of the great political contest in Ohio and Indiana are auspicious for the Republicans and for the country. No canvass ever made in Ohio has been more thorough and no election has ever been more hotly contested than will be that of to-morrow. Every point in the State has been thoroughly worked by each party, and no stone left unturned by either. Every hamlet, and cross-roads has been visited by able speakers and both sides of the question held up before the intelligent voter and exhibited by the light of history, common interest, and common sense, and the result will undoubtedly be a victory for the Republicans by a majority of from ten to fifteen thousand. Careful and consistent party leaders who have traveled all over the State, and talked to and with the people, and the Republican majority at 15,000, and many are sanguine the count will show even a higher figure. On the other hand, the Democratic leaders are correspond-

ingly depressed, and though they keep up a semblance of enthusiasm, they admit, in private, all hope in this State is lost. The attack on Col. Barnes and his "crusading" record, which might, properly managed, have won over some voters to the party, was begun too early and has reacted in the agricultural districts, particularly the Western Reserve, and has on the whole done more good than harm to the Republicans, and probably made voters for the party.

In Indiana the fight will be closer, and, if possible, more hotly contested; but if the Republicans can succeed in preventing the wholesale frauds to which the Democrats in their desperate straits are resorting, the State will give a Republican majority of from three thousand to five thousand. The withdrawal of Mr. Wolcott, the Independent candidate, has greatly brightened Harrison's prospects, and with a fair and honest vote the State is sure for the Republicans.

To the Republicans who are inside the management in this country, there is no fear of a reversal, if they are successful in only stopping the illegal voting. There are great numbers of repeaters in the city from Baltimore and Kentucky. Many of them have already been "spotted." Well-informed Republicans cannot understand where the Democrats get any hope of success unless it be from the repeaters' vote. The Second Congressional District was carried by Hayes last Fall in the Governor's election by a majority of about 1,500, and no reason can be given why Matthews should not receive at least the same number, while his great talent and popularity among the leading men of the district furnish additional reasons for believing that he will exceed Hayes' majority. In the First District Gov. Hayes lacked less than three hundred of carrying it. That many votes have already been overthrown, and there is every reason to believe that on an honest vote the Speaker pro tem, Mr. Saylor, will be left at home. The majority in the county for the whole ticket is placed at 2,000.

A private dispatch from a prominent Democrat late to-night says the indications in Indiana are very discouraging. In this city to-night the Democrats are more sanguine, as money has been freely used to-day, and repeaters are arriving in large numbers.

A REVIEW OF THE OHIO CANVASS. THE TRICKERY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY—A SCATHING SKETCH OF A POLITICAL RASCAL—SOME ACCOUNT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE—DEMOCRATIC FALSEHOODS INSTEAD OF FACTS—THE REPUBLICANS CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, Oct. 7, 1876.

If Ohio can be carried for the Tilden party by a political management which combines low cunning, lying, unscrupulous trickery, and shameless demagoguery; if voters can be won by the methods pursued by bar-room loafers, then Ohio may be lost to the Republicans next Tuesday. Never were the voters of a State beset by more disgraceful devices. It was supposed that John Thompson, the author of political wickedness, and, appropriately, the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, had reached the height of his power in the business last year. But he has since spent a Winter in Washington, in association with the vilest set of Democratic politicians that ever infected the capital; he has consulted with the Democratic managers in New-York, and in his methods of conducting a canvass he is now surpassing anything he ever before attempted. Thompson has a hard task. The "shot-gun" policy is what he would most naturally take to; but, unfortunately for him, that cannot be adopted in Ohio, and he is thrown altogether upon his wits. Thompson is a vulgar, illiterate ward politician, with infinite audacity and great natural shrewdness, who sets upon the theory that all men are either fools or rascals. He has attached himself for a long time to Senator Thurman, pushing Thurman up from below, that the latter might then assist him in climbing after. And the Senator has been pleased with that arrangement. Thompson is very mysterious, not to say diplomatic. He always acts as though he had something concealed about him which he was afraid would be discovered by some one else. He has the good sense to look wise and say little, except to boast that Ohio is going Democratic, with the air of a man who knows what he is talking about. To sum him all up together, he is a cunning, bold, unscrupulous, conscienceless politician, who believes it to be his duty to carry Ohio for Tilden, and no invention that would be useful in that direction would be regarded by him as dishonorable. This is a longer notice than he deserves, and it is not written for his benefit. The Ohio canvass could not be understood, however, without knowing this much of the spirit which inspires the Democracy.

The opinion in this State to the Republican ticket has been placed from the first on a basis of falsehood, as might naturally be expected. In the first place, the "still hunt" was undertaken, and last September the apathy of Republicans was so great, and the emissaries of Thompson were so hard and quietly at work in every town and school district, that there was a hopeful expectation by the Democrats that they would steal away the State in October without causing any excitement till the theft was completed. But the Republican voters all through the State became frightened at the signs of activity, and ten days ago had become so aroused that the hope of carrying the State by reason of a light Republican vote had disappeared from the breast of Chairman Thompson. The campaign of lies had opened at a much earlier stage. Col. Barnes, the candidate for Secretary of State, whose nameless the Republican ticket, appears to be a man of high character and upright life, and of considerable ability. He was, therefore, an easy object of attack by Chairman Thompson. Nothing indeed could be more simple than to render Col. Barnes odious to the Democratic voters at least. He was first accused of not getting drunk. Thompson cannot see how anybody should vote for that sort of a man. But that was not all. On the theory that a man who will not get drunk himself is not pleased to have other men drink, Barnes had, of course, been a crusader, and in favor of summary laws, and of depriving the German fellow-citizen of his mug of lager. This idea led naturally to the conclusion that Barnes was a fanatic at large, and was an anti-Mason and an anti-Old-father. The examination of these charges has seemed to satisfy the people of the State that Barnes is a very good man to vote for. On the other hand, Bell, the Democratic candidate, is well enough known to be a good deal of a loafer as well as incompetent, his record of last year being full of the grossest errors and a disgrace to the State.

The attacks on Barnes have failed, and the

State being left sure for a Republican victory, there was one more resource. The situation having grown more desperate, the falsehoods were made more monstrous and more diversified. They were directed against Gov. Hayes, and at the same time against the Republican Party management. First came the two-mile letter to the American Alliance. This was a rather careless though perfectly proper letter which the Secretary of Gov. Hayes wrote. No honest use of it could harm any one, for it only replied courteously to a letter covering resolutions indorsing the nomination of Gov. Hayes. But a very shrewd use was made of it by printing it with some old documents purporting to set forth the hostility of the American Alliance to citizens of foreign birth. This publication appears to have fallen perfectly flat. On Thompson's theory, that all voters are either knaves or fools, the thing has done him no good. The first class are easier appealed to in another way, and there have been none found in the second class since the afternoon and evening, and if during that time there has been any voter of Indiana who has not been informed as to his political duties, it has not been the fault of Col. Friedly. There have been meetings in every county, and in some of them many meetings. There has been such discussion as was never known in the history of the State before. There has been such intense excitement; such tension as no State ever felt before. It is over now. With the dawn of to-morrow begins the voting which is to decide the result. There may be disturbances, possibly riots in many places, and most of all here; but where will there be any shrinking from the duty of voting as conscience dictates. The great effort of the Democrats has been to frighten the colored men from the ballot-box; but it has not succeeded, as the roughs imported here from Baltimore and Philadelphia to inaugurate the "Mississippi plan" will find. The colored men have given it to be understood that they go to the polls in squads and armed. Any interference with them will be dangerous for those who interfere. With a quiet, orderly, legal vote all over the State Harrison will be next Governor of Indiana.

CLOSE OF THE INDIANA CAMPAIGN. A BRILLIANT CANVASS AND ITS LEADING MEN—CONCLUSIONS OF THE BEST INFORMED AS TO THE RESULT—A REPUBLICAN VICTORY CERTAIN WITH HONEST VOTING—THE COLORED MEN DETERMINED TO ASSERT THE RIGHT TO VOTE—FAIR NOTICE TO THE ROUGHS AND BALLOT-BOX STUFFERS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 9.—Argument has ended. Three months of it were falsified this afternoon and evening, and if during that time there has been any voter of Indiana who has not been informed as to his political duties, it has not been the fault of Col. Friedly. There have been meetings in every county, and in some of them many meetings. There has been such discussion as was never known in the history of the State before. There has been such intense excitement; such tension as no State ever felt before. It is over now. With the dawn of to-morrow begins the voting which is to decide the result. There may be disturbances, possibly riots in many places, and most of all here; but where will there be any shrinking from the duty of voting as conscience dictates. The great effort of the Democrats has been to frighten the colored men from the ballot-box; but it has not succeeded, as the roughs imported here from Baltimore and Philadelphia to inaugurate the "Mississippi plan" will find. The colored men have given it to be understood that they go to the polls in squads and armed. Any interference with them will be dangerous for those who interfere. With a quiet, orderly, legal vote all over the State Harrison will be next Governor of Indiana.

It can be said of the campaign of Gov. Harrison, no matter how it may end, that from beginning to end it has been such an ovation to personal merit as was never seen before. I was with him when he made his first speech in Danville, Hendricks County, weeks ago; I was with him to-day when he made his last at Lebanon, in Boone County, and was with him many times in the interim, and I know that from first to last he has been gaining with the people. Nor has Harrison been alone in the honors of the campaign on the Republican side. First of all there has been Morton, a veritable knight-errant in politics. Bristow, Harlan, and Goodlow, from Kentucky, have done such gallant service as they have not done since they breathed the rebel bullets in the days of the war. Baine and Ingelsoll have been giants. Both have touched the popular heart, and each equally. Woodford, Tenney, Tanner, Hayes, De Wolf, and others, such as H. A. Hays, have traversed the State from end to end, and done excellent service. Galusha A. Grow and Henry Armit Brown, of Pennsylvania, have done good work, the latter ending the campaign with Harrison this afternoon at Lebanon. The list is too long to give it more in detail. Beginning down East, there is Hale and Frye, of Maine; Jewell, of Connecticut; Cragin and Harriman, of New-Hampshire; Kilpatrick, of New-Jersey; Noyes, of Ohio; Logan, Olesby, of Root, Carr, and others, of Illinois. These are only a few of the hundreds of speakers from all the States in the Union who have addressed the people on the Republican side. The Democrats have had chiefly Gov. Hendricks, Voorhes, "Blue Jeans" Williams, Randall and McCandless, of Pennsylvania; Bayard, of Delaware; Walker, of Virginia; Cox, of New-York; "Played-out" Knott, of Kentucky, and many others.

It will end to-morrow, if the signs do not fail more than ever before, with a substantial Republican victory, with the election of Gov. Harrison, and of the Republican ticket, and with the choice of nine Republican Congressmen in the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Thirteenth Districts. To-night, coming back from Lebanon, Gen. Harrison said he thought at the end of the contest, that he was to be the next Governor of Indiana. All our candidates for Congress in the districts certainly or possibly Republican are sanguine of success. Col. Friedly, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, says the Republicans cannot fail to carry the State. Every gentleman on the Republican side who has been in the State during the past week says the Republicans are certain to carry it. To all these I add my own testimony. I have been in the State eight weeks, and have visited eighty of the ninety-two counties, and I affirm that nothing but the most wholesale, and, as I believe, impossible fraud and intimidation can prevent a Republican triumph to-morrow. I have been all over the State, from the Lake to the River, and from the Illinois to the Ohio line, and have talked with leading members of both parties, and my general conclusion is that the chances are with the Republicans. I may be mistaken, but if I am, thousands of the best informed gentlemen in the nation are equally mistaken.

It is hardly too much to say that the chances of to-morrow turn upon this city and county. If the Republicans have their legitimate majority here they will carry the State, and the chances are they will have it. First of all, it is settled that the Philadelphia and Baltimore roughs cannot intimidate the 2,500 negro voters of this city. They have to-day given fair notice that they will go to the polls in squads and armed, and any who may interfere with them will be hurt. Next, it is certain that the Police force will not be molested by petty officials, and will be left free to exercise their proper functions. Judge Banks, at his morning session, yesterday rebuked the clerk of his court who had granted the warrants for the arrest of the policemen on Saturday, and said he wanted it understood that he would not have his court made a political machine. His party friends have tried to drive him from this position, but as yet they have not succeeded, and it seems certain that the Police force will not be interfered with to-morrow, so long as they keep within the line of their duty. That is a great point gained.

Another is that the Republicans being forewarned are forearmed. They have this from Chicago: "Two hundred roughs will leave here by order of the Democratic Committee this afternoon, to report at Kokomo for distribution, and to vote." They knew, furthermore, in advance of their coming, that thirty Baltimore plugs arrived in this city about 1 o'clock this morning, and a delegation of citizens and policemen went to the Union depot to welcome them. Several Baltimore detectives pointed out the second-class, and the policemen and the citizens got each of the villain's ugly "mug" by mental photograph, which insures their recognition to-morrow. The "bleed-bugs" seemed some-

what surprised and a little disconcerted at the welcome they received, but, under the guidance of the native Democrats separated into small squads and slunk away to their holes. All these efforts at fraud will avail nothing. The Republicans have the most serious assurances that there are schemes on foot in Indiana for ballot-box stuffing by experts, especially equipped for the work, in the interest of the "solid South" and Tilden's "reform." That there is consummate skill in the ranks of the "Reformers" in the management of frauds there is no doubt, and that there is a purpose to use this "skilled labor" is equally certain; but it is equally certain all this will avail nothing. There is to be a free, full, fair vote in this State to-morrow.

THE COLORADO ELECTION. THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY ON GOVERNOR NOT LESS THAN 1,200—AGGREGATE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY ON THE LEGISLATURE, 2,630.

Special Dispatch to the New York Times.
DENVER, Oct. 9.—There has never been any doubt here as to the result of the election in favor of the Republicans, but the Democrats have industriously flooded the East with statements that the distant counties would overcome the Republican majority and elect the Democratic candidates for Governor and Congressmen. This scheme has been worked by Tilden's agents for the purpose of affecting the vote in Ohio and Indiana, and the Democratic leaders here have added to the extent of their ability.

The returns from all but the "corral" counties foot up 1,300 majority for Gov. Routt, Republican, for Governor, and the rest of the ticket runs even, while the Legislature majorities are much larger. This county, Arapahoe, gives Routt only 395, while the majority of legislative ticket is over 600.

The Legislature, consisting of 75 members, stands now 51 to 24, with the chances in favor of 3 more Republicans. Mr. Patterson, for Congress, runs ahead of his ticket.

The following is a trustworthy estimate of the majorities, partly official:

Republican Majorities.	Democratic Majorities.
Arapahoe.....	395 Routt.....
Boulder.....	423 Douglas.....
Clear Creek.....	36 Fremont.....
Corral.....	122 Huerfano.....
Costilla.....	210 Jefferson.....
Elbert.....	61 Las Animas.....
El Paso.....	316 Pueblo.....
Gilpin.....	263
Grand.....	70 Total.....1,256
Lincoln.....	15 Aggregate Repub.....
Larimer.....	60 Lincoln Major.....2,462
Park.....	48
Rock.....	30 Net Republican.....
Saguache.....	123 Majority.....1,206
Weld.....	313
Total.....	2,462

Grand, La Plata, and San Juan to hear from, will not reduce the majority, as these counties are small and evenly balanced.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

DENVER, Oct. 9.—The Chairman of the Republican Committee claims the Republican majority in the State for Governor to be not less than 1,500, and for the Legislature an aggregate of 2,630. From official returns and other information derived from independent and trustworthy sources the following majorities for Governor are given in the counties named:

Republican Majorities.	Democratic Majorities.
Arapahoe.....	395 Routt.....
Boulder.....	423 Douglas.....
Clear Creek.....	36 Fremont.....
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Total.....	2,462

Of the four counties not included in this list, Grand is claimed by a small majority by both parties. La Plata County has a registered vote of 136, and cannot give either party more than a trifling majority. San Juan County is also claimed by both parties, and will not affect the result materially either way, as the whole vote of the county is small. Lake County is claimed by both, but has a very small vote and cannot give either party much. The Republicans have two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature.

ELECTION POOL SELLING IN PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.—The betting on the elections in Ohio and Indiana was quite spirited to-night at Oscar Wilson's and the International Pool-rooms. Twenty to seven was wagered that Barnes would win, \$25 to \$25 and \$5 to \$5 on Barnes sold for \$100. In Indiana the bets were pretty even, Williams selling for \$200 and Harrison the same, while in other cases odds of \$10, \$20, and even \$30 were given in Williams' favor against Harrison.

POOLS ON THE ELECTIONS.

The betting on to-day's elections in Indiana and Ohio, and on President Hayes, was very lively last night, and the action in the evening pool-rooms were kept busy until a late hour in supplying the wants of the speculators. The largest crowd was assembled at Morrissey's pool-room, which was completely packed with excited buyers. The betting started on the Indiana election, and Williams was taken as first choice, and the money was immediately covered, pool after pool being sold in rapid succession. The average of the betting was as follows:

Indiana—for Governor.	Ohio—for Governor.
Williams.....\$195	\$100
Harrison.....200	100
Ohio—for Secretary of State.	
Barnes.....40	\$125
Williams.....40	55
New-York—for Governor.	
Morgan.....\$1,000	\$1,000
Robinson.....700	400
New-York—for President.	
Hayes.....\$500	\$500
McKinley.....500	500
MAJORITY FOR BARNES IN OHIO.	
Three to one majority.....\$100	\$100
Under three to one.....45	21
FOR PRESIDENT—GENERAL RESULT.	
Hayes.....\$900	\$400
McKinley.....300	100

At 9:30 P. M. the French pool indicators showed 177 tickets on Harrison and 111 tickets on Williams.

AN ELECTION HOLIDAY.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 9.—The Chamber of Commerce, here, to-day, has voted to hold no session to-morrow on account of the election.

ORANGE COUNTY AWAKE.

Special Dispatch to the New York Times.
PORT JERVIS, Oct. 9.—The Republicans of this village held the largest meeting of the campaign at the Opera-house this evening. Over

twenty hundred people were present and listened to eloquent speeches by Judge E. D. Cuyler and Butler G. Noble. The people of Orange County are wide awake and promise a large vote for Hayes and Wheeler in November.

THE BOYS IN BLUE.

THEY PARADE IN LARGE NUMBERS IN SEVERAL OF THE CITIES OF NEW-JERSEY—A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY.

The various organizations of the Boys in Blue in several of the cities of New-Jersey held parades last evening in their respective cities. In Newark there were about two thousand five hundred in line, headed by Brig. Gen. John J. Tilden, assisted by his staff officers. A detachment of the Fourth District Republic in Campaign Club headed the line, followed by the Fifth District Lancers, mounted. The Union Guard, the Fourth District Hayes and Wheeler Campaign Club, Settler Guards, the Robeson Battery of the Sixth District, the Freighting Battery, the Sixth District, the Fort Erie Battery, the Fort Erie District, the Orion Battery, the Soldier Battery, and the Hayes and Wheeler Campaign Club of the Second District followed in line. Mingled in the procession were the colored clubs, known as the Farrier, the Spadone, and the Payne Guards, numbering 300 men in all. The parade was headed by the Hayes and Wheeler Campaign Club, the Fort Erie Battery, the Fort Erie District, the Orion Battery, the Soldier Battery, and the Hayes and Wheeler Campaign Club of the Second District followed in line. Mingled in the procession were the colored clubs, known as the Farrier, the Spadone, and the Payne Guards, numbering 300 men in all. The parade was headed by the Hayes and Wheeler Campaign Club, the Fort Erie Battery, the Fort Erie District, the Orion Battery, the Soldier Battery, and the Hayes and Wheeler Campaign Club of the Second District followed in line. Mingled in the procession were the colored clubs, known as the Farrier, the Spadone, and the Payne Guards, numbering 300 men in all. The parade was headed by the Hayes and Wheeler Campaign Club, the Fort Erie Battery, the Fort Erie District, the Orion Battery, the Soldier Battery, and the Hayes and Wheeler Campaign Club of the Second District followed in line. 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CLOSING QUOTATIONS—OCT. 9.

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THE EXTREME RANGE OF PRICES IN STOCKS

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THE WEEK OPENED WITH ACTIVITY AND BUOYANCY

The week opened with activity and buoyancy as the predominant characteristics of the stock exchange, an evidence that the general recuperation of legitimate business has taken deep root in financial circles, and is now having a natural and beneficial effect upon values.

THE SUB-TREASURY DISBURSED IN GOLD COIN

The sub-treasury disbursed in gold coin, \$100,000 for interest; nothing for called bonds, and \$15,000 silver coin in exchange for fractional currency.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE TRANSACTIONS AT THE GOLD EXCHANGE BANK TO-DAY

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Quantity. Includes various commodities like sugar, coffee, and oil.

THE FOLLOWING WERE THE BIDS FOR THE VARIOUS STATE SECURITIES

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AND THE FOLLOWING FOR RAILWAY MORTGAGES

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THE FOREIGN ADVISERS REPORT THE LONDON MARKET

The foreign advisers report the London market as a fraction better for Consols and United States bonds, with closing prices as follows:

THE STERLING EXCHANGE MARKET WAS FIRM, AND ACTUAL BUSINESS WAS DONE AT \$4 83/4

The Sterling Exchange market was firm, and actual business was done at \$4 83/4 for bankers' 60-day bills, and \$4 84/4 for 90-day bills.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Monday, Oct. 9. The receipts of the various commodities on last have been as follows: Sugar, 10,000 lbs.; Coffee, 10,000 lbs.; Oil, 10,000 lbs.

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THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The only sale effected at the Exchange yesterday (Monday), Oct. 9, was one by William Kennedy, who by order of the Superior Court, sold the three-story brick tenement-house, front and rear, with lot 227 by 105, No. 34 1/2 St., south side, 430 1/2 feet west of Avenue D, for \$8,400 to F. Schuck. The sale by A. J. Bleecker & Son of a house with lot on East 75th st., east of 34th av., adjourned until the 12th inst. at 12 o'clock. The property was sold for \$5,000 to John S. Gill.

TO-DAY'S ACTIONS.

To-day's sales at the Exchange are as follows: By A. H. Muller & Son, foreclosed sale by order of the Superior Court, of the lot on West 33rd st., north side, 355 1/2 feet west of 6th av., for \$1,000 to John S. Gill.

By W. C. Stevenson, Esq., Supreme Court foreclosed sale of the lot on West 33rd st., north side, 355 1/2 feet west of 6th av., for \$1,000 to John S. Gill.

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TRUSTEES ON THE GRAND BOULEVARD.

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VALUATION OF THE GRAND BOULEVARD.

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THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN OHIO.

SEN. HARRISON PROBABLY ELECTED IN INDIANA.

REPUBLICAN MAJORITY IN OHIO MORE THAN 7,000—A GAIN OF AT LEAST EIGHT CONGRESSMEN IN THE TWO STATES—HEAVY AND CLOSE VOTES IN BOTH STATES—SUBSTANTIAL REPUBLICAN VICTORIES.

Elections were held yesterday in Ohio, Indiana and West Virginia. The Republicans carried Ohio by a vote of 7,000 majority, electing their entire ticket for State officers, and at least twelve of the twenty Congressmen—a gain of five. Sen. Benjamin Harrison was probably elected Governor of Indiana, but he ran ahead of his ticket, and the vote was so close and returns so meagre that the rest of the State ticket is probably defeated. There were few returns from the Congressional districts, but the indications from various localities in the State make it probable that the Republicans have at least elected eight of the thirteen Representatives, a gain of three. The returns from West Virginia are not sufficient to indicate how the State voted.

RETURNS RECEIVED IN COLUMBUS.

THE STATE REPUBLICAN BY OVER 5,000—THE VARIOUS PRO-PARTY THE FIGURES WERE RECEIVED—THE REPUBLICAN LOSSES IN THE CITIES, WITH LARGE GAINS IN THE COUNTRY—BANKING AND PAINE, DEMOCRATS, FOR CONGRESS DEFEATED.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 10.—At the hour of midnight it seems safe to claim that the State has been carried by the Republicans, and that Barnes is elected Secretary of State over Bell, by about the majority received by Gov. Hayes, last year (5,544). The actual returns show a gain of several hundred, but Cuyahoga County will fall from last year quite largely. The Democrats claim they have gained there 2,700; this is less than was allowed them in the estimate. The counties of the Western Reserve are, however, relied upon to make up this loss by Republican gains.

No returns are received through the regular channels from Cleveland or Cincinnati. The Democratic Committee claim to have carried the latter by 2,500. The Republicans have no advice. There is no return showing what any one county has given and the rural towns where Republican gains were expected, will be heard from till to-morrow. Chairman Thompson has figured the returns out in a very decided manner for the Democrats, and is reported to claim the State by 1,650.

Hon. J. D. Cox is undoubtedly elected to Congress, and probably Foster. Townsend has beaten Payne.

Barnes does not appear from the returns now in to have run behind his ticket much; but it may be possible, if the State is very close that he will be beaten in cities still to hear from and the rest of the ticket be elected. The game of this Democrats is to claim the State and delay the returns in the hope of filling what votes are necessary to secure a majority. The appearance is that Barnes will stand as before stated, and get through with a majority of some thousands.

A dispatch from Cleveland, just received, at 12:30 A. M., says that Townsend is elected by 3,500 over Payne, and Barnes' majority is 2,000. This, if true, renders Barnes' election more doubtful, though it does not by any means insure his defeat. The returns still leave him 3,500 majority, with the prospect of an increase rather than a decrease. The Republican gains generally come from the localities where they were expected, and confirm the confidence in the final result. Cincinnati is now the decisive battle-field.

The returns came in slowly after 10:30 till 11:30. The footings by Capt. Wilcox and his assistants showed a net Republican gain of 616 in 327 towns and wards. This included some large losses that were expected, particularly in Columbus, where last year the usual Democratic majority was cut down by more than five hundred on the money issue. This year the Democrats regain their hard money votes. The returns are still encouraging, but not decisive.

Up to 12:30 the returns show from 408 townships and wards a net Republican gain of 778. This rate of gain, if continued, would give Barnes about 8,000 majority, but this is not quite a safe estimate. The Republicans are content that the complete returns will show all the majority necessary for a victory.

It is claimed by Republicans from the estimates that Clark County will give Barnes 1,500 majority. This is 500 better than last year. There are Republican gains from the mining regions heard from. Three hundred towns gave 500 net Republican gain, including the City of Columbus, which gives about five hundred Democratic gain, which was conceded heretofore.

1:30 A. M.—The Republican gains have increased over the Democratic till they have reached 1,416 in 544 towns.

Since this footing was made the returns come in from Springfield that ten precincts in Clark County give a Republican net gain of 408, and Jackson County will give Barnes 520 majority, which is a gain of 230 for the Republicans.

The election of Gardner, a Republican, over Savage for Congress from the Third District is also decided.

As near as can be ascertained to-night the following gains of Republican Congressmen have been made: Matthews over Banning in the Second, Cox over Hurd in the Sixth, Jones over Poppleton in the Ninth, Noll over Vance in the Eleventh, Townsend over Payne in the Twentieth, and Gardner over Savage in the Third. This is a gain of five.

The returns from these several districts indicate their election, but the votes are not fully returned.

82 in three wards. Five or six precincts from various parts of the State had the same cheerful appearance, and a dispatch from Edwin Cowles, editor of the Cleveland Leader, expressing the hope of maintaining the great majority of last year in that city, excited the enthusiasm of the Republicans, some of whom jumped at once to the conclusion that victory was assured by an increased majority over last year. After this there was a long pause before the Associated Press reports began to come in. The arrangements secured the co-operation of the Telegraph Company, the Associated Press and the local committee. These returns were from many parts of the State, and the gains were on the whole favorable to the Democrats in many towns. The gains on either side were small, but every now and then there would be a large gain announced, first on one side and then on the other; but the Democratic net gains kept slightly but steadily ahead. All the returns favorable to the Republicans were received, of course, with immense cheer.

It was not till more than a hundred towns and wards had been heard from that the Republican gains began to pass the Democratic. There were, by the way, a number of encouraging signs that the indication Republicans would return to the ranks and vote for Barnes. The towns were moreover, generally in Democratic localities. When 200 towns had been heard from the Republican gains were less than a hundred. From that moment the returns became more favorable, till finally 234 towns showed a net Republican gain on the majorities of last year of 767. It was now 10:30. Of course, the returns were not decisive, but they were encouraging.

They declared that in all probability the cities of Cleveland and Cincinnati would determine the result in the State, and, without serious losses, would give the victory to the Republicans. The returns also indicated that the counties in which Democratic gains were made last year would now show Republican gains. This would ensure improved returns later in the night. The Western Reserve was not heard from, and it would probably give large Republican gains. In short, the situation was hopeful, but yet uncertain.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 10.—The returns of the voters, by an arrangement with the various committees, compared with the returns of last year, and gains or losses are of majorities. For example, if a gain of 82 is noted from Zanesville, it means the majority is so much greater than last year.

A dispatch to Gov. Hayes from Cleveland says: "There was the heaviest vote ever polled in the State. The Democrats concede the election to the Republicans, and there are hopes that the majority will be as great as last year. Barnes is not much scratched."

The first returns are from Zanesville, and show Republicans gains in the Second Ward of 44, in the Seventh Ward 13, and in the First Ward 25. This is a Democratic stronghold.

The Second Ward of Lancaster, Tom Ewing's home, gives a Republican gain of 21.

Nearly fifty towns are heard from, and the Republican and Democratic gains are nearly equal. The returns are yet too meagre to indicate much.

10:45 P. M.—The Republican gains are rapidly increasing, and the net gain in 175 precincts is about 550.

Bell's old town, Uica, gives a Republican majority of 67, a gain of 20.

Two hundred precincts heard from show 619 Republican net gain over last year.

One ward in Youngstown shows a Republican gain of 116. This was the hot-bed of infamy last year, and this vote shows the return of greenback men to the Republican ranks.

12:32 A. M.—The Republican gains are increasing steadily, and 234 wards and towns show net gains of 767. Cincinnati and Cleveland are still to hear from. Toledo gives Cox for Congress 340 over Hurd.

INDICATIONS OF A LARGE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY—WHERE DEMOCRATIC GAINS WERE MADE.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 10.—Returns received up to 12 o'clock to-night from 621 townships and wards show gains for Barnes, Rep., over the vote for Governor last year of 7,910, and of Bell, Dem., 6,896, being a net Republican gain of 1,014. This includes two wards of the city of Cleveland and three precincts of Hamilton County. If the rest of the State shows the same relative gain the Republican majority in the State will reach nearly ten thousand. If, however, Cuyahoga County should give a Democratic gain of 2,000, as claimed, and Hamilton County should also give further Democratic gains, this majority will be cut down to about what it was last year. The country towns generally show Republican gains, while the cities of Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Columbus show Democratic gains. It should be borne in mind that the comparison is made with the vote of last year, when the Republican majority was 5,500. This is what the Republican Committee claims, while the Democratic Committee claims the State by a still larger majority. The returns received, however, show the result so far to be as given above. Each candidate for Secretary of State runs ahead in his respective county. In some counties Barnes was scratched on account of his temperance principles. Little can be said of members of Congress save the probable defeat of Banning in the Second District by Matthews, and Hurd in the Toledo district by ex-Gov. Cox.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 10.—9 P. M.—The returns so far received are scattering and too meagre to cause any calculation on the gains. In these scattering townships the votes show a Democratic gain of 828 and a Republican gain of 919, being a net Republican gain of 91 over the vote of last year.

A private dispatch received at the Democratic headquarters from Cincinnati says that the vote has fallen short of their calculations there.

A private dispatch received at the Republican headquarters from Cleveland says the indications are that Cuyahoga County will give 5,000 majority for the Republican ticket.

Incomplete returns from the Seventh Ward of Columbus show a Democratic gain of over 100.

Returns from 135 townships, wards, and precincts in Ohio show the following changes: On Secretary of State—Republican gain, 2,022; Democratic gain, 1,187; net Republican gain, 835.

On the vote for Judges of Supreme Court the Republican gain is 423.

There are about 1,700 precincts in the State. Tiffin gives Bell, Democrat, 332 majority, a gain of 50 over last year.

Returns received from 337 townships and

wards show Barnes (Rep.) gains to be 4,445, and Bell (Dem.) gains 2,913, being a net Republican gain of 1,532. This does not include the cities of Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Toledo. A dispatch from Cincinnati says 12 precincts give a net Republican gain of 295.

There are reports of considerable Democratic gains in Cleveland, but no definite figures are given as yet.

HEAVY REPUBLICAN GAINS ON THE VOTE OF LAST YEAR—A VERY HEAVY VOTE POLLED—DISPATCHES FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 10.—The indications at this hour (10 P. M.) favor heavy Republican gains over the vote of last year, when the Republican majority in the State was 5,514. This county is claimed by the Republicans by 1,500 majority.

A very heavy vote has been polled in the State. The day was pleasant, and an unusually large Republican vote came out.

Col. Barnes, the Republican candidate for Secretary of State, is reported as running ahead in many places.

Four wards counted to this city show a Republican gain of 860.

The Second Ward gives a Republican gain of 14.

The gains in Cincinnati in six voting places that have been counted amount to 163 for the Republicans.

11 P. M.—The vote on Barnes is no test, as he is running far behind the ticket in all the large cities. This is evidently caused by the "crusade" change against him. He will pick up some in the country places, but not enough for his vote to be made the basis of calculations. The Democrats are rejoicing over a few scattering returns in the country places showing gains, but there will evidently be an overbalance in the cities. No approximation can yet be put on the State of affairs.

11:15 P. M.—Later returns in the country are much more favorable to the Republicans. Three hundred and fifty-seven voting-places in the State show a net Republican gain of 1,502.

12:13.—The election is very much mixed, and there is great excitement in the city. The count is slow. Some Democratic wards show Republican gains and vice versa. It is impossible to say how the count will go, both parties claiming it, and the returns up to this time showing pretty even gains.

Saylor, Dem., in the First District, is undoubtedly elected by over one thousand. He claims 2,500.

In the Second District Matthews runs ahead of the Republican county ticket, and is doubtless elected by a small majority.

The county ticket now indicates a close contest. It may be so close as to require the official count to decide. Still, the county may make a considerable majority either way. Everybody's calculations are upset. The majorities on both sides came from where they were least expected.

Cox in the Toledo District, is undoubtedly elected over Hurd.

1:05 A. M.—The Republicans are now confidently claiming the State by from 8,000 to 12,000 majority. Returns from the country precincts show Republican gains that more than offset the losses at Cleveland and Cincinnati, should the full returns show any at the latter places, as the Democrats claim. The returns which cannot be had to-night will be in favor of the Republicans, as all their gains and no losses come from the agricultural districts. The first returns were the most favorable to the Democrats of any received, and the Republicans improve all the time as interior points are heard from.

2 A. M.—Mr. Halstead, of the Commercial, says from a careful estimate he thinks the State about the same as at the last election, but he puts this county down as Democratic. He believes both Democratic Congressmen elected, though it is so close between Matthews and Banning that it may not be so.

The Democrats lose at least three, and probably four, Congressmen in this State. Cox is elected over Hurd in the Toledo District, and Savage is defeated in the Third. It is also probable that the Republicans have been successful in the Second and Eleventh Districts.

MANFIELD, Oct. 10.—The net Republican gain in this town and township is 30.

DAYTON, Oct. 10.—Midnight.—The Democratic carry this county by 1,300. McMahon is elected to Congress by 200 majority. The State ticket has about the same in this district. The vote is about as follows: Montgomery, 1,300; Democratic; Darby, 1,100; Democratic; Greene, 1,900; Republican; Preble, 300; Republican.

Tiffin, Oct. 10.—Charles Foster is re-elected to Congress by 500 majority.

THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 10.—Saylor, Dem., in First District, is probably elected by a small majority.

Banning, Dem., candidate for Congress in the Second District, in private conversation admits his defeat.

Hon. Jacob D. Cox, Rep., for Congress in the Toledo District, is elected by about 600 majority.

THE VOTE OF CLEVELAND.

TOWNSEND ELECTED OVER PAYNE BY 3,500 MAJORITY—BARNES' MAJORITY, 2,700—GARFIELD, COX, AND FOSTER ELECTED.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 10.—The election to-day completely absorbed the attention of all classes. Business was suspended, and merchants, manufacturers, and professional men gave their best efforts to the work of getting out a full vote. In all the wards the working machinery of both parties was marvellously perfect, the discipline and efficiency of the workers surpassing anything of the kind hitherto seen in this city. The result is the largest vote ever cast in Cleveland. The returns on Congressmen were complete at midnight from all but one ward as follows:

Wards. Townsend, Rep. 1,091; Barnes, Rep. 880; Payne, Dem. 501. Townships. Barnes, Rep. 375; Payne, Dem. 374. Fourth. Barnes, Rep. 1,200; Payne, Dem. 863. Sixth. Barnes, Rep. 733; Payne, Dem. 1,209. Sixth. Barnes, Rep. 733; Payne, Dem. 1,209. Seventh. Barnes, Rep. 733; Payne, Dem. 1,209. Eighth. Barnes, Rep. 733; Payne, Dem. 1,209. Ninth. Barnes, Rep. 733; Payne, Dem. 1,209. Tenth. Barnes, Rep. 733; Payne, Dem. 1,209. Eleventh. Barnes, Rep. 733; Payne, Dem. 1,209. Twelfth. Barnes, Rep. 733; Payne, Dem. 1,209. Thirteenth. Barnes, Rep. 733; Payne, Dem. 1,209. Fourteenth. Barnes, Rep. 733; Payne, Dem. 1,209. Fifteenth. Barnes, Rep. 733; Payne, Dem. 1,209. Sixteenth. Barnes, Rep. 733; Payne, Dem. 1,209. Seventeenth. Barnes, Rep. 733; Payne, Dem. 1,209. Eighteenth. Barnes, Rep. 733; Payne, Dem. 1,209. Not reported.

This will give Townsend, when the Eighteenth Ward and all the townships are reported, a majority of 3,500.

State will be close, but there is every reason to think that the Republicans have carried it by a safe majority. Garfield, Cox, and Foster all elected.

RETURNS BY TOWNS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 11.—12:25 A. M.—Adams County, three townships. Barnes, 498; Bell, 566; Rep. gain, 300. Allen County, four townships. Barnes, 723; Bell, 810; Rep. gain, 87. Ashland County, two townships—Barnes, 250; Bell, 434; Democratic gain, 2. Ashtabula County, fifteen townships. Barnes, 1,238; Bell, 1,727; R. gain, 489. Union County, five townships. Barnes, 1,147; Bell, 733; Republican gain, 56. Auglaize County, three townships. Barnes, 438; Bell, 941; Democratic gain, 503. Belmont County, three townships. Barnes, 553; Bell, 601; R. gain, 48. Butler County, five townships. Barnes, 522; Bell, 1,332; Democratic gain, 185. Champlain County, ten townships. Barnes, 2,357; Bell, 1,852; Republican gain, 505. Clarke County, nineteen townships. Barnes, 9,602; Bell, 1,933; Republican gain, 243. Clermont County, two townships. Barnes, 307; Bell, 477; R. gain, 170. Clinton County, eight townships. Barnes, 1,624; Bell, 840; Rep. gain, 783. Columbiana County, seven townships. Barnes, 2,030; Bell, 1,501; R. gain, 529. Coshocton County, four townships. Barnes, 730; Bell, 910; R. gain, 180. Crawford County, seven townships. Barnes, 1,268; Bell, 2,395; D. gain, 33. Cuyahoga County, ten townships. Barnes, 1,744; Bell, 1,744; R. gain, 310. Darke County, two townships. Barnes, 335; Bell, 425; R. gain, 90. De Kalb County, four townships. Barnes, 519; Bell, 1,138; D. gain, 619. Delaware County, nine townships. Barnes, 1,233; Bell, 907; R. gain, 107. Erie County, seven townships. Barnes, 1,172; Bell, 1,147; D. gain, 173. Fairfield County, two townships. Barnes, 693; Bell, 1,347; Dem. gain, 654. Franklin County, five townships. Barnes, 526; Bell, 977; R. gain, 37. Franklin County, seven townships and wards. Barnes, 2,064; Bell, 2,759; Dem. gain, 695. Fulton County, one township. Barnes, 123; Bell, 210; Dem. gain, 87. Gallia County, six townships. Barnes, 1,149; Bell, 335; Rep. gain, 14. Hancock County, five townships. Barnes, 533; Bell, 930; R. gain, 397. Harrison County, five townships. Barnes, 929; Bell, 330; Dem. gain, 37. Harrison County, 4 townships, show a Rep. gain of 72. Hamilton County, 9 precincts. Barnes, 1,973; Bell, 1,671; Dem. gain, 160. Hamilton County, 9 townships. Barnes, 1,254; Bell, 1,167; Democratic gain, 11. Harrison County, seven townships. Barnes, 1,439; Bell, 844; Republican gain, 595. Henry County, five townships. Barnes, 407; Bell, 330; R. gain, 77. Highland County, two townships. Barnes, 543; Bell, 419; Republican gain, 51. Hocking County, three townships. Barnes, 405; Bell, 47; Democratic gain, 19. Huron County, twelve townships. Barnes, 2,363; Bell, 1,442; R. gain, 1,442. Jackson County, two townships. Barnes, 544; Bell, 970; Republican gain, 17. Jefferson County, thirteen townships. Barnes, 2,012; Bell, 1,514; Republican gain, 498. Kent County, fifteen townships. Barnes, 1,835; Bell, 1,760; Republican gain, 240. Lake County, one township. Barnes, 363; Bell, 70; Dem. gain, 13. Lawrence County, one township. Barnes, 123; Bell, 106; R. gain, 72. Licking County, twelve townships. Barnes, 1,902; Bell, 2,237; Dem. gain, 66. Logan County, five townships. Barnes, 770; Bell, 467; Republican gain, 303. Lorain County, five townships. Barnes, 1,470; Bell, 740; Rep. gain, 2. Lucas County, eight townships. Barnes, 1,180; Bell, 877; Dem. gain, 283. Madison County, seven townships. Barnes, 1,233; Bell, 1,233; no gain or loss. Mahoning County, eight townships. Barnes, 1,207; Bell, 1,303; Rep. gain, 84. Marion County, seven townships—Barnes, 1,010; Bell, 1,137; Rep. gain, 67. Medina County, five townships. Barnes, 802; Bell, 636; R. gain, 166. Meigs County, nine townships—Barnes, 1,182; Bell, 774; Rep. gain, 108. Miami County, seven townships—Barnes, 2,270; Bell, 1,556; Dem. gain, 140. Montgomery County, 11 townships. Barnes, 2,048; Bell, 3,137; Dem. gain, 194. Morrow County, 3 townships. Barnes, 633; Bell, 361; Rep. gain, 58. Muskingum County, 3 townships. Barnes, 301; Bell, 309; Republican gain, 8. Noble County, two townships. Barnes, 335; Bell, 335; Democratic gain, 32. Paulding County, three townships. Barnes, 451; Bell, 337; Republican gain, 47. Perry County, seven townships. Barnes, 1,343; Bell, 1,764; Rep. gain, 238. Pickaway County, eight townships. Barnes, 1,450; Bell, 1,233; Dem. gain, 217. Pike County, five townships. Barnes, 461; Bell, 462; Dem. gain, 12. Portage County, thirteen townships. Barnes, 2,049; Bell, 1,526; Rep. gain, 91. Preble County, four townships. Barnes, 914; Bell, 966; Republican gain, 48. Putnam County, four townships. Barnes, 240; Bell, 645; Democratic gain, 66. Richland County, ten townships. Barnes, 2,123; Bell, 2,219; Republican gain, 42. Ross County, 5 townships. Barnes, 738; Bell, 890; R. gain, 152. Sandusky County, 4 townships. Barnes, 725; Bell, 886; Democratic gain, 161. Scioto County, 5 townships. Barnes, 674; Bell, 832; Democratic gain, 76. Seneca County, nine townships. Barnes, 1,897; Bell, 1,563; R. gain, 164. Shelby County, eleven townships. Barnes, 1,365; Bell, 830; Republican gain, 2. Stark County, twelve townships. Barnes, 330; Bell, 330; Republican gain, 37. Summit County, nineteen townships. Barnes, 3,640; Bell, 2,755; Dem. gain, 46. Tumbull County, twelve townships. Barnes, 2,662; Bell, 671; Rep. gain, 28. Tuscarawas County, seventeen townships. Barnes, 1,271; Bell, 1,673; Dem. gain, 3. Union County, seven townships. Barnes, 1,400; Bell, 855; Republican gain, 545. Van Wert County, three townships. Barnes, 415; Bell, 339; Democratic gain, 7. Vinton County, four townships. Barnes, 634; Bell, 73; Republican gain, 90. Warren County, nine townships. Barnes, 2,634; Bell, 1,592; Republican gain, 178. Washington County, twelve townships. Barnes, 1,897; Bell, 1,646; Democratic gain, 61. Wayne County, five townships. Barnes, 1,033; Bell, 2,324; Democratic gain, 11. Williams County, two townships. Barnes, 407; Bell, 433; Rep. gain, 28. Wood County, five townships. Barnes, 684; Bell, 407; Rep. gain, 58. Wyandot County, Barnes, 1,317; Bell, 1,679; Dem. gain, 94. The comparison is made with the Governor's election in 1875, when the Republican majority was 5,500.

INDICATIONS OF A LARGE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY—WHERE DEMOCRATIC GAINS WERE MADE.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 10.—Returns received up to 12 o'clock to-night from 621 townships and wards show gains for Barnes, Rep., over the vote for Governor last year of 7,910, and of Bell, Dem., 6,896, being a net Republican gain of 1,014. This includes two wards of the city of Cleveland and three precincts of Hamilton County. If the rest of the State shows the same relative gain the Republican majority in the State will reach nearly ten thousand. If, however, Cuyahoga County should give a Democratic gain of 2,000, as claimed, and Hamilton County should also give further Democratic gains, this majority will be cut down to about what it was last year. The country towns generally show Republican gains, while the cities of Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Columbus show Democratic gains. It should be borne in mind that the comparison is made with the vote of last year, when the Republican majority was 5,500. This is what the Republican Committee claims, while the Democratic Committee claims the State by a still larger majority. The returns received, however, show the result so far to be as given above. Each candidate for Secretary of State runs ahead in his respective county. In some counties Barnes was scratched on account of his temperance principles. Little can be said of members of Congress save the probable defeat of Banning in the Second District by Matthews, and Hurd in the Toledo district by ex-Gov. Cox.

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 Hon. SILAS R. DUTCHER.
 Hon. BUTLER G. NOBLE.
 Hon. CHADWICK M. DEPEW.
 Hon. JAMES C. BATES.
 Hon. RICHARD CROWLEY.
 Hon. C. V. R. LEIGHTON.
 Hon. E. D. CULVER.
 Hon. HENRY BALLARD.
 Hon. GEORGE V. BURGAY.
 Hon. JOHN A. TAYLOR.
 Hon. JOHN T. HOGGROVE.
 Hon. WILLIAM HERRING.
 Hon. GEORGE W. HOKES.
 Hon. J. H. WARWICK.
 Hon. HENRY H. GARNETT.
 WILLIAM A. BROWN.
 Hon. JOSEPH C. KENNEL.
 Hon. JOHN P. MINES.
 Hon. JAMES R. ANGEL.
 Hon. C. D. MURRAY.
 Hon. ALBERT D. SHAW.
 Hon. DANIEL WILLMAN.
 Major WILLARD BELLARD.
 Hon. HAMILTON WARD.
 Col. A. E. BAXTER.
 Hon. C. H. VANDERBILT.
 P. X. SCHUMAKER.
 Hon. LEONARD PRINCE.
 Hon. CHARLES W. RAY.
 Hon. ADAM S. WOOD.
 Hon. WM. P. FIERCE.
 Gen. JOSEPH C. JACKSON.
 Hon. W. J. COGG-SMITH.
 Hon. JOHN J. KILPATRICK.
 Hon. H. J. COGG-SMITH.
 Hon. ISAAC L. HAYES.
 Gen. RUFUS SCOTT.
 Hon. AUSTIN A. YATES.
 Hon. EDWARD W. HUGHES.
 Hon. HENRY D. TYLER.
 Hon. THOMAS D. ADAMS.
 Hon. A. F. SMITH.
 Col. L. E. THORPE.
 Hon. J. L. LITTLEFIELD.
 Hon. JOHN L. GILBERT.
 Hon. F. G. LAPHAM.
 Hon. JOSEPH J. COUCH.
 Hon. GEORGE BECKER.
 Hon. EUGENE B. OZIER.
 T. H. SWIFT.
 Hon. J. W. DWIGHT.
 Hon. E. G. PETTIBONE.
 CHARLES D. BAKER.
 Prof. F. H. RAPPANSE.
 J. W. BARNUM.
 Hon. JOHN H. CAMP.
 J. NEWTON FIERCE.
 J. J. SCOTT.
 Hon. SOLOMON BUNDY.
 Hon. SAMUEL F. MILLER.
 T. A. BRAD.
 Hon. MELVILLE C. SMITH.
 Hon. WILLIAM H. TOWNLEY.
 Col. JOSEPH P. JAGGER.
 Col. A. F. KITCHEN.
 S. J. SIMMONS.
 JOHN W. CHEEVER.
 Hon. JAMES W. GLOVER.
 Hon. H. G. PRINDLE.
 Hon. O. H. P. KENNEY.
 J. N. DEXTER.
 Hon. DANIEL G. FORT.
 M. GLACE.
 E. O'CONNOR.
 D. H. CARVER.
 Hon. WILLIAM GLEASON.
 Hon. PETER W. HOPKINS.
 S. C. MILLARD.
 Hon. STILLMAN FOOTE.
 Hon. HENRY B. JAMES.
 Col. J. W. COCKRILL.
 Major D. S. ALDRICH, Jr.
 Hon. LEWIS H. CLARK.
 Hon. J. S. DUFFY.
 FRANCIS S. LAMBERT.
 Prof. ZIEA H. PUTTEN.
 Dr. WILLIAM NEWCOMB.
 N. S. STUTTING.
 T. PIERCE.
 J. M. COON.
 F. W. MCNEILL.
 Hon. CHARLES HASTING.
 J. R. VAN WORMER.
 Capt. J. OWEN MOORE.
 SATURDAY, Oct. 14.
 State, N. Y.
 Hon. CARL SCHULTZ.
 Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.
 Hon. GEORGE W. CURTIS.
 Hon. J. W. TERRY.
 Hon. BUTLER G. NOBLE.
 Hon. HENRY BALLARD.
 Col. ALBERT D. SHAW.
 Hon. LEONARD PRINCE.
 Hon. SETH L. MILLIKEN.
 Hon. WILLIAM P. FIERCE.
 Hon. ISAAC L. HAYES.
 Hon. C. D. MURRAY.
 Hon. GEORGE W. HOKES.
 Hon. J. H. WARWICK.
 Col. A. E. BAXTER.
 Hon. GEORGE V. BURGAY.
 Hon. C. H. VANDERBILT.
 Hon. HAMILTON WARD.
 Col. ADAM S. WOOD.
 Major HENRY D. TYLER.
 Hon. JOHN L. GILBERT.
 Hon. A. H. FARMAN.
 Hon. MELVILLE C. SMITH.
 P. X. SCHUMAKER.
 Gen. JOSEPH C. JACKSON.
 Hon. WILLIAM A. BROWN.
 Hon. JOHN P. MINES.
 Hon. JOHN H. CAMP.
 Gen. RUFUS SCOTT.
 Hon. THOMAS D. ADAMS.
 Hon. A. F. SMITH.
 Prof. P. H. BARNUM.
 Hon. GEORGE BECKER.
 Hon. C. W. CLARK.
 Hon. E. G. PETTIBONE.
 CHARLES D. BAKER.
 Major WILLARD BELLARD.
 FRANCIS S. LAMBERT.
 Hon. M. P. PATTERSON, Jr.
 Hon. J. W. DWIGHT.
 Hon. GEORGE W. HOKES.
 Hon. H. G. PRINDLE.
 Hon. OLIVER W. CHAPMAN.
 Col. C. MILLARD.
 J. M. JOHNSON.
 J. W. BARNUM.
 W. D. FIERCE.
 Hon. ADAM S. WOOD.
 Hon. O. H. P. KENNEY.
 M. A. WARNE.
 Hon. A. F. SMITH.
 G. B. JONES.
 Hon. C. D. MURRAY.
 G. L. WATERS.
 J. T. GLEASON.
 Hon. J. S. DUFFY.
 CHARLES E. ABBOT.
 MONDAY, Oct. 15.
 Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE.
 Hon. C. W. TERRY.
 Hon. SILAS R. DUTCHER.
 Hon. E. W. STODGTON.
 Hon. BENJ. K. HARRIS.
 Hon. GEORGE W. CURTIS.
 Hon. WILLIAM HERRING.
 Hon. A. H. FARMAN.
 Col. ALBERT D. SHAW.
 Hon. HENRY BALLARD.
 Hon. SETH L. MILLIKEN.
 Hon. C. D. MURRAY.
 Hon. MARTIN TOWNSEND.
 Hon. SAMUEL F. MILLER.
 Hon. E. WASHINGTON.
 Hon. WM. P. FIERCE.
 Col. A. E. BAXTER.
 Hon. JOHN A. TAYLOR.
 Hon. JOHN OARVEY.
 Hon. GEORGE V. BURGAY.
 Hon. M. M. WATSON.
 Hon. B. T. MORGAN.
 Hon. A. W. GLEASON.
 Hon. DORMAN R. EATON.
 Hon. SOLOMON BUNDY.
 Hon. GEORGE W. PALMER.
 Hon. GEORGE BECKER.
 Hon. EUGENE B. OZIER.
 Hon. C. H. VANDERBILT.
 Major J. C. BELLARD.
 Capt. J. OWEN MOORE.
 Hon. A. F. SMITH.
 Hon. B. A. BENEDICT.
 Hon. JOHN L. LITTLEFIELD.
 TUESDAY, Oct. 17.
 Hon. N. T. STODGTON.
 Hon. ALBERT D. SHAW.
 Hon. BUTLER G. NOBLE.
 Hon. J. W. TERRY.
 Hon. BENJ. K. HARRIS.
 Hon. HENRY BALLARD.
 Hon. HENRY ALLEN.
 Hon. WM. BARNUM.
 Hon. SETH L. MILLIKEN.
 Hon. C. D. MURRAY.
 Hon. CLARK L. CLARK.
 Hon. HENRY T. WASHINGTON.
 Gen. T. R. GATES.
 Hon. JAMES M. ANGEL.
 Col. A. E. BAXTER.
 Hon. H. MURRAY.
 Hon. B. T. MORGAN.
 Hon. A. H. FARMAN.
 Hon. A. W. GLEASON.
 Hon. GEORGE W. PALMER.
 Hon. SAMUEL F. MILLER.
 Hon. J. W. COCKRILL.
 Hon. J. T. FIERCE.
 Hon. SOLOMON BUNDY.
 Hon. JOHN H. CAMP.
 Hon. JOHN W. CHURCH.
 Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE.
 Major WILLARD BELLARD.
 CHARLES D. BAKER.
 L. A. MOORE.
 W. M. MCNEILL.
 Hon. B. A. BENEDICT.
 Hon. JOHN L. LITTLEFIELD.

USEMENTS

TO

GREAT NEW-YORK AQUARIUM,
BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.,
GRAND OPENING TO-DAY,
AND TO REMAIN OPEN HEREAFTER
FROM 9 A. M. UNTIL 10 P. M., DAILY,
AN ESTABLISHMENT
FOR SCIENTIFIC INSTRUCTION
AND PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT.
AN INSTITUTION
OF SOLID BEAUTY,
AND THE ONLY GREAT AQUARIUM
IN AMERICA.

A PICTURESQUE INTERIOR,
COMBINING ARCHITECTURAL NOVELTY
AND ARTISTIC BEAUTY.
ASIO STATUARY AND TROPICAL FOLIAGE,
AN IMPOSING COMBINATION
OF INTERESTING OBJECTS.
ENORMOUS IRON AND GLASS TANKS,
FILLED WITH THE PUREST SEA WATER
BROUGHT FROM THE ATLANTIC OCEAN
AND FORCED THROUGH VULCANIZED
RUBBER PIPE BY POWERFUL

STEAM PUMPS.
MAMMOTH FRESH-WATER TANKS
SUPPLIED BY DIRECT CONTACT WITH
THE CROTON MAINS.
GREAT SUBTERRANEAN RESERVOIRS,
IMPOSING COLLECTION OF
RARE FISH AND MAMMALS,
LIVING MONSTERS
FROM THE OCEAN'S DEPTHS.
INCLUDING A LIVE WHALE.
THE ONLY LIVING WHALE IN CAPTIVITY

IN THE WORLD.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM EVERY SEA.

DODD-WORTH'S SUPERB ORCHESTRA,

DELIGHTFUL MUSIC.

DAY AND EVENING, FROM 2 TILL 5, AND

FROM 8 TILL 10 O'CLOCK.

FREE PAINS FOR EXPENSE WILL BE SPARED

TO BEAR THE COST OF THE

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM UNDESPASSABLE

season. 50 cents

run. (half price)

(No extras charged.)

INWAY HALL. THOMAS—TO-NIGHT

SECOND WEEK OF

MCETERS—GRAND OLD FOLK AND POPULAR CONCRETE	
(WEDNESDAY) EVENING, OCT. 11 AT 8	
MCETERS—GRAND OLD FOLK NIGHT.	
MUR—Famously	Wagon
10—Promoters	Bothers
Parquetts bella	Mosart
Mr. MYRON W. WHITNEY	
MUR TO DANCE	Webbs
MUR—conceded	Thomson
Miss ANNA DEASDILL	
PHONIC POEM—Phonetic, new	Saint-Simon
PEPES—	March
REAL MARCH OF MARQUETTE	Gummed
2—Seminals	Kosinski
Reading at ANNA DEASDILL and M. W. WHITNEY	
ATZ—	Strasser
ANZ—Visions in a dream	Lumley
CONCUSSION	
CHILD CHOES, 34 Act Lohengrin	Wagner
MC	
FRIDAY, OCT. 13	
MC—MCENELSONS NIGHT.	

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AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
24 and 34 ave. between 63d and 64th sts.
FIFTH NATIONAL EXHIBITION,
Open from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.
GRAND CONCERT
daily from 3 to 5, and 8 to 10 P. M.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
24 and 34 ave. between 63d and 64th sts.
CHICKERING HALL.

GREAT SUCCESS.
LE COMMANDEUR CAZENOVE.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY
EVENINGS.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1.30.
—Le Commandeur is a splendidly able inter-
preter of parts, 81, 75 francs, and 50 cents. On Oak
St. North & Co.'s No. 23 Union square.

GRAND NOVELTY THEATRE. 624 BROADWAY.
LINDA NORTON. Admission, 15c. 35c. 50c., 75c. and \$1.
7 new specialty stars added to
NORTH'S NEW COMPANY.
Box, 50c. Seats, 15c. Also grants of Jonathan Bradford.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
THE MINSTREL PALACE.
BIRCH, WAMBOLLI, HADSON,
AND PHOEBY BRILLIANT ACTRESS.
H. ST. The crème de la crème of minstrelsy.

INBEE, SATURDAY at 2. Seats secured.

THE TURF

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

FALL MEETING, 1876,
at JEROME PARK,
Sept. 30, Oct. 8, 9, 10, 13, and 14,
commence, each day punctually at 1:30 P. M.
A. BELMONT, President.
W. HEATH, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

GREAT OFFER!—PREVIOUS TO RE-
MOVAL we will dispose
of new and second-hand Pianos and Or-
gans of first-class makers, including WATERBURY'S,
and other celebrated makes, at

DANCING.

MEN DODD WORTH'S DANCING SCHOOL
 MOVED TO NO. 631 5TH AV.
 Open for the reception of pupils.
 Particulars send for circular.

S. J. DODD WORTH & SON, T. GEORGIA
 DODD WORTH'S classes for dancing at Dodd worth's
 in 414, corner of 4th and 5th Aves., New York, com-
 mence on FRIDAY, Oct. 13. Send for circular.

DODD WORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING
 COMMENCES SATURDAY, OCT. 25.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PROF. FELIX ADLER'S
 morning lectures on "Ethical Problems," will
 be given at Standard Hall, corner Broadway
 and 14th St., on SATURDAY, OCT. 25, at 10 A. M.

1, 25 cents per
 others will be required; all others interested
 respectfully invited to attend.

ICE-CREAM.
 HORTON'S ICE-CREAM..
 PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM, approx-
 imately purity, richness, and certainty of being
 what it is. Churches, fairs, strawberry
 picnics, supplied at
 25 Cents Per Quart.
 1234 Broadway and 21 Chatham st.

AMONG THE BLACK HILLS.

THE INDIAN CAMPAIGNERS IN CAMP FOR PROTECTION—CROWING HORSE-THIEVES AND GAMBLERS—A PICTURE-QUE COUNTRY—A GOOD STRAY MINING COUNTRY—AN UNKNOWN LAND OF ROMANCE—THEATRICALS IN THE WEST.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

CUSTER CITY, Black Hills, Friday, Sept. 22, 1876.

The general impression in this command is that we have not much to boast of in the way of killing Indians. They kept out of the way so effectually that the only band which was struck by accident, and when, by the subsequent attack upon it, it was discovered that the band was not far off, the command was in a condition from starvation and overmarching to turn the information to another account. Under these circumstances, rather amusing reading was found in the *Crook City Black Hills Tribune* (weekly), which came out to camp when we were yet only one day's march south of the settlements with a glowing account with startling headlines of the great engagement between Gen. Crook's army and the hostile Sioux under chiefs Roman Nose and American Horse. In the columns of the fifteenth issue of this journal we found that a village of thirty-three lodges was attacked, that from seventy-five to one hundred Indians were killed, and that we had performed such deeds of valor as to make the Indians tremble. This, of course, was highly gratifying; but evidently the *Crook City* Journal had been issued while the Black Hills public supposed that Gen. Crook intended to remain with them. There was a good deal of a chance when it was discovered that he was not. It is true he brought his command here as a measure of protection to the settlers, but at the end of half starting and breaking it down, but when within three days' march of Crook City, he received orders to proceed at once to Fort Laramie, for consultation with the war authorities, and to have his command follow him. On passing through Deadwood, the municipal authorities and the total population of 2,000 citizens there, which is of course a small place, were very much interested in the fact that the general was passing through. He was met by a large number of people, and he was met by a large number of people, and he was met by a large number of people.

On passing through Deadwood, the municipal authorities and the total population of 2,000 citizens there, which is of course a small place, were very much interested in the fact that the general was passing through. He was met by a large number of people, and he was met by a large number of people, and he was met by a large number of people. On passing through Deadwood, the municipal authorities and the total population of 2,000 citizens there, which is of course a small place, were very much interested in the fact that the general was passing through. He was met by a large number of people, and he was met by a large number of people, and he was met by a large number of people. On passing through Deadwood, the municipal authorities and the total population of 2,000 citizens there, which is of course a small place, were very much interested in the fact that the general was passing through. He was met by a large number of people, and he was met by a large number of people, and he was met by a large number of people.

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A DEMOCRATIC ADDRESS.

PARKER GODWIN AT COOPER UNION. HE ARRANGES THE REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION—THE WAR DEBT, THE CURRENCY QUESTION, AND CIVIL SERVICE REFORM DISCUSSED—HIS OPINION OF GEN. HAYES, OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY, AND OF TILDEN.

The large hall of the Cooper Union was filled last evening, the occasion being an address delivered by Mr. Parker Godwin before the members of the Young Men's Democratic Club and business men generally, on the issues involved in the present political campaign. Despite exertions made to impart to the audience a special political significance, there were no gentlemen in attendance prominent in a State politics. A large list of gentlemen who it was asserted, had connected to act as Secretaries and Vice Presidents, was read, including Howard Potter, William E. Dodge, Jr., William H. Appleton, Royal Phelps, Stanton Marble, Charles A. Dana, Henry Havermeyer, M. G. Stebbins, Prof. Chandler, Oswald Kintendorfer, Moses May, and J. A. Wright. Mr. Godwin, who was introduced by the speaker, was called to order by John A. Bell, and Mr. Franklin Elson was elected Chairman. Mr. Elson did not occupy much of the time of the meeting by the delivery of any extended address, but satisfied himself with the introduction of Mr. Godwin, after briefly explaining the purpose for which they had assembled.

MR. GODWIN'S ADDRESS. Mr. Godwin, who was loudly cheered, said: The civil war and the conditions which it rendered necessary, closed out a great era of our politics that grew out of the existence of slavery. The distinction of that era will be that it perpetuated the Union, that it emancipated and enfranchised the slaves, and that it ordained that debts incurred for these objects should be sacred, while the snows are melting. In course of time more capital will come into this country, and more will be constructed which will store and carry the waste waters for use during the summer. But two or three years will be required for this to be done, and perhaps longer. The gold seems to be "spotted," that is, very unequally distributed throughout the country. It may be said, however, that there has been little opportunity for the gold to be so unequally distributed, but very thoroughly done, minute here and there, but not usually a game of chance. Claims which do not pay \$4 per year it does not pay to work in the present state of affairs; but when the settlements are older and the country made safe, claims which pay only \$2 per year can be worked with profit. The richest mining at this time is done at Deadwood, and the richest claim here is what is known as the "Hillside" claim, which is owned by the town, Gen. Carr, Dr. Clements, and Lieut. Forbush, each washed out a pan of dirt in this claim with the following result: Clements, 50 cents; Carr, 75 cents; Forbush, \$2. The two owners "clean up" daily about \$800. Their expenses average \$100. The workmen are paid \$5 per day for hands, and \$5.50 for night. Winter will put a stop to placer mining for a few months, and then, quartz mining can be carried on without interruption.

One advantage this Black Hills country has over many other sections which have greater mineral wealth is the fact that the lands are well calculated for agriculture. Farming and mining can go on side by side, and while the gulches yield metal and the valleys corn, the hills afford an exhaustive supply of the finest timber. These advantages, however, are not to be taken for granted. The Black Hills have not yet ceased to be the people of the East an unknown land of romance and adventure, and yet here we are feeling almost as if we were at home in them, marching for a hundred miles along a toll road, between fences, with rough but serviceable bridges over the streams, with ranches dotted along the hills, and a few going out. This road is the main, and a few going out. This road is the main, and a few going out. This road is the main, and a few going out.

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THE GREENWOOD LAKE REGATTA.

SIX CONTESTANTS IN THE SINGLE-SCULL RACE—A PROTEST WHICH WAS ALLOWED—THE WINNERS AS NAMED BY THE REFEREE. One of the finest professional single-scull races ever rowed in this country took place at Greenwood Lake yesterday under the auspices of the Greenwood Lake Sportsman's Club. The race was rowed on rough water, and was a mile and a half turn about, making the whole distance three miles. Mr. Richard Neville acted as referee, Mr. Frederick H. Hamilton, of the Passaic Boat Club, as judge at the start, and Mr. William O. McQuinn, as timekeeper. The race was rowed on rough water, and was a mile and a half turn about, making the whole distance three miles. Mr. Richard Neville acted as referee, Mr. Frederick H. Hamilton, of the Passaic Boat Club, as judge at the start, and Mr. William O. McQuinn, as timekeeper. The race was rowed on rough water, and was a mile and a half turn about, making the whole distance three miles. Mr. Richard Neville acted as referee, Mr. Frederick H. Hamilton, of the Passaic Boat Club, as judge at the start, and Mr. William O. McQuinn, as timekeeper.

THE OWNERSHIP OF A TRUCK DISPUTED.

The case of Benjamin F. Lazler against Samuel C. Galey, was brought to trial before Judge Joseph F. Daly and a jury in Part III. of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday. The plaintiff's motion to set aside the verdict and grant judgment in favor of the defendant, was granted.

THE LIABILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS.

The case of Andrew S. Hastings against Daniel Drew, John Euglin, and others, was argued on appeal before the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, the decision being reserved.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

Supreme Court—General Term. By Judge Van Vorst. 1. *People v. [Name]*. 2. *People v. [Name]*. 3. *People v. [Name]*.

THE COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

Supreme Court—General Term. By Judge Van Vorst. 1. *People v. [Name]*. 2. *People v. [Name]*. 3. *People v. [Name]*.

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Supreme Court—General Term. By Judge Van Vorst. 1. *People v. [Name]*. 2. *People v. [Name]*. 3. *People v. [Name]*.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The following arguments have been held in the United States Supreme Court. No. 4.—*Kimball et al. vs. Evans et al.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Ohio. This case presents the question of removal from state to federal jurisdiction. First, whether the condition as to citizenship of the parties were such as to entitle the plaintiffs to removal to a removal of the case, one of them having removed his residence from the State after the commencement of the action. Second, whether the petition for removal was filed within the act of 1867, the trial not being an interlocutory hearing. G. W. Bartley for the plaintiffs in error, H. E. Falco for the defendant. By Mr. Justice: The removal of a case from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Virginia to the Supreme Court of Ohio, is a question of removal from state to federal jurisdiction. The condition as to citizenship of the parties were such as to entitle the plaintiffs to removal to a removal of the case, one of them having removed his residence from the State after the commencement of the action. Second, whether the petition for removal was filed within the act of 1867, the trial not being an interlocutory hearing. G. W. Bartley for the plaintiffs in error, H. E. Falco for the defendant.

THE COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

Supreme Court—General Term. By Judge Van Vorst. 1. *People v. [Name]*. 2. *People v. [Name]*. 3. *People v. [Name]*.

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COURT NOTES.

Adelaide Crumby, who on the 8th inst. stole pawn tickets representing property valued at \$50 from Bridge O'Dowd, of No. 103 Madison street, pleaded guilty yesterday, in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions. Judge Gillespie sent her to the Penitentiary for one year.

In Part II. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Joseph Link, aged sixteen years, 39, 2nd Street, who on Sept. 25 stole the horse and wagon and outfit of vegetables of Louis Wolf, a vendor, of No. 112 Ridge street, was placed on trial by Assistant District Attorney Vincent. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and Judge Gillespie sentenced him to three years in State prison.

MAKING ERIE RAILWAY EXHIBITS.

The trial of the case of Henry P. Antes against Oliver H. P. Archer, which promises to bring up some of the Erie Railway Company's affairs during the time when Pisk and Gould control the Erie, was begun yesterday in Part I. of the Supreme Court, Judge McCann presiding. The plaintiff seeks to recover \$16,222.50, the greater portion of which is for services rendered to the defendant, while the latter, as claimed, was striving to overthrow the "Water Directory" in the Erie Company in 1873.

The referee's report, passing on the accounts of Joseph J. O'Donohue, the Receiver of the estate of late Judge McCann, was filed in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, Judge McCann presiding. The referee's report, passing on the accounts of Joseph J. O'Donohue, the Receiver of the estate of late Judge McCann, was filed in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, Judge McCann presiding.

THE CARTRIDGE MURDER ON TRIAL.

The third homicide case during the present term was tried by Assistant District Attorney Rufus W. Smith, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. The prisoner is Robert Garrity, a lad of seventeen, a truck-driver, living at No. 413 West Thirty-second street, indicted for murder in the second degree, in having, on the evening of July 1st, struck John Smith, of No. 509 West Thirty-eighth street, on the head with a cart-rung, inflicting injuries from which the wounded man died three days afterwards. The story of the murder was told by the witness, John Smith, a man of respectable young age, named Kate Brand and Lizzy Wolf, were waiting along West Twenty-third street, when they were accosted by Garrity, who addressed a vulgar and insulting remark to Miss Brand. The girls resented the insult, and Miss Wolf, who went to her assistance, Miss Brand's father rushed down stairs to resent the insult, but was seized by John Smith and another man, who prevented him from reaching the girls.

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SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett. 1. *People v. [Name]*. 2. *People v. [Name]*. 3. *People v. [Name]*.

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COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

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COUR

WADE HAMPTON'S CANVASS.

A CAMPAIGN OF TERROR IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

STARTLING FACTS PLAINLY TOLD—HOW THE DEMOCRATS HOPE TO OVERCOME THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY—THE STATE GOVERNMENT POWERLESS TO PROTECT THE COLORED MEN—REPUBLICAN MERCHANTS AND LABORERS PROSECUTED—IS THIS A FREE COUNTRY?

From our Special Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, Monday, Oct. 9, 1876. The majority of the Republican Party in South Carolina is at least 25,000 votes. This fact is admitted by every one in the State. The most violent Democratic leaders do not dispute it. In spite of this majority, however, the Democrats, with Gen. Wade Hampton at their head, have declared "by the eternal God"—I use the General's own words—that they will elect their ticket and carry the State for Tilden and Hendricks in November next. They make no secret of their determination to do this; indeed, they boast of it loudly and upon every possible occasion. Three days ago Gen. Gary, one of their most effective orators, and a gentleman of high position and influence, said in a public speech, "South Carolina is a white man's State, and in spite of nigger majorities the Democrats are going to rule it. We swear to you by Heaven and in the face of God." Reading this, the law-abiding citizens of the North and West ask in surprise, "But how are they going to rule it if the Republicans have an undoubted majority of at least twenty-five thousand?" Gen. Gary, the same Democratic orator to whom I have referred above, answered this question at a Hampton ratification meeting held in Aiken a few days since. He said, "The Edgedfield policy, that is the shot-gun policy, won in the State Convention, and will win in the present campaign. That policy is to plainly tell the negroes that the whites are again in command of the State. We Democrats do not want their votes, but they will vote against us at their peril. We must warn the leaders that 'the tall poppies will fall first.' I for one would shoot first Chamberlain, Elliot, Patterson, and such carpet-baggers; second, the miserable white native scoundrels, and lastly, the black leaders generally." In another part of his speech Gen. Gary said: "Go armed to the ballot-box, and meet force with force. If any one tries to prevent you from carrying the State for Tilden and Hendricks, the person or persons who so try must be removed out of the way by the use of sufficient force, and if it becomes necessary to shoot them in order to remove them, then we must be prepared to shoot rather than be prevented from redeeming the State from Radical rule."

THE DEMOCRATS OBEY ORDERS.

The Democrats of South-Carolina are not ashamed of these words, as every true American should be. They do not claim to be Americans, however; they proudly boast that they are South-Carolinians, and they are fully prepared to follow Gen. Gary's terrible instructions. "Do not write this for political effect. I do not exaggerate—I tell the simple unvarnished truth—when I say that they are again animated by the same spirit of disorder and rebellion which brought on the civil war sixteen years ago. They are better organized than they were then, and they are better armed. All their campaign clubs bear rifles, instead of banners or torches, and they are every one of them commanded and drilled by officers bearing military titles, and respected and obeyed as military leaders. I have no doubt that these statements will seem almost like fables to many Northern readers, and yet they are true, every one of them. They are all capable of the most exact proof. Perhaps no better evidence of their accuracy need be advanced than the following paragraph, cut from an account of a Democratic meeting at Darlington which appeared in the Columbia Register, Wade Hampton's organ in the upper part of the State.

"During the speaking hours reached the meeting of a slight disturbance in the village. In a few moments the mounted clubs—six hundred strong and fully armed—were in line, cool, steady, and quiet. Col. Law commanding. The difficulty was soon settled, when the business of the meeting resumed. All was quiet in thirty minutes. The ladies behaved splendidly, there being no panic or confusion. The white men gave half a dozen rounds of fire."

So far as this account relates to the coolness and good order of the armed, drilled, and mounted rifle clubs it is entirely accurate. The statement in regard to the cause of the disturbance, however, is not correct. An impartial eye-witness gives me the following account of the affair: A white man, a member of a Democratic campaign club, was riding through the streets of Darlington, shouting for Tilden and Hampton. A negro, crossing the street, was met by this man, who, without any provocation, slashed him across the face with his heavy riding-whip, at the same time crying, "Get out of the way, you—Radical nigger!" The black man, wild with pain, was threatened enough to assert his manhood—mad enough to exercise the right of an American citizen. He had a stick in his hand, and he was about to return the blow he had received, when a pistol-belt passed through his arm, and it fell, broken and useless, by his side. Then the white man put his pistol in his pocket, gave him a second round, and returned to the street. It reported here today that Gen. Hagedorn, who commanded the posse in the late riot at Eilenburg, by instructions from Judge Wiggles, the Republican Circuit Judge, has been arrested and that the officer commanding the squad at first instigated upon handcuffing him, but finally consented not to do so. The arrested parties were taken before the United States Commissioner, who admitted them to bail in the sum of \$2,000 each, requiring only one surety on each bond.

GENERAL PLAN OF THE HAMPTON CANVASS.

It is by strictly obeying Gen. Gary's order, that by such acts of violence as the above, that the Democrats hope to overcome the Republican majority, and carry South Carolina for Tilden and Hendricks. The general plan of their campaign is very simple, yet it promises to be most effective. In all parts of the State they have organized campaign clubs that operate under the direction of one general head. Every cross-road, every hamlet, has its company or squad, commanded by a Captain or some subordinate officer. These clubs are organized for the purpose of intimidating negro voters and keeping them away from the polls. They have no other object. They exist for no other purpose. How well they do the duty which has been assigned to them may be inferred from the fact that the black men of the Counties of Barwell and Aiken are leaving their homes in hundreds and seeking safety in the woods and swamps, or in flight to Columbia and other parts of the State. A number of them have sought the protection of the handful of United States troops stationed at Aiken, and others have placed themselves to vote for Tilden and Hampton, and are allowed to live in peace. Old men and young men, married and single, even the boys, have engaged in what is called "the great work of redeeming the country." They ride through

the State at all hours of the night and day, often beating negroes and threatening to kill them if they do not pledge themselves to vote the Democratic ticket. In some cases they have taken unfortunate men from their cabins in the dead of night, and in sight of their terrified wives and screaming children, have kicked them until they were insensible and almost dead. In short, all the terrors of the Klu Klux Klan have been revived in South Carolina. The only difference is that the Klan operated in secret. The Tilden Campaign Clubs do their work openly and boast of it.

It is evidently the intention of the Democratic leaders to keep up these tactics until election day, and it is hoped that they will not dare go to the polls. To make assurance doubly sure, however, the Hampton and Tilden men will ride to the polling places early on the morning of election day, and get all their votes in as soon after 12 o'clock as possible. Then they intend to go into the roads leading to the polls, and, by fair means or foul, to keep the negroes away from the ballot-boxes until after sundown. This is the general plan of the Democratic campaign. In future letters I will give the details, together with the most convincing proof of every statement made in the present communication. Such evidence is not difficult to find—indeed, there is no time to hesitate at all the unhappy colored citizens who have come to Columbia to tell of scenes of horror from which they have escaped. Gov. Chamberlain is doing everything in his power to give assistance and protection to these unfortunate men, but he is almost powerless to enforce the law against the desperate and determined people who oppose him. He has issued a proclamation ordering all the rifle companies and other armed campaign clubs to disband, but I do not think they will pay any attention to his order. Indeed, Mr. James H. Ryan, a prominent Democratic lawyer, in a address to the people, published this morning, advised them not to do so. He says: "Disband no legal organization, among which I include rifle and sword clubs, and military academy cadets, except when compelled to do so by an irresistible power." Such a power Gov. Chamberlain does not possess. If the Democrats will not obey the law, he cannot enforce it.

A BREAD AND BUTTER PROSCRIPTION.

It must be understood that the campaign of violence and intimidation to which I have referred is confined principally to the remote country districts. In the large towns and cities, however, the Democrats have not been idle. Here they cannot murder Republicans or drive them away by violence. Knowing this, they have organized a system of starving them out of the State, and to-day in Columbia it is absolutely impossible for a Republican shopkeeper to do business or for a Republican mechanic or laborer to find employment. The banks are all in the hands of Democrats, and they will give no accommodation to Republican merchants. The workmen are nearly all negroes, and unless they will pledge themselves to vote for Tilden and Hampton they may starve in the gutters, but they will find no employment. In proof of this statement I will again furnish evidence from Democratic sources. The following resolutions were adopted one week ago by the Democratic Campaign Club of this city. They have since been repeatedly published in the Register, the organ of Tilden and Hampton:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this club that the time has come when we must distinguish our friends from our foes. We will no longer show our preferences in the employment of, and in the trading with, those who support the grand union reform and honest government. We will no longer endeavor to foster upon us the same corrupt and dishonest administration that for years has had no other policy than the degradation of the name of South Carolina and the personal aggrandizement of the carpet-baggers and a few renegade Democrats. That rumors being current in the city that certain merchants in this ward are going to the polls for Tilden and Hampton, we hereby declare that we will not do business with them until they have given up their support of the Republican ticket. That every man in the ward for signatures, thereby giving to each one the opportunity of visiting himself, and his family, and his neighbors, and in fact to every one who receives wages from the honest citizens of this ward.

How well the order contained in these resolutions has been obeyed will be understood when I state that there is not one shopkeeper of any kind in Columbia who does not profess to be a member of the Democratic ticket; there are hundreds of Republicans among them; they are American citizens, but they dare not express their real political sentiments. They are slaves—absolutely slaves—in everything that relates to politics. The following incident will prove this: Last evening I was walking on the Main street of Columbia with one of the best and most favorably known merchants in South Carolina. He is a Southern man, but has always been a Republican. He was telling me of some of the outrages that have recently been practiced by the Democrats, and, growing excited, raised his voice somewhat. Suddenly he stopped short, and much to my surprise said: "No, I don't think it's going to rain." Just then two prominent Democratic politicians passed us, and my friend whispered: "Great God, I hope they didn't hear what I said about Hampton!"

"Why?" I exclaimed in astonishment. "Why?" he replied; "why, but because they would report my words all over the State, and ruin my business in a week. You don't live here, and can't understand such things, but I assure you that the white tradesmen in South Carolina who does not at least pretend to support Tilden and Hampton might as well shut up shop; he would not sell a dollar's worth of goods in a month."

THE SOUTH CAROLINA RIOTERS.

ARRESTS IN THE AIKEN DISTRICT BY UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

AUGUST, Oct. 12.—Squads of Federal soldiers with warrants issued by a United States Commissioner are going through Aiken and Barnwell Counties, South Carolina, arresting white citizens. The latter submit quietly to arrest. It is reported here today that Gen. Hagedorn, who commanded the posse in the late riot at Eilenburg, by instructions from Judge Wiggles, the Republican Circuit Judge, has been arrested and that the officer commanding the squad at first instigated upon handcuffing him, but finally consented not to do so. The arrested parties were taken before the United States Commissioner, who admitted them to bail in the sum of \$2,000 each, requiring only one surety on each bond.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

THE OHIO ELECTION.

BARNES' MAJORITY ABOUT 6,700, AND THAT OF THE REST OF THE TICKET ABOUT 10,000—THE GAIN IN CONGRESSMEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 12.—The corrections of returns received to-day at the Republican headquarters have increased the majority for Barnes, which to-night stands at 6,557. This will not probably vary much from the official count, though entire accuracy is not now attainable. The figures at the Democratic headquarters give Barnes about 5,600. They will not admit a single vote more than they are forced to.

The change in the Congressional delegation is five, as heretofore stated, and there are likely to be two contests—by Matthews against Banning, and Howard against McMahon. The majority in each case is less than a hundred, and was undoubtedly obtained by fraudulent votes. The majorities in the Congressional Districts are not ascertained, and may not be till the official count is known. Gen. Garfield is reported to have about 8,500; Gardner, 512; Van Vorhes, 600; Cox, 1,800; Foster, 295; Danford, 2,200, and Townsend, 3,500.

The returns for Boynton, Judge of the Supreme Court, are not sufficient to determine the majority for the ticket, besides Barnes; but it is certain that he is near two thousand behind the other candidates. One of the most pleasing facts of the election is the manner in which the Germans have voted by the ticket, and even by Col. Barnes. In the strictly German wards of Cincinnati he was not much scratched, and the whole ticket was handsomely supported by the Germans; otherwise the Republicans would have been defeated. The State ticket, except Barnes, received even a greater number of German votes than were cast for Hayes last year.

The latest returns of the votes for Judge of the Supreme Court from about fifty counties give Boynton over 9,000 majority. This indicates that the ticket, excepting Barnes, will have nearly or quite 10,000 majority. Barnes ran ahead of his ticket in many localities, but ran behind 1,000 in Cincinnati, 300 in Columbus, 400 in Cleveland, and 250 in Toledo. But for the effect of the charge that Barnes had been a "crusader" the whole ticket would have had a majority of 10,000.

THE RESULT IN INDIANA.

LARGE GAIN IN REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN AND IN THE LEGISLATURE—THE DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET ELECTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 12.—As the net result of the most exciting political contest ever fought on American soil, the Democrats have elected their whole State ticket. James D. Williams is elected Governor by a majority more than 2,000 larger than that given Hendricks himself four years ago. It is of little use crying over spilled milk, or asking why it was split, and St. Joseph County should have given 500 Republican majority, but it is a tie, and is unfortunate for Schuyler Colfax, that it is his county, for this result drives the nail in his political coffin. But he has company in political death. There are sundry Republicans in Indiana who have labored under the delusion that they have been fighting for great ideas, and have thereby succeeded in electing a pair of pantaloons Governor of a great State. These men call themselves Independents, but are generally known as "Greenbackers." Republicans only were caught in this spider's web, for the returns prove that the Democrats voted almost to a man for Williams, while Republicans voted for Harrison, or not at all for Governor. Had there been no Greenback ticket in the field, or had the Republicans had sense enough not to vote it, Harrison's majority would have been not less than five thousand. It is quite possible that a blunder was made in taking Wolcott out of the race for Governor, for as soon as the fact was announced, many Republicans who had been hanging on the verge of Independents, declared it was a job, and at once went over to the Independents. This one thing alone, I am confident, cost us 1,000 votes in the First Congressional District alone, and in the State not less than 3,000. It was a political blunder committed by masters in politics from the best of motives, for which they are not to be blamed.

Although the State ticket is so conclusively defeated, there are crumbs of comfort. First of all, the great Democratic majority of two years ago is reduced at least 13,000, and makes the State tolerably sure for Hayes next month. Next, the Republicans have gained four Congressmen. It may be possible, but it is not probable, that Sexton is defeated in the Fourth District, but with that one exception the gain as given here is absolutely correct. Personally it cannot be said to be a strong delegation. The only former members are Fuller, Evans, Hunter, and Robinson.

There is another crumb of comfort in the saving of the Legislature, which is Republican by four majorities in the lower house, giving the Democrats the doubtful and the Independents. How the Republicans could have gained so many Congressmen and the Legislature and yet lost such a candidate for Governor as Harrison, is a political marvel yet to be explained. With this problem ends the great fight. Taking everything into consideration, it is a drawn battle—nothing better, and certainly nothing worse.

The majority for the Democratic State ticket will probably reach 3,000.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 12.—Complete returns from eighty-three counties, nearly all of which are official, give a net Democratic majority of 1,621. The remaining nine counties gave a Democratic majority in 1872 of 1,837. The counties to be given are Benton, Clay, Crawford, Harrison, Perry, Pike, Spencer, Sullivan, and Switzerland. Complete official returns may swell the majority to 4,000.

The Congressional delegation stands as follows: Democrats—First District, Fuller; Second, Cobb; Third, Biddle; Twelfth, Hamilton. Republicans—Fifth, Brown; Sixth, Robinson; Seventh, Hanna; Eighth, Hunter; Ninth, White; Tenth, Calhoun; Eleventh, Evans; Twelfth, Baker.

From the most reliable returns received the Legislature will stand: Senate—Democrats, 23; Independents, 1; Republicans, 25; doubtful, 1.

It is impossible at present to give a correct estimate of the Independent vote for Harrison. It will probably reach 7,000 votes.

WEST VIRGINIA.

DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY PROBABLY 10,000.

WHEELING, West Va., Oct. 12.—But very few returns from this State have been received. Those received, however, show in some few cases a gain for Goff, Republican, but they are offset by still heavier gains for Matthews, Democrat. Matthews' majority will probably reach 10,000. The Legislature will about two-thirds Democratic, thus securing for them two United States Senators. The vote for this county is not yet reported in full. Enough is known, however, to insure the election of the entire Democratic county ticket.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

THE OHIO ELECTION.

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INDIANA.

1. Barnes & Fuller.
2. James R. Cobb.
3. George A. Biddle.
4. Louisia Smith.
5. Thomas M. Byrne.
6. Milton S. Robinson.
7. Charles Foster.
8. Morton C. Hunter.
9. Michael D. White.
10. James D. Williams.
11. James L. Evans.
12. Andrew H. Hamilton.
13. John H. Baker.

TILDEN'S TACTICS IN PORT JERVIS.

AN OUTRAGEOUS PROSECUTION—TRANSPARENCIES WITH DISGRACEFUL INSCRIPTIONS—A REBEL DEMOCRACY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Thursday, Oct. 12, 1876.

In a Democratic procession which paraded through the streets of this village last night, was carried a miniature globe from which was suspended the effigy of a colored man. In the rear of the globe stood a figure of a man representing Gov. Tilden. On a transparency flung around it were the following inscriptions: "Tilden hang Hayes." "Hang all Black Niggers." "Tilden and Reform." This machine was carried through the principal streets of the village for several miles until the procession was bearing its destination, when two or three of the colored men, who were in the rear of the machine, were seized and taken to the jail. The machine was then removed from the procession. The President of the Democratic Campaign Club alighted to tell when introducing the speakers, and said he supposed the idea originated in the brain of some Republican. The Democracy will lose a number of votes in this village by the operation.

CAMPAIGN WORK IN THIS STATE.

REPUBLICAN MEETING AND TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION IN GENESEO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

GENESEO, Oct. 12.—Hon. E. G. Lapham, member of Congress from this district, and Col. Albert D. Shaw, addressed the people of Livingston at this place to-day, on the issues of the campaign. Delegations from the surrounding towns were in attendance. A torchlight parade, 600 strong, took place at night. Hon. James P. Tilden spoke this evening. The Republicans were in the majority, and a majority exceeding that of 1872 is confidently predicted.

A GRAND RALLY AT CHATEAUGAY—STIRRING UP A DEMOCRATIC STRONGHOLD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MALONE, Oct. 12.—A grand Republican rally was held at Chateaugay in this county, last night, which for numbers and enthusiasm far exceeds any thing ever seen at this place, and with hardly an exception anything of the kind in the county since the early days of the Revolution. Chateaugay has always been a strong Democratic town, which fact makes the demonstration of last evening the more remarkable and inspiring. Houses were illuminated all through the village, and crowds of citizens met the delegation which went from this place at the depot and escorted them to the place of meeting. The large hall of the village, which was crowded to overflowing, was adorned with a warlike and festive appearance. At an early hour there was no standing room left and the remainder of the throng was obliged to meet in another hall, where they were addressed by Hon. W. S. Dickinson, Hon. J. S. Gilbert, and Mr. S. Parmelee. In both meetings the enthusiasm was intense. The Malone Globe Club went from one hall to the other and sang with excellent effect.

HON. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS IN JEFFERSON COUNTY—A GRAND RALLY IN WATERLOO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WATERLOO, Oct. 12.—Hon. George William Curtis to-night addressed one of the largest and most enthusiastic audiences ever assembled in Northern New-York. Fully six thousand persons were gathered in the immense skating rink, which had been filled with seats and decorated for the occasion. It was both a grand ovation to Mr. Curtis and a magnificent demonstration of the interest of our people in the political campaign. Every town in Jefferson County was well represented, and delegations were present from St. Lawrence, Oswego, Lewis, and Oneida Counties. There was an imposing torchlight procession with banners, music, and fire-works. Mr. Curtis was escorted to the rink by the Hayes and Wheeler Guards. His appearance was the signal for long and hearty applause, and cheers were given for the "great orator in America." He said in opening his masterly speech that his voice was not needed here to-night; Ohio and Indiana are the Republican orators of the hour. He alluded to the result of Tuesday's elections in the most eloquent manner, and his allusions in reference to the gain of the Legislature and of Congressmen, and probably of Governor, were warmly received. He was greeted with cheers and shouts of joy. He considered the victory a noble one. Alluding to the story of Henry Clay's march, by taking which a traveler could arrive at his destination, he said: "We have already elected Hayes and Wheeler, but we must not stop. We must win magnificently." Alluding to slavery, he said it had been abolished; and to the war, that it had ended; and to the Reconstruction, that it was a failure. He said that his speech had a marked effect, and he was listened to with intense interest. A banner decorated on the walls of the rink, and his speech will aid greatly in leading Jefferson County into the front rank of Republican counties.

Every line looks well here. The Republicans are thoroughly united, while the Democrats are divided and disgusted. We are encouraged and strengthened by the good news from the West, and we are doing the best work ever done in Jefferson County.

HON. GALUSTIA A. GROW AT ELMIRA—AN IMMENSE MEETING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ELMIRA, Oct. 12.—Hon. Galustia A. Grow addressed an immense Republican meeting here to-night. Three thousand people were in attendance, and great numbers were unable to gain admittance to the wigwam in which the meeting was held. During the evening a torchlight procession paraded the streets, and a cavalry company 250 strong. The streets were thronged with spectators, and hundreds of residences and places of business were brilliantly illuminated.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE EASTERN COMPLICATIONS.

THE ARMISTICE AND THE TURKISH CONDITIONS OF ACCEPTANCE.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—A dispatch from Constantinople to Reuters Telegram Company, says the following are the conditions on which the Porte grants the armistice: That Serbia shall be prevented from occupying the positions now in possession of the Turkish Army. That the introduction of arms and ammunition into Serbia and Montenegro be prohibited. That the Porte shall not permit foreign volunteers into the Turkish provinces. That the Porte shall not permit any assistance to the insurgents in the adjacent provinces.

The Porte proposes that the armistice shall extend to the 15th of March, 1877, and requests the great powers to appoint delegates for the settlement of the details. It has ordered the Turkish commanders to come to an understanding with these delegates and with the Serbian and Montenegrin commanders. The line of demarcation between the hostile armies is to be regulated by the positions they now hold. Turkey, however, is ready to evacuate her positions in Serbia if Serbia engages not to occupy them.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Reuters telegram from St. Petersburg says it is stated that the Czar is preparing another telegram to the Emperor Francis Joseph in consequence of the change in the political situation.

The Times' correspondent at Vienna says the Porte's desire to stop the influx of foreign soldiers into Serbia, and that other insurgent provinces be not agitated during the armistice, is stated to be not a condition of the armistice, only a wish.

The chief topic of the war correspondence in Russia's attitude. The Standard's Berlin reporter says there are now assembled at Livadia the Czar, Prince Gortschakoff, the Commander of the Black Sea Squadron, the Ministers of War and Finance, and the Czarowitch. Russia's reply to the Turkish proposal is under consideration.

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THE INTER-STATE RIFLE MATCH.

IT IS WON BY THE LOUISIANA REPRESENTATIVES.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 12.—The Crescent City Rifle Club team in the inter-state rifle match to-day made 1,507 out of a possible 1,800. The light was good and the wind light, but variable. Gen. Greene, Assistant Adjutant General, Department of the Gulf, acted as umpire for the absent teams, the marking and scoring being also under his supervision. The shooting, which began at 10 o'clock, ended at 4 o'clock. The Louisiana team, which were defeated by the Crescent City team, made 1,293 out of a possible 1,500. The Crescent City team, which were defeated by the Louisiana team, made 1,507 out of a possible 1,800.

THE RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—The Moody and Sankey revival work received an additional impulse from the fast-day exercises. To-day meetings were held at many of the churches, but the chief interest was in the union meeting at Farwell Hall, which was held between 11 and 1 o'clock. Second Chronicles, eighth chapter, was divided into four sections viz., humiliation, prayer, the putting away of sin, and the resulting blessing, which topics were discussed respectively by Revs. Gibson, Cheney, Parkhurst, and Bishop Cheney. The Rock River Conference adjourned to attend the meeting, and the hall was too small to accommodate the congregation. The various church services have been fruitful in conversions.

DISASTER ON LAKE ERIE.

ERIE, Oct. 12.—The bark Mocking Bird, of Chicago, left Buffalo last week with a cargo of coal bound for Chicago. On Monday morning she started on the lake, encountering heavy winds. About 10 miles out she was overtaken by a storm, and was blown about for some time. The vessel was then driven ashore, and the crew were rescued. The vessel was then driven ashore, and the crew were rescued.

HARRINGTON OF SAFE BURGLARY FAME.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 12.—Richard Harrington, who it is alleged was connected with the safe burglary at Washington, returned to this city yesterday, and appeared before the United States Commissioner and furnished bail in \$10,000 for his appearance at the present term of the Supreme Court, District of Columbia. Harrington is a man of about 35 years of age, and is generally thought that he has not been outside of this State since his disappearance. Upon his release he left for Dover, where his family resides.

SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 12.—James Ryan, a wealthy merchant of this town, was tried to-day for the murder of his wife by slaying her in the heart of the 8th of May last. Ryan had been drinking heavily for some days prior to the murder. The jury after a short absence brought in a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy. The sentence was pronounced to be hanged on the 21st of November.

RAILWAY BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 12.—The second annual convention of the United States Railway Mail Service Mutual Benefit Association met here to-day with a numerous attendance of delegates. After an address by President Miller, which showed the association to be in a prosperous condition, several resolutions were adopted, and the various matters of interest to the association were assigned to their consideration.

THE OLD SOUTH CHURCH.

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—Deeds for the Old South Church were passed over to-day. B. M. Palfrey, the purchaser, gave \$75,000 cash. Two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars are advanced by an insurance company on a first mortgage, and \$100,000 by Mrs. Hemmaway on a second mortgage. Mr. Palfrey giving a bond to repay the property to the committee of ladies when the \$400,000 is raised by them.

BOARD OF MISSIONS.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—At this morning's session of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, with Right Rev. G. T. Bell, Bishop of Ohio, in the chair, the committee to which was referred the report of the Treasurer made a report, which shows the total receipts of the board to be \$255,000; disbursements, \$206,431; debt, \$78,705; and the investments \$139,507.

THE SILVER MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12.—Trade dollars are quoted at six cents discount, nominally, and halves at five to six cents. Upward of seven million Mexican dollars, nearly all on the market, have been sold for export at seven to eight per cent. discount. The Bank of California bought \$400,000, and the London and San Francisco Bank is reported to have taken the balance.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC AGAINST COLEEN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12.—In the case of the Central Pacific Railroad Company against A. A. Coleen the court to-day, at the conclusion of the arguments, at once returned a verbal decision in favor of the defendant, promising a written decision in a few days.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 12.—A special engine on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad last evening ran into a switching-engine near Aurora, Ind., killing Frank Woods, fireman, badly injuring E. Goski, helper, and slightly injuring Ross, engineer.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 12.—The total number of interments to-day was sixteen, of which seven were from yellow fever. Among the deaths—that of James H. Guernard, Signal officer.

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NEW-

attention, and only sought to justify his crime by a defence story. Judge Sullivan then ordered the jury to retire, and the case was adjourned until the next day.

COURT NOTES.
In the Court of General Sessions, Part II., yesterday, Charles Fisher and Annas Koen, two men who were charged with the murder of a woman named Mary Koen, were tried by a jury of twelve men.

Thomas McLaughlin, a youth of eighteen, living at No. 47 Madison street, was tried for the murder of a woman named Mary Koen, who was charged with the murder of a woman named Mary Koen.

The trial of the suit of Antos against Antos was concluded before Judge Donohue, in Part I. of the Supreme Court, yesterday, the jury rendering a verdict in favor of the plaintiff.

The General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday heard argument on the appeal in the suit brought by Judge Josiah Sutherland against the City of New York, for the salary of \$15,000 per annum.

The indictment in the United States Circuit Court, criminal branch, against Rev. Rudolph Wierneck, Bernardine Finck, and Barbara Eisele, alleging conspiracy in fraudulently drawing money from the German-American Loan Association, was read yesterday.

Judge Enoch Sutherland, in the Court of Arbitration, yesterday rendered a decision in the suit of William H. Koenig against James Boyd, two matters were in dispute in the action.

The old suit of Helen M. Flint against Rufus W. Flint, the "tea-bag" matter, was brought up before Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, for the purpose of settling the account.

A **WESSIDE BURGLARY CASE.**
On the night of Oct. 6 the clothing store of Mrs. L. L. L. was burglarized, and property valued at \$1000. Capt. McDonald, of the Eighth Precinct, worked on the case and succeeded in arresting the burglar, John McGee, alias Murray, No. 216 West Houston street, and John Kelly, alias "Remy," at North Moore street.

A **SEVENTH WARD MURDER.**
Assistant District Attorney Rollins commenced the fourth day of the present week in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday. The prisoner is Thomas McGee, alias Smith, a Seventh Ward man, and he is indicted for murder in the first degree, to have been committed on July 21, 1876, at the death of a woman named Richard.

Case No. 90—Lorenson vs. De Leyer et al.
Case No. 91—Lorenson vs. De Leyer et al.
Case No. 92—Lorenson vs. De Leyer et al.

Case No. 93—Lorenson vs. De Leyer et al.
Case No. 94—Lorenson vs. De Leyer et al.
Case No. 95—Lorenson vs. De Leyer et al.

Case No. 96—Lorenson vs. De Leyer et al.
Case No. 97—Lorenson vs. De Leyer et al.
Case No. 98—Lorenson vs. De Leyer et al.

Case No. 99—Lorenson vs. De Leyer et al.
Case No. 100—Lorenson vs. De Leyer et al.
Case No. 101—Lorenson vs. De Leyer et al.

Case No. 102—Lorenson vs. De Leyer et al.
Case No. 103—Lorenson vs. De Leyer et al.
Case No. 104—Lorenson vs. De Leyer et al.

Case No. 105—Lorenson vs. De Leyer et al.
Case No. 106—Lorenson vs. De Leyer et al.
Case No. 107—Lorenson vs. De Leyer et al.

Case No. 108—Lorenson vs. De Leyer et al.
Case No. 109—Lorenson vs. De Leyer et al.
Case No. 110—Lorenson vs. De Leyer et al.

Case No. 111—Lorenson vs. De Leyer et al.
Case No. 112—Lorenson vs. De Leyer et al.
Case No. 113—Lorenson vs. De Leyer et al.

Case No. 114—Lorenson vs. De Leyer et al.
Case No. 115—Lorenson vs. De Leyer et al.
Case No. 116—Lorenson vs. De Leyer et al.

Case No. 117—Lorenson vs. De Leyer et al.
Case No. 118—Lorenson vs. De Leyer et al.
Case No. 119—Lorenson vs. De Leyer et al.

Case No. 120—Lorenson vs. De Leyer et al.
Case No. 121—Lorenson vs. De Leyer et al.
Case No. 122—Lorenson vs. De Leyer et al.

Case No. 123—Lorenson vs. De Leyer et al.
Case No. 124—Lorenson vs. De Leyer et al.
Case No. 125—Lorenson vs. De Leyer et al.

Case No. 126—Lorenson vs. De Leyer et al.
Case No. 127—Lorenson vs. De Leyer et al.
Case No. 128—Lorenson vs. De Leyer et al.

Case No. 129—Lorenson vs. De Leyer et al.
Case No. 130—Lorenson vs. De Leyer et al.
Case No. 131—Lorenson vs. De Leyer et al.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.
SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 12.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.	
500 Western Union	71 1/2
500 Western Union	71 1/2
500 Western Union	71 1/2

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

10:15 A. M.	
U. S. 6s. 11/2	110 1/2
U. S. 6s. 11/2	110 1/2
U. S. 6s. 11/2	110 1/2

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

10:30 A. M.	
U. S. 6s. 11/2	110 1/2
U. S. 6s. 11/2	110 1/2
U. S. 6s. 11/2	110 1/2

SECOND BOARD—11:00 A. M.

11:00 A. M.	
U. S. 6s. 11/2	110 1/2
U. S. 6s. 11/2	110 1/2
U. S. 6s. 11/2	110 1/2

THIRD BOARD—11:30 A. M.

11:30 A. M.	
U. S. 6s. 11/2	110 1/2
U. S. 6s. 11/2	110 1/2
U. S. 6s. 11/2	110 1/2

FOURTH BOARD—12:00 P. M.

12:00 P. M.	
U. S. 6s. 11/2	110 1/2
U. S. 6s. 11/2	110 1/2
U. S. 6s. 11/2	110 1/2

FIFTH BOARD—12:30 P. M.

12:30 P. M.	
U. S. 6s. 11/2	110 1/2
U. S. 6s. 11/2	110 1/2
U. S. 6s. 11/2	110 1/2

SIXTH BOARD—1:00 P. M.

1:00 P. M.	
U. S. 6s. 11/2	110 1/2
U. S. 6s. 11/2	110 1/2
U. S. 6s. 11/2	110 1/2

SEVENTH BOARD—1:30 P. M.

1:30 P. M.	
U. S. 6s. 11/2	110 1/2
U. S. 6s. 11/2	110 1/2
U. S. 6s. 11/2	110 1/2

EIGHTH BOARD—2:00 P. M.

2:00 P. M.	
U. S. 6s. 11/2	110 1/2
U. S. 6s. 11/2	110 1/2
U. S. 6s. 11/2	110 1/2

NINTH BOARD—2:30 P. M.

2:30 P. M.	
U. S. 6s. 11/2	110 1/2
U. S. 6s. 11/2	110 1/2
U. S. 6s. 11/2	110 1/2

TENTH BOARD—3:00 P. M.

3:00 P. M.	
U. S. 6s. 11/2	110 1/2
U. S. 6s. 11/2	110 1/2
U. S. 6s. 11/2	110 1/2

ELEVENTH BOARD—3:30 P. M.

3:30 P. M.	
U. S. 6s. 11/2	110 1/2
U. S. 6s. 11/2	110 1/2
U. S. 6s. 11/2	110 1/2

Twelfth Board—4:00 P. M.

4:00 P. M.	
U. S. 6s. 11/2	110 1/2
U. S. 6s. 11/2	110 1/2
U. S. 6s. 11/2	110 1/2

market for Securities at London. Consols selling early in the day about 1/4 cent above yesterday's price, and closing at 1/4 cent lower, at 94 1/2, for both money and the account. United States bonds closed at 106 for 1865s, (old), 103 1/2 for 1867s, 103 1/2 for 1868s, and 108 for new 5s. Erie common closed a shade lower, at 9 1/2, and the preferred again sold down to 17, against 18 yesterday. The specie in the Bank of England decreased £721,000 during the week, and £290,000 was withdrawn on balance to-day. The proportion of bank reserve to liabilities is now down to 54 1/2 per cent, against 60 1/2 last week, which is probably the cause of the falling off in Consols at the close. The Directors made no change, at their weekly court to-day, in the Bank rate of discount—2 per cent. Bar silver sold at 52 1/2, per ounce. The decrease of specie in the Bank of France for the week amounts to 11,008,000 francs. Rentes at Paris were quoted at 106 1/2, 50/106 3/4, and Exchange on London at 25 1/2. At Frankfurt our new 5s advanced to 102 1/2.

The sterling exchange market was quiet, with business on the basis of 1/4 cent 3/4 for bankers 60-day bills, and 1/4 cent 3/4 for demand. The gold speculation was weak in tone during the greater portion of the day, but the variations in the price were slight, sales having been made at 103 1/2 and 109, the latter the opening and closing figure. The borrowing rates were 1/2 and 1 cent. Loans were also made flat. The steamship Abyssinia and Frisia, which arrived here this morning from Europe, brought American gold coin equal to \$53,860 sterling.

There was a firm market for Government bonds and the advance in prices yesterday was maintained. The demand was moderately active and few large lots offered. Currency 6s sold at 123 1/2 to 123 3/4. Sales of 1865s new were made at 115 1/2 for registered and coupon, and 1867s at 112 1/2 to 115 1/4. One lot of \$5,000 new 4 1/2s changed hands, the balance being sold at 110 1/2. The increasing demand for real-estate securities is reflected in the very general improvement in railroad mortgages to-day. The Union Pacific issues sold at 106 1/2 for firsts, and at 9 1/2 for Sinking Funds. Albany and Susquehanna firsts advanced 1 per cent, to 109 1/4, and Ohio and Mississippi consolidated sinking funds 1 1/2 per cent, to 9 1/4. Rock Island 7 1/2s advanced to 101, Milwaukee and St. Paul firsts to 110 1/4, do. La Crosse advanced to 102 1/4, C. C. and I. firsts to 111, Delaware and Hudson reg. of 1891 to 103, and New-York Central 6s of 1887 to 106 1/2. Toledo and Wabash convertible sold at 45, an advance of 3 per cent. over last sales. The New-York Central issues were quiet and steady. Louisville and Nashville consolidated of 1898 declined 1 per cent, selling down to 91. State bonds were practically neglected. District of Columbia 3 1/2s declined to 70 1/4.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
Gold receipts—New York, \$7,146,950; San Francisco, \$2,454,222; California, \$1,645,222; Oregon, \$1,645,222; Nevada, \$1,645,222; Idaho, \$1,645,222; Montana, \$1,645,222; Wyoming, \$1,645,222; Utah, \$1,645,222; Arizona, \$1,645,222; Colorado, \$1,645,222; New Mexico, \$1,645,222; Texas, \$1,645,222; Louisiana, \$1,645,222; Mississippi, \$1,645,222; Alabama, \$1,645,222; Georgia, \$1,645,222; Florida, \$1,645,222; South Carolina, \$1,645,222; North Carolina, \$1,645,222; Virginia, \$1,645,222; Kentucky, \$1,645,222; Tennessee, \$1,645,222; Arkansas, \$1,645,222; Missouri, \$1,645,222; Illinois, \$1,645,222; Indiana, \$1,645,222; Ohio, \$1,645,222; Michigan, \$1,645,222; Wisconsin, \$1,645,222; Minnesota, \$1,645,222; Iowa, \$1,645,222; Kansas, \$1,645,222; Nebraska, \$1,645,222; Oklahoma, \$1,645,222; Texas, \$1,645,222; Louisiana, \$1,645,222; Mississippi, \$1,645,222; Alabama, \$1,645,222; Georgia, \$1,645,222; Florida, \$1,645,222; South Carolina, \$1,645,222; North Carolina, \$1,645,222; 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EDUCATION.
J. LYON'S
Institute.
CORNER OF BROADWAY.
The fairest of schools. Web
year previous follow. reduced
of patronage:
1—Benjamin Curtis.
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and sons fitted for college.
INSTITUTE, CENTRAL PARK.
for boys and young gentlemen
of. Boarding and day school,
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Spanish carefully taught and
the best of the kind. 23d year
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daughters, will take charge of
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 SAVING A PRIVATE \$C.000
 w young children into the fan-
 vave every care and atten-
 Terms moderate. Address W.
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MISS STEERS
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 will reopen Sept. 21. A school
 will commence Oct. 2 at No. 68
 Omaha.

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services in a school or to teach
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NOTICES.

[illegible]

Plaintiffs in person,
above action was not filed in
the City and County of New
York, 1876.

MON. Plaintiffs in person.
No. 99 Wall St. New York.

AND JUSTICE U.S. CLAIMS.
Order: made on the 18th day
of a Hon. Charles Van
of the Court of Common
County of New York, sitting in
Chambers, given at all places
the late firm of Charles J. J.
New York, or against the said
to present their claims, with
fully verified to the satisfaction
firm of Davis and Clark, and
work at this place of business,
the City of New York, on or
December, 1876 - Dated ev-

LYMAN H. GRAY, Esq.,
Attorney, for Assignee,
222-NINTH ST.

FOR ORDER MADE BY
Vernon, one of the Judges of
the City and for the City
-for- acting as County
day of November, 1875,
all the creditors and persons
EMIL NEUBACH and JACOB
business into the City and County
a firm name of Hennrich &
quired to present their claim
is therefore duly verified,
to appointed Assignee of the said
and W. Schenck for the Central
place of transacting business,
the City of New-York, on or be-
fore, 1877. -Dated New-York.

LANEUS.
S PERFUMERY.
WHITE ROSE.
WINDSOR SOAP.
DE COLOGNE.
IZE MEDALS.
by all dealers.
TKINSON.
4 Old Bond st. London.
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UN-REMARKABLE HONOR," added
 "the intelligent men reading in
 vicinity, should be made at
 ALL OBTAINED FOR
 other cause; pay when it
 American Law Agency, &c.

N SALES.

ANCE, and others.
 ND SALE
 AND GLASS WARE,
 DER OF
 BBERI, ASSIGNEE
 AN VOST & CO.,

33 AND 37 PARK PLACE;
The second sale
I'll take place
WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY,
11th and 13th.
Stock each day.

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AND HAVING SUCCEEDED
ceased, have turned a ship
Oct. 4, 1878, for the service
of the name of G. F. & C. L.
GEORGE M. BROWN,
C. EDWARD BROWN,
J. WARREN BROWN.
Leav. Oct. 14, 1878.

AMUSEMENT

IMMENSE SUCCESS IMMENSE SUCCESS
 F. T. BARNUM'S RETURN
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 F. T. BARNUM'S RETURN
 to
 HIS ORIGINAL HIPPODROME,
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 with his
 GREATEST SHOW OF EARTH
 MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS
 AT TROPICS, TAMPA FLA. VERD
 A VAST AND VERIFIABLE ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN
 THE NILE NATURALIZED!
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 the only living Hippodrome
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 The most memorable of mortal man
 CIRCUS OF THE FUTURE, COTYLLUS,
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Life-size Automatic Marvels and Mechanical Clocks
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 The world renowned and the
 AMIRAL POT
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 AN EQUINESTIAN EXPOSITION
 necessitating a constant change of programme for
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 BRILLIANT AND VARIED TRUMPETS
 The world parallel to the
 GREATEST BEARS AND HEROINES OF THE AGE
 THE HURRICANE MARTINEO LOWARD.
 THE HURRICANE MARTINEO LOWARD. Champion C
 rying Act Bareback Rider of the World, and two s
 of the Horse world.
 CHARLES W. FISH
 the Single Horse Bareback Champion Trick Equestrian
 of the Universe.
 SIX LOVELY LADY EQUESTRIENNES
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 OVER 100 PERFECTS FINANCIAL PERFORMERS
 NEW AND VARIOUS STRECTIONS WILL FOLLOW
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Admission to every department of the Colosseum W
 \$utton, 50 cents; children under nine years, 25 cent

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NEXT SUNDAY, OCT. 15, AT 8 P. M.
MR. J. C. FATHEN SECOND GRAND VOCAL A
CONCERT.
The management begs to call attention to the ex
ordinary operatic talent, which is submitted bel
engaged for this occasion, and which, notwithstanding
the enormous expenditure entailed, will be offe
without an increase in the price of admission.
Mlle. ANNA DE BELOCCA, the very fi
nest prima donna of the "TRAFALGAR GRAND THEAT
OF LONDON," will appear in the first opera house of
in concert, by the courtesy of MAURICE STRAKOSKY.
Signora EMILIA MINELLI, prima donna, from
Scars, Milan, and the principal opera house of
St. Petersburg, Gr. Paris, and London, her first
appearance in America.
Mlle. REBECCA COHEN, Her first appearance.
Signor PERANTI, the distinguished baritone.

SIGNOR GIOVANNI OPERLI
Mons. SAUBERT, the famous Violinist.
GUSTAVE SATTER, the world-renowned piano virtuoso, honorary member of the Swedish Music Academy, of Kungälv, etc. His first appearance at these events.
THE SELECTED ORCHESTRA under the direction of Signor OPERLI.
POPULAR PRICES:
ADMISSION, including reserved seats... ONE DOZ.
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THE SUPERBATIVE IN BEAT.
The brightest of Music, the richest in Costume,
THE MOST UNDENIABLE SUCCESS OF
MINNELLIA... AMOR
MR. W. M. CHASE... BA
MR. BENJEN SHERWOOD'S
MARVELOUS... MANS

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 MARTIN'S CHEST MUSIC.

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Open from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.

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M. CEPTIONS Deaumont, at Lyric Hall, commences
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THORNBURN'S classes for dancing at Dorchester (Harford) commencing on **FRIDAY, 18th inst.** Former pupils and their ones are always welcome. Send for circular.

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THE FAST MAIL SERVICE.

IONS ELICITED BY THE POSTAL COM
MISSION IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 13.—The United States Rail-
Postal Service Commission met here to-day
examined Postmaster Filley, two or three Super-
s of Mail Service, several experts from
Post Office here, and three or four
representatives of the different

[illegible]

the Gulf States, falling, followed by rising,

or partly cloudy weather, and possibly fol-

Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, falling fair, clearing, and a warmer southerly wind; the Gulf colder westward, more clouds and rain area.

Northwestern lake regions, up; Mississippi lower; Missouri Valley, rain and high pressure, and brisk north-west to north-east winds, partly cloudy weather and occasional rains; succeeded to Missouri.

Lower lake regions, falling, followed by barometer, southerly winds, shifting to southerly, and rain, succeeded by partly cloudy, etc.

Between the Middle States and New-England, falling, clearing, rising temperature, increasing cloud, north-east to south west winds to the north-east, and to the south-east in the former rain areas from Pennsylvania to the south, succeeded in the former during the day, and the latter at night by a southerly wind, wind shifting to colder north-western, and by weather.

Ohio, Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Rivers, no slowly falling.

IN THIS CITY.

[illegible]

Volunteers at Poughkeepsie, defeated Rose-hall Co. of Poughkeepsie a victory score of 17 to 9.

Anna White, aged forty-nine years, was on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as a Massie Ministerialist, was yesterday with opposition to represent Sunday school at the Oglethorpe house, at Murray, a brakeman, employed on the Trunk Railroad, was killed at Goddard, N. Y., by falling under his train.

The striking of the Oglethorpe house, at Maryland, Me. on Thursday Capt. Marston was saved. The rest of the crew were saved.

Capt. F. Wood, a money messenger of the Commercial Bank of New York, was found lying about two hundred dollars worth of packs.

A grand jury was tried at the St. Catharines Assize yesterday on a charge of robbing Roger Murphy at Crystal Springs, Ontario.

The General Council of the Lutheran Church America met at South Bethlehem, Penn. Their session discussed a new constitution for the church and the report on foreign missions.

Nickel Myers, of Petersburg, Va., was convicted in the United States Circuit Court at Washington, D. C., of being guilty of a murder trial, the former jury failing to agree.

store of Atwood & Betts, in Seymour, was rubbed of \$1,500 worth of ready-made g. boots and shoes, &c. on Thursday night. Burglars stole a horse and wagon with which to away the plunder.

schooner Stephen D. Barnes, from Brooklyn and for New-York, was capsized on Saturday evening five miles east of Watch Hill, as towed into Newport yesterday, full of All hands were saved.

estimated that an average of 95,000 calves per day for the balance of the season will be required. It will be necessary to furnish an average cash advance for the whole 152 the Exhibition to \$6,000.

Dr. Gardner and Isaac Fitzgerald, a local physician, were sent to the river to the top of a bridge on the Hutchinson, a Standard Railroad by the means of a derrick, and the engine was used to draw the log which the derrick hook was attached pulling the stone flat.

Thursday night, about 9 o'clock the board-ship of H. D. Ovinge, of Edmundsville, Ky., four miles from Smith Grove, in that was destroyed by fire. Mr. Ovinge was on the ship, and the cargo consisted of various household goods. Four hundred barrels were destroyed. The loss is \$77,000.

At the annual meeting of the Centennial session of the Grand Unione des Fraternites Laines of the United States, at the Hotel de la Ville, in Paris, France, was presided, with Joseph D. Montanous, president, and P. D. Canale as Secretary. The members of the Grand Unione were: J. A. Vero, Memphis, President; J. A. Vero, New-York, Vice President; A. Vici, Secretary; A. P. Gilo, St. Louis, Treasurer.

The Board of Trade of London, England, submitted to the Canadian Minister of the Interior, in London, a memorial from the Consul at Philadelphia relative to the destruction by Capt. Osburn, of the American ship, the "Yankee," of the wrecked vessel, the "Yankee," of the wrecked vessel N. W. Blenheim, of Yank-Nova Scotia. The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

Additional will be presented to Capt. Osburn.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Where shown just below Providence, R. I., where known as Smith's Place, was burned

OF A LAKE SCHOONER WITH ALL HANDS.
 TONQUEN, Oct. 13.—The schooner Maggie
 Capt. Nison, of Toronto, had laden, is re-
 to have gone down with all hands during the
 from Oswego to this port. She left Oswego
 and, it is supposed, foundered during
 day, and it is estimated that the vessel
 was worth \$10,000. The owner received
 about that part of the claim had been paid
 about \$4000. The mate's name was Sharp.

The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.
NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 14, 1876.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

GEN. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM A. WHEELER

OF NEW-YORK.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Lips, Mr. C. F. Ceghian, Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Fawcett. Matinee.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—SANDANAPALM.—Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mrs. Agnes Booth, Grand ballet and chorus. Matinee. Sunday evening.—GRAND COVENTRY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—FORDHAM FRUIT.—Mr. H. H. Wallack, Miss Ada Dyma. Matinee.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHEANS.—Mr. C. E. Thorne, Jr., Miss Kate Clarkson. Matinee.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—UNDER THE CARP.—Mrs. G. H. Howard and George Musgrave. Matinee.

FAIR THEATRE.—COTTON.—Mr. W. J. Cogswell, Mr. J. A. Fox, Miss Rose Wood, Miss Jeffery. Matinee.

BIRLOTTI GARDEN.—DADA.—Mr. A. A. Crand, Miss Birloitti, Miss K. M. Mendenhall. Matinee.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MARINE ANIMALS. Matinee.

EAGLE THEATRE.—MINSTRELS, CURENT, BURLESQUE.—Messrs. Sheridan and Mack, Miss Kate Clarkson. Matinee.

HILMOR'S GARDEN.—T. T. BARNETT'S MINSTRELS, CIRCUS, AND MENAGERIE.

ROBERTS MINSTRELS.—DRAMATICO'S PERFORMANCES.—CIRCUS.—T. T. BARNETT'S MINSTRELS, CIRCUS, AND MENAGERIE.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—ARTS, SCIENCE, AND MECHANICS.

FABRIS CONIQUE.—LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT.—Messrs. Battaglia and Hart. Matinee.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—GRAND NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELS, FANCY, AND DRAGO COMICALITIES. Matinee.

KELLY & LEON'S HALL.—MINSTRELS AND COMICALITIES.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VARIETIES AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee.

STREETWAY HALL.—Matinee at 2—GRAND CONCERT.—Miss Anna Ursini, Mr. S. B. Mills, and Thomas' Orchestra.

CHECKERING HALL.—MAGIC AND LEGERDEMAIN.—Commander LANCROUX. Matinee.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disapproving announcements of quacks and medical pretensions, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Portage will be prepaid by the Publishers on all Editions of THE TIMES sent to Subscribers in the United States.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition, \$12 50.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition, \$10 00.

The SUNDAY TIMES, per annum, \$2 50.

The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum, \$2 50.

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Democratic majority and the victory of the Republicans on the Presidential vote. The address, being designed to console the Democratic Party, omits all reference to these and other unpleasant points, and substitutes a succession of strangely-involved sentences, which will weary, if they do not amuse, the general reader, and cannot possibly contribute to anybody's enlightenment.

The "nincompoops" of Mr. TILDEN'S Literary Bureau become occasionally confused. They have a formidable task in hand. They are engaged in the manufacture of dispatches to suit all conceivable emergencies, and in keeping posted the Tilden organs all over the continent. It is not surprising, therefore, that they now and then send to a Northern newspaper what was intended for use in Southern latitudes, or that a Southern editor is driven to his wits' end by the receipt of matter prepared for a totally different market. A Wisconsin paper has been victimized by one of these blunders. The Wauskeha Democrat received from the bureau, and printed without reading, a paragraph purporting to come from Washington, which was evidently intended for Georgia and Mississippi. It is an attempt to vindicate Mr. TILDEN from the suspicion of being loyal in his sympathies during the war, and we need not say that the vindication is easy and complete. The South is reminded that Mr. TILDEN stood on the same level with secessionist sympathizers about whose fealty to the Confederacy no doubt has ever been entertained, and that from the beginning to the end of the war he was where he placed himself in his Kent letter. According to the Wauskeha Democrat, Mr. TILDEN is mortified by the thought that he has desired to disguise his attitude toward the rebellion. He gloried in it, we are assured, and that is why the South "goes soft for him." There is a funny story about as to the way in which the Tildens of Wauskeha received this frank announcement of their local luminary. What the editor of the Jackson (Miss.) Clarion said when he received the paragraph prepared for Wauskeha, we shall probably learn in due time.

We can discover no sign of approaching reconciliation between the competing Republican candidates and their supporters in the Thirty-first Congressional District of this State. The breach widens, instead of growing narrower. The "bolting" candidate, Mr. FLAGLER, and his friends have got beyond the plea of usage upon which Niagara demanded the nomination, and are instituting invidious comparisons prejudicial to Mr. HOSKINS. Personal bitterness is thus added to the soreness arising from the disregard of a claim, absurd and mischievous in itself, but resting upon an implied bargain which the counties of Wyoming and Genesee have at different times sanctioned. Mr. HOSKINS, again, with two of the three counties sustaining him, stands upon the regularity of his nomination, the excellence of his record, and the reasonableness of the position assumed by his friends. Looking at the contest from this distance, the preponderance of right and reason seems to be clearly on the side of Mr. HOSKINS. He may well urge the clearly expressed will of two-thirds of the Congressional Convention against the bare usage to which the minority appeal for their vindication. There would be wisdom in the suggestion that the whole matter be referred back to the three counties, if there were any probability of their abandoning the ground they now occupy. If Niagara would forego its plea of usage, and Wyoming and Genesee would relinquish their preference for Mr. HOSKINS, a nomination might be hoped for in which the whole district could unite. The suggestion seems unfair to Mr. HOSKINS. The question to be answered is, however, whether the usage of one county, or the favor of two counties, shall be allowed to imperil the representation of the district in Congress.

"Like master like man," is a wise saw which will fit very well the kind of resemblance which exists between Mr. TILDEN and the persons who are known as his "kitchen cabinet." Mr. TILDEN is the type of politician who is usually surrounded by men equally destitute of character and attainments. Intensely selfish, tricky, and unscrupulous, he could not, in any position, command the services of conscientious and self-respecting agents. HAMMOND, JACOBS, and ARGAR are very fair samples of the political adventurers who have done most of Mr. TILDEN'S flouting in the dirty puddle of political intrigue. Some brief indications of the character and antecedents of these persons, and of some of their associates, will be found in another column.

With that sneaking sort of disingenuousness by which it usually contrives to evade a confession of being in the wrong, the Nation ignores altogether the test case submitted by THE TIMES in regard to Mr. TILDEN'S income for 1863. The facts given by us on most unimpeachable authority, in regard to Mr. TILDEN'S earnings from the reorganization of the Dayton and Union Railroad, were simple and compact enough to be tested without any difficulty. If they are admitted, there is no escape from the conclusion that Mr. TILDEN committed deliberate perjury in swearing to the income tax return for 1863 which we published; if they are denied, we are quite prepared to substantiate them by evidence of a still more detailed and personal character. When the Nation takes such infinite pains to explain away the previous charges against Mr. TILDEN by elaborate analysis, and by a copious citation of technical excuses for his conduct, it ought, in all fairness, to have accepted the issue made on the Dayton and Union matter. But the fact is that the Nation's pretense of impartiality is the veriest sham. Its columns are being used too extensively for the publication of matter intended for circulation by the Tilden Bureau to give its opinions the slightest weight with fair-minded men.

"The Business Outlook" is interpreted with a discriminating hope, not unmixed with caution, in the quarterly agency of DUN, BARLOW & Co's Mercantile Agency, just issued. At the first glance, the retrospect is not encouraging. The failures in the third quarter of the current year were by some hundreds more numerous than in

the quarter immediately preceding. The consoling fact is, that, though the number of failures was greater, the average of liabilities was considerably reduced. Comparing the first nine months of the present year with the corresponding period in 1875, a marked increase is observable, both in the number of failures and in the amount of liabilities. The average under the latter head exceeds the average in the three months ending the 30th ult. There is a certain haziness always in conclusions based upon statistics, which by moderate dexterity may be made to serve almost any imaginable purpose. The inferences suggested by Messrs. DUN, BARLOW & Co. as at least probable are, first, "That failures are more numerous among the smaller class of traders, and fewer large disasters are reported; and second, that the lines of credit have been gradually lessened and indebtedness reduced, as there is certainly less lost by bad debts in proportion to the number who encumber." After all, however, the data thus rendered relate to the past, which is of less interest to a business man whose head remains above water than the promise of the immediate future. It is satisfactory, therefore, to know that in the estimation of these interpreters of mercantile events, the indications of an improved condition of trade are decided and general. Increased activity, with an improvement in values, is noticed in several of the great staples of business; and we are assured that "all the conditions form a very considerable movement" in those forms of trade which rest upon the necessities of the people. A sensible warning is uttered against the danger of exaggerating the hopeful indications of September; but making proper allowance in this respect, enough remains to justify the conclusion that the disastrous tide has spent its force, and that a steady though gradual improvement in business interests may be anticipated.

WHY REFORMERS ARE REPUBLICANS.

Mr. PARKE GODWIN'S address did not fulfill the promises printed by friendly journals in his behalf. According to one it was to be a "profound and thoughtful" address; according to another, it was to be a "calm and exhaustive appeal to the intelligence of business men." We regret to be obliged to express the opinion that it was neither. It was, to use his own elegant vernacular, "gabble," a bald reiteration of stuff which Democratic orators have used from the beginning of the campaign, adding nothing to the popular stock of information, one-sided in its statement of questions, and dealing with them after the approved jesuitical fashion of men who pretend to be "independent" but really are partisans.

It is the habit of men like Mr. GODWIN to enumerate distinguished Republicans who have at one time or another expressed themselves strongly with reference to abuses that have crept into the party, and to acts of maladministration committed by officials of various degrees, who derived from the party their importance and power. Ex-Secretary COX and Mr. CARL SCHURZ are representatives of the class who on different occasions condemned the corrupt acts of leaders of the party, and insisted strenuously upon the need of its reform. Of the existence of this class there is no doubt. That they have freely expressed their dissatisfaction with certain portions of the policy hitherto sustained by the party is equally certain. On Mr. GODWIN'S showing, they are as good reformers as himself. How happens it, then, that nine out of ten of them are now members of the party, and exerting themselves strenuously to secure its success? Mr. COX has just been elected to Congress by the Republicans of his district in Ohio, and Mr. SCHURZ, as everybody knows, is as untiring as he is effective in his Republican labors. What is true of them is true of the great majority of really honest "Independents" and unselfish reformers. For one who has accompanied Mr. GODWIN into the Democratic ranks, we undertake to show nine who have followed the example of Messrs. COX and SCHURZ. The considerations which have influenced them to recognize the folly of attempting the organization of a third party. Brought face to face with the question, Which of the two existing parties is the more worthy of confidence? they renew their association with the Republican Party as the one whose record is the best, and whose future may be relied upon to yield the most satisfactory results. These men are quite as well informed as Mr. GODWIN, if his speech is to be taken as the measure of his knowledge; and the reasons which influenced them are better worthy of the attention of business people than ought to which that disinterested disciple of Mr. TILDEN has given utterance.

Some of the most cogent reasons are connected with the public credit. It is not pretended that the Republican Secretaries of the Treasury have been so many ALEXANDER HAMILTONS. It is not denied that their course has in some respects been mistaken, and that the policy marked out for them by Republican majorities in Congress has come far short of perfection. There is room for differences of opinion with reference to the measures adopted for the reduction of the debt, and with reference also to the question whether more or less of the annually accruing surpluses should have been applied to the redemption of unmatured obligations or to the reduction of taxes. Still the fact remains that the contrast presented by the condition of the public credit to-day and the credit that existed at the close of the war proves that the general operation of the Republican financial policy has been sound in respect of principle and beneficial in its results. Recall the fiscal system as Mr. CHASE left it, and compare it with the fiscal system as we see it now, and who will venture to say that the interests of tax-payers have been neglected? With all its defects, the system of internal taxation in force now is a model of simplicity and excellence, if judged by the complicated and onerous burdens which accumulated under Mr. CHASE'S management during the war. The reductions and reforms which have brought about this state of things are products of Republican rule. And to whom but to the Republicans is the country indebted for the improvement in its credit? They alone, as a party, have

maintained the inviolability of the nation's faith. Against that faith the Democrats, as a party, waged open war. Had they triumphed in 1863, the national creditor would have been taxed, in spite of the covenant exempting him, and would have been compelled to accept depreciated paper instead of the gold for which he had bargained. These forms of repudiation were frustrated by the Republicans, whose administration of the finances, with all its shortcomings, has broken down gold gambling, reduced the premium on gold until it no longer bears heavily upon the importer or consumer, and made possible the funding of the entire debt at an average of four and a half per cent. Mr. GODWIN ignores these considerations; business men do not. They realize distinctly what he seems not to dream of—the disturbing forces which Democratic success next month would bring into play in the financial, industrial, and trading world.

Other reasons relate to civil service reform. Mr. GODWIN, surely, is not a higher authority on this subject than ex-Secretary COX. As the head of the Interior Department, Mr. COX proved his faith by his works. Mr. GODWIN, on the contrary, did not quarrel with the civil service when it yielded him some of its rewards. The truth about the former is that, in common with the main body of civil service reformers, he knows that the only chance of carrying out the reform lies in Republican success. The Democratic Party is a unit against the vital principles of the reform. It cherishes the spoils doctrines ardently as in the days of JACKSON. No element is at work within the party which can ever mold it suitably to higher ends. The condition of the Republican Party is the reverse of this. Whatever public sentiment exists in favor of the purification of the service, and its reorganization on the basis of merit as distinguished from partisanship, is wholly the result of Republican effort. All that has been done toward giving effect to this sentiment has been done by Republicans exclusively. And there is a powerful element within the Republican Party striving to ennoble it, to purge its management of bad men and bad influences, and to impart to the incoming administration a complexion and bias that shall determine its course in the direction of reform. If, for the moment, we conceded that Mr. TILDEN is the reformer his eulogists declare him to be, what service in this direction could he render, with the full weight of his party against him? Mr. HAYES, again, will unquestionably have difficulties to encounter, but he will have behind him the force which secured for him the nomination at Cincinnati, and which showed itself in the Ohio Congressional districts on Tuesday.

THE BROOKLYN RING TRIAL.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen is engaged in trying WILLIAM A. FOWLER, recently suspended from the Board of City Works of that city by the Mayor on charges which, if fully investigated, will throw a good deal of light on the history of the Brooklyn Ring. FOWLER is and has long been one of the chief members of that peculiar body, of which Mr. KINGSLEY has the reputation of being the head. As President of the Board of City Works, FOWLER has had the disposal of a great deal of patronage, which has enabled him to exert a strong influence on politics, while he has also been intimately and officially connected with the various jobs, large and small, by which the City has suffered. The present charges against him are that he disobeyed an order of the Board of Aldermen, which it was his duty to carry out, and that he did so in the interest of KINGSLEY & KENNEY, contractors. The order referred to was one directing the Board of City Works to complete the new storage reservoir at Hempstead out of the revenues of the water fund. FOWLER'S disobedience to this order was due, according to his own statement, to the fact that there was no money in the Treasury that could be appropriated to that purpose, and also to the fact that the City had not possession of the reservoir, which was still in the hands of KINGSLEY & KENNEY. The real motive for FOWLER'S refusal is, however, alleged by the Mayor and City Council to be a desire to compel the completion of the reservoir from a special appropriation of \$500,000 made by the Legislature. A half million of dollars is a good deal of money. The reservoir has already cost \$1,400,000, and is far from being in good shape yet. It is not strange that an honest and vigilant officer like Mayor SCHROEDER should wish to save so large a sum to the city. It is not strange that Messrs. FOWLER and KINGSLEY should desire to get hold of it, if they can. It now lies practically with the Board of Aldermen to say which shall win.

The history of the storage reservoir at Hempstead will be very fully described in the testimony against FOWLER, if the City Council, Mr. DE WITT, carries out the programme laid down in his opening speech, and in such a history will be disclosed a great deal of the inner workings of the Brooklyn Ring. According to Mr. DE WITT, the building of the reservoir was undertaken mainly for the purpose of enriching the contractors, who, it may be fairly inferred, were not without practical gratitude for such kindness. The conspiracy began by alarming reports made in 1871, concerning the scarcity of water, which was followed by a caution to citizens to use as little water as possible, and by an order to close the gates of the distributing reservoir at Ridgewood a portion of the time. The Mayor promises, through the Corporation Council, to show that there was no scarcity, that at the time the ponds were full, that the rain-fall was greater than in later years, when no scare was attempted, and that the order to close the gates was a part of the device for getting up an excitement, and was never carried out.

The game succeeded, however, and the reservoir was begun. It is not charged that there was collusion between the board and the contractors; that there was no general competition, but that competitors were selected for the purpose of securing the contract to KINGSLEY & KENNEY; that the lowest bid was in reality rejected, and a higher one accepted; that valuable advantages were given in an underhand way to the contractors; that the work had been conducted at extravagant rates, involving

a loss to the city of fully a half million of dollars; and that responsible contractors had stood ready to take the work at a reduction of that amount. These are very serious charges, and if they are sustained, would go far toward shaking the good faith of FOWLER in his more recent action. A struggle has been going on for some time between the city authorities, represented by the Mayor, and the contractors, aided by FOWLER and the Ring. The reservoir is nearly completed. The Mayor has satisfied himself that it can be finished for some \$30,000, and that the Board of City Works has the power to compel its completion for that sum, and to pay the cost out of the revenues of the water fund. But FOWLER has resisted, and demanded that a provisional appropriation of half a million dollars, authorized by the act of 1875, shall be raised for this purpose. As we have said above, it is on the motive for this action on FOWLER'S part that the present trial turns. If the Mayor can show that the work was unnecessary in the first place, and has been carried on for the benefit of the contractors and against the interest of the City, and if he can demonstrate that it could be completed for a small amount out of funds available for the purpose, whereas FOWLER has resisted its completion, then the charge of conspiracy against FOWLER would be sustained to the satisfaction of all reasonable men. Whether it would be sustained by the necessary vote in the Board of Aldermen is not, unfortunately, precisely the same thing. But the policy of the Mayor is at once bold and in strict accordance with his public trust. The people of Brooklyn, who have been heavily burdened for the past eight years, have the deepest interest in the result, and if FOWLER escapes, however plausible the ground of the action of the board which allows it, it will be justified in regarding it as a public misfortune. It should be added that the evidence thus far taken strongly sustains the charges of the Mayor to which it relates.

THE CLOSE OF THE ROWING SEASON.

Certain races, amateur and professional, on Greenwood Lake may be said to have closed the rowing season for this year. To judge from the record, the prospects of boating are as good as ever they were for amateurs of different shades, while the strictly professional element is more than ever at a discount. Indeed, the amount of professionalism in boat-races nowadays seems to bear an inverse ratio to the number of spectators. The out-and-out professional oarsman hardly succeeds in drawing a crowd; the semi-professional or hybrid amateur does much better, but scarcely satisfies the expectations of those who speculate on a full gathering, while it is reserved for the Simon-pure amateur to heap the hard benches of grand stands with orderly and patient crowds of citizens, who not only stay, but pay. With the exception of various acts of questionable justice on the part of the National Amateur Rowing Association, acts which may have arisen from weakness rather than partiality, the achievements of the past summer are far from discouraging. A better system of training has been firmly established, whereby the energy of the oarsman is neither foolishly wasted by hard fare and too violent work, nor stimulated in a manner to injure health. The style of rowing has improved greatly, and the necessity of economizing strength and allowing free play to the vital organs of the body during the stroke is being more generally recognized. In consequence, better time has been made this year than ever before, and that has always been a kind of excellence with which the American public is in sympathy. In horse-races the time the winner makes is of more importance than the actual winning of the race, so that many races against time, where no competitor has appeared, have been more famous than the most exciting struggles. Whether this is a truly sportsmanlike way of regarding races may be left unargued; it is enough to say that the public does take that kind of interest, and to notice the increasing pace of our amateur oarsmen.

Moreover, it may be acknowledged that an improvement has taken place in the morals of boat-racing. Jockeying has by no means disappeared, but the sentiment against it is unanimous. In spite of the outcries of English journals, it was the London crew which proved the most conspicuous example of a certain kind of jockeying during the Centennial races for amateurs. These journals are the mouthpieces of a public which has always found it hard to acknowledge a defeat, except when attacked by a kind of vertigo of periodical recurrence which is called paucity. They are misled by the English oarsmen, who came across entirely unprepared to find rowing so well developed among us, and who, having committed the common fault of underestimating an opponent, wish to save appearances with the old cry of treachery. The English journals claim an assured superiority in rowing over any other nation, and hence argue that their men were unfairly beaten. But in contests so uncertain as short races, no such sequence can be drawn. Granting that, on the whole, English oarsmen can row faster than American, it does not at all follow that the crews that came to Philadelphia were unfairly beaten. To make such an argument hold it would be necessary to show that the Englishmen were manifestly and notoriously capable of making very much quicker time than the Americans; but that no one who saw them row would dare to say.

There are many other good reasons to urge for the defeats suffered by their oarsmen, without taking refuge in accusations of unfairness. It is quite possible that the Englishmen would have done much better on their own waters than on ours. Not that very great importance need be attached to the sea voyage as a cause for interference in their health as trained men, but rather that the climate is a different one. It is only human that men who go abroad from England to what they expect to be an assured victory, should look less closely to their habit of life, but supposing the British crews held rigidly to their rules of training, they may have hurt themselves by adhering too rigidly to certain customs. Thus, the London professionals are reported to have taken a drink of beer before and after their daily row—in fact whenever it felt thirsty. At meals they are said to have taken the usual English allowance,

Now, in this climate it is extremely doubtful whether a man who is not in a state of training is any the better for beer; much more doubtful when he is hard worked and nervous. This is a suggestion which an Englishman is apt to deny with energy. India is said to be full of bilious English officers, who are paying dearly for refusing to vary their habit of life in accordance with the climate. Now, when a man is in active training, he is, as it were, balanced on a high point, from which the smallest cause may topple him; so that such a reason as the one suggested might easily account for a failure to do their best on the part of a foreign crew.

England naturally takes the first rank in boating; but she must not expect to find it easy work to keep it continuously. On the other hand, it will not do for American oarsmen to suppose that she has no better crews than those we have seen. The London Rowing Club may possibly have put her best foot forward, but the universities will surely have better men to offer than the very good rowers at Philadelphia. Indeed, the ambitious young oarsmen of ambitious young Cornell University must not imagine that because they might be able to beat the Cambridge and Dublin fours who figured at the Centennial, they can therefore be at all sure of victory over a picked four in England. If the English universities agree to a race, it will be a game one, of that no one has a doubt, but it will require something very extraordinary in the way of an American college crew to beat the pick of an English university.

TALMAGE'S NATURE.

Long ago that reckless rhymist, Dr. Watts, urged the youth of his country to "let dogs delight to bark and bite," on the ground that "tis their nature" to so conduct themselves. There are those who have held that a love of dog-fighting was really the motive which led Dr. WATTS to write the lines in question, but no conclusive evidence in support of this view has ever been brought forward. The more common interpretation, which asserts that the jovial Doctor merely designed to teach the rather laudatorial doctrine that all persons, including dogs, should be allowed to gratify their natural impulses, is a much more probable one. We may possibly have doubts as to the strict morality of this doctrine, but, if universally accepted, it would unquestionably lead us to look with a vast deal of charity upon acts which a sterner system of ethics would require us to condemn.

The recent attacks which have been made upon Rev. Mr. TALMAGE, in connection with his withdrawal from the editorship of a comic weekly journal, are entirely at variance with the broad charity inculcated by Dr. WATTS. The facts in the case, so far as they can be learned, are briefly as follows: Mr. TALMAGE had decided to leave the comic paper in question, either because he felt that duty called him to accept a position, with a larger salary, on another paper, or because the stockholders intended to transform their comic paper into a religious paper, by turning out Mr. TALMAGE and engaging a clerical gentleman to take his place. However this may be, it is admitted on all sides that TALMAGE was about to take his arms and legs out in the columns of a rival sheet. On Monday last he left the office after the paper had been made up and was ready for the press, but subsequently returned, and prevailed upon the foreman to insert a "card" worded in worse grammar and, if it be possible, in even worse taste, than an average "Tabernacle" sermon, announcing that Mr. TALMAGE had severed his connection with the paper, and liberally advertising the paper with which he is henceforth to be connected. The palpable design of the "card" was to injure the Christian at Work by puffing a rival paper, and to entice its subscribers to follow the fortunes of TALMAGE by dropping the former paper and subscribing for the latter. Of course, when the publishers discovered Mr. TALMAGE'S bit of sharp practice, they promptly suppressed the edition containing his "card," and thus sustained no other injury than that resulting from the waste of a certain amount of paper and a delay of twenty-four hours while a new edition was preparing.

Now there is no question as to the way in which conduct like that of which Mr. TALMAGE has been guilty would be regarded among gentlemen. Had any respectable journalist, intrusted with the charge of a newspaper, surreptitiously tried to use its columns, to injure its proprietors, and to aid their business rivals, he would have been regarded altogether too treacherous and dishonorable a person to be again trusted in any professional capacity. In short, Mr. TALMAGE'S act was only one which no person could commit without forfeiting all claim to be considered a gentleman or a man of honor. But all this furnishes no reason why Mr. TALMAGE should be abused, or should in any way suffer in public estimation. This case is one to which the principle laid down by Dr. WATTS peculiarly applies. What reason have we for demanding that Mr. TALMAGE should regulate his conduct by the canons recognized by gentlemen? If he had ever professed to be a gentleman, or a man of sense, or culture, we would have some right to require that his conduct should be in keeping with his profession. Mr. TALMAGE, however, is notoriously a very different sort of person. He is a mountebank by profession, and when he does things which a mountebank might do, but which a gentleman could not do, he is only acting as "tis his nature to."

A man who takes advantage of his position as an alleged preacher of the Gospel, to bully those who make unpleasant criticisms of him, by publicly praying for them during what he regards as his "church service," might naturally be expected to take advantage of his position as an editor to injure his employers. It is idle to say that because he is technically authorized to call himself "Dr. TALMAGE," that therefore he must conduct himself as though he were Dr. DIX, or Dr. HALL, or Dr. STORRS. We do not insist that the clown who calls himself a "Shakespearean jester" should act as though he were a dramatic poet instead of a circus mountebank, and we ought not to entertain equally extravagant expectations as to TALMAGE. In criticizing either TALMAGE'S sermons or TALMAGE'S surreptitious use of other people's newspaper property, we should only ask ourselves if he is acting in accordance with his nature. Were Dr.

WATTS now living and willing to descend from dogs to TALMAGE, as the theme of his didactic poetry, he would doubtless tell us to "let TALMAGE delight to bark and bite, for 'tis his nature to." We should thus perceive that whether TALMAGE barks in the pulpit, like a poodle taught to perform comic tricks, or whether he unexpectedly tries to bite the legs of unsuspecting newspaper proprietors who have incautiously trusted him, he deserves pity rather than indignation, since he is only following the dictates of his curious and happily nearly unique nature.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The Sixth District of Iowa has one Republican, one Democratic, and two Greenback candidates for Congress in the fall.

Ex-Gov. Gaston positively declines to accept the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Fourth District of Massachusetts.

The Boston Journal calls upon Judge Hoar to take the stump, saying that it will be useless to attempt to defeat Butler in any other way.

The Watertown Times says that the Republicans of Jefferson County are very well organized. That ought to be the prompt report from every county in the State.

The greenbackers of Albany have put a full ticket in the field, including candidates for Assembly in three districts. In the First District they endorsed the Democratic nominee.

A correspondent of the Somerset (N. J.) Unionist urges Republicans to support Bruce H. Veghte, an independent Democratic candidate for Congress, in the Fourth District of that State.

The Republican State Committee of Virginia has issued an address to the people, reminding them of the importance of the contest now pressing upon them, and showing how advantageously the country, and to be South in particular, will be the election of Hayes and Wheeler.

After his impetuous manner, Chairman McClelland, of the Pennsylvania Democratic State Committee, has rushed out with a "call to arms," proclaiming that the Tilden fight in Pennsylvania, too, is to be an aggressive one. Somebody should speak to McClelland, and advise him to sit down.

The only States which thus far have elected members of the next Congress are Maine, Vermont, Ohio, and Indiana. At present they are represented by twenty Republicans and twenty-one Democrats in the House of Representatives, while thirty Republicans and eleven Democrats. This is a good beginning.

The Rochester Democrat impresses upon its Republican readers the duty of putting forth their best energies to carry New-York for Hayes, Wheeler, and Morgan. Let us make no mistake, it says, and all will be well, though the Democrats has the last dollar of the income tax withheld from the government by Mr. Tilden.

The Staunton Valley Virginian says the professional reformers in Virginia have expressed the people, squandered their revenues, confused and mystified their laws, riled up their dogs, lowered their credit, driven away capital and enterprise, stagnated industry, and spread paralysis over all the interests of the Commonwealth.

It is reported from Florida that no great indignation was aroused by the release of a Democrat, who had shot a Republican, that avowed Democratic withdrawal from the Tilden Club and joined a Hayes and Wheeler Law and Order Club, composed of white men. The Tildenses may find that these things are apt to react after awhile.

Some of the Democrats of the Fifth District of Texas are not satisfied with their candidate for Congress. His grab of \$31,000 for collecting the school fund of the State, they regard as a little steep, while his claim upon the Democracy for expenditures and advances made from his private fortune in the Clark-Giddings contest they assert to be unfounded.

Political prejudices will sometimes warp judgment. A Tildense paper in Virginia, for instance, admits that Indiana is a Democratic State natural ally, while Ohio is Republican, and yet "Indiana cast its electoral votes on Tuesday—that is to say, the elected Tildens; for as Indiana went Tuesday as it will go the Union in November." The Ohio Republican, at least, will be likely to dispute that conclusion.

A private letter from Florida, printed by the Lowell (Mich.) Journal says: "You cannot imagine the animosity felt toward us Northern men by the Southerners. We have in our employ colored men who, when on the plantations, say they are required to vote the Democratic ticket or none. They vote the Republican ticket, and they are run from the plantation by their employers, and shot guns are often used."

Rev. A. G. Comings, a leading New-Hampshire prohibitionist, declines that party's nomination as Presidential elector, saying that we must have either Hayes or Tilden for our next President, and for his part he cannot see any possible good to come to the great cause of temperance from the success of the Democrats, and that he would rather vote the Republican ticket, and if they are run from the plantation by their employers, and shot guns are often used."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

VARIOUS TOPICS DISCUSSED.

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ocratic Party, of late regarding political assessments, I desire that you will read the inclosed cir-

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REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION

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MUSEMENTS.

THE MATINEE DAY.
Leaves and Managers
HONOR OF THIS STAGE
OF THE triumphal pro-
DOLLO HIBON'S exquisite
GARDANAPALUS.
EVERYTHING NEW!
Costumes, regalia, weapons, ban-
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GREAT CAST INCLUDING
MR. F. C. HANGAN and
THE MISS AGNES HUBBARD
HALLMAN BALLET.
In the renowned BARBOTOLETT,
the famous "saculet" of the Grand
Opera, Paris, and the "Mitt" Sig-
u principal dancer of La Scala,
Milan, Naples.
SPECIAL PRICES.

WINTER SUCCESS! WINTER SUCCESS!!
TREMBLEMENT ENTHOUSIASME
Great
P. T. BARNUM'S RETURN
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TO
HIS ORIGINAL HIPPODROME,
(GILMORE'S GARDEN),
WITH HIS
GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH,
MUNIFICENT, MIRACULOUS, MARVELLOUS
THE HIPPOPHANT TRANSPLANTED
A VAST AND REPUTABLE ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.
THE LIVING HIPPOPHANT
BARNUM'S 225,000 LBS. MOUTH
the only living Hippopotamus
HUGS SUE LIONS AND MARINE MARVELS
The most memorable of mortal marvels.
THE GREAT EASTERN EXHIBITION
a noble Great Atlantic
COLUMBIAN EXHIBITION

SATURDAY AT 1130.
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7 P. M. EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.

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For those who call attention to the most interesting and successful of these occasions.

ELIZABETH, the very charming
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 been first time here in this city in
 connection with the Chicago Struck Opera.

MISS GILL, from Le Cais, Milan,
 who has made her appearance in America.

MISS GUN, (her distinguished appearance.)
 the distinguished contralto.

MISS GUN,
 the famous violinist.

At the world-renowned place virtu-

A VAST CENTRAL MUSEUM.
 Life-size Automatic Marvells and Mechanical Scenery.

A CENTRAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.
 ALL ALADDIN AMPHITHEATRE.

The world-conquered little man.

ALLIANCE OF THE
FIVE GREAT JEWISH PRODUCTIONS
AN INQUIRING INQUIRER
 demonstrates a southern scene for the first time.

BRILLIANTLY COSTUMED TRUENPERS,
 without parallel in Metropolitan annals.

GREATEST DEEDS AND HEROES OF THE ARABIA
 the Hurricane Horsemen of Dr. H. and Champion Car-

MADE IN THE WORLD, and two
 and four horse bareback acts.

CHARLES W. FISK,
 the Stogie Horse Bareback and Champion Truist Equestrian of the Universe.

THE LOVELY LADY EQUESTRIENNE
POUR POLICEMAN AND VOCAL POOL
 OVER 100 PERFORMERS AND 100 PROFOUNDLY

NEW AND VARIOUS ATTRACTIONS WILL FOLLOW
 IN RAPID SUCCESSION.

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STRAINWAY HALL. THOMAS MATINEE.
THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, Oct. 14, at 2.
"THROU-RO THOMAS"
GRAND POPULAR MATINEE
OVERTURE "The Merry Widow".....See how
ANDRATZ CANTABILE, Op. 97.....See how
ARIA—"Per pietra non ricreare".....See how
MUSICAL COMEDY.....See how
CONCRETO for Piano and Orchestra—15 min.

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AT 85TH ST.
M. TILL 10 P. M. DAILY.**

FROGAL SUCCESS.

**BROSSET OF THE GREAT RE-
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OF THE CITY.**

**ENTRANCES FOR THE ELITE OF
SOCIETY AND FOR LADIES AND
CHILDREN.**

**NO WONDERS FROM THE
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WORTHY WHALE.

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Dr. M. W. Wilson, Jr., Secy.
CHORDS AND GRAND ORCHESTRA.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Tickets can now be had at the usual places.

THIRD THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS.
WITH PUBLIC REFRESHMENTS. SEASON OF 1876-77.
AT STEINWAY.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION TO TENETS.
To Frequent Concerts, with reserved seats, \$2.
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Subscriptions for either the Symphony Concerts or
Public Refreshments, may also be secured as the
principal music stores, piano war-rooms, and at the
Steinway & Sons' Store, 579 Broadway. Season
tickets can select their seats for the season and save
the trouble of standing. The season tickets are
of six ways. **NOTICE.**—Members of the last season
who have renewed their status can now obtain them at
the office of Steinway & Sons, 579 Broadway, SATURDAY OCT. 24,
when they will be disposed of.

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The brightest of Music, the richest in Costume, the
handsomest of all the seasons.

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 Half Price
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 MR. A. M. PALMER
 The most successful play of the
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 of brick or stone around the
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 FALL MEETING, 1878.
 AT JEROME PARK, N. Y.
 Sept. 30, Oct. 5, 7, 10, 12, and 14.
 Races commence each day at 2 o'clock.
 A. BELMONT, President.
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 OCT. 2, 5, 7, 10, 12, AND 14.
 Special trains, with reserved cars for ladies, will
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 Fourth st. cars run direct to depot.
 Recursion tickets, 40 cents.
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 \$125, 2-top, 4-top, 5-top, 6-top, \$80 to \$160
 4-top, \$70 to \$100, 5-top, \$100 to \$150, 6-top, \$150 to \$200
 7-top, \$200 to \$250, 8-top, \$250 to \$300, 9-top, \$300 to \$350, 10-top, \$350 to \$400, 11-top, \$400 to \$450, 12-top, \$450 to \$500, 13-top, \$500 to \$550, 14-top, \$550 to \$600, 15-top, \$600 to \$650, 16-top, \$650 to \$700, 17-top, \$700 to \$750, 18-top, \$750 to \$800, 19-top, \$800 to \$850, 20-top, \$850 to \$900, 21-top, \$900 to \$950, 22-top, \$950 to \$1000, 23-top, \$1000 to \$1050, 24-top, \$1050 to \$1100, 25-top, \$1100 to \$1150, 26-top, \$1150 to \$1200, 27-top, \$1200 to \$1250, 28-top, \$1250 to \$1300, 29-top, \$1300 to \$1350, 30-top, \$1350 to \$1400, 31-top, \$1400 to \$1450, 32-top, \$1450 to \$1500, 33-top, \$1500 to \$1550, 34-top, \$1550 to \$1600, 35-top, \$1600 to \$1650, 36-top, \$1650 to \$1700, 37-top, \$1700 to \$1750, 38-top, \$1750 to \$1800, 39-top, \$1800 to \$1850, 40-top, \$1850 to \$1900, 41-top, \$1900 to \$1950, 42-top, \$1950 to \$2000, 43-top, \$2000 to \$2050, 44-top, \$2050 to \$2100, 45-top, \$2100 to \$2150, 46-top, \$2150 to \$2200, 47-top, \$2200 to \$2250, 48-top, \$2250 to \$2300, 49-top, \$2300 to \$2350, 50-top, \$2350 to \$2400, 51-top, \$2400 to \$2450, 52-top, \$2450 to \$2500, 53-top, \$2500 to \$2550, 54-top, \$2550 to \$2600, 55-top, \$2600 to \$2650, 56-top, \$2650 to \$2700, 57-top, \$2700 to \$2750, 58-top, \$2750 to \$2800, 59-top, \$2800 to \$2850, 60-top, \$2850 to \$2900, 61-top, \$2900 to \$2950, 62-top, \$2950 to \$3000, 63-top, \$3000 to \$3050, 64-top, \$3050 to \$3100, 65-top, \$3100 to \$3150, 66-top, \$3150 to \$3200, 67-top, \$3200 to \$3250, 68-top, \$3250 to \$3300, 69-top, \$3300 to \$3350, 70-top, \$3350 to \$3400, 71-top, \$3400 to \$3450, 72-top, \$3450 to \$3500, 73-top, \$3500 to \$3550, 74-top, \$3550 to \$3600, 75-top, \$3600 to \$3650, 76-top, \$3650 to \$3700, 77-top, \$3700 to \$3750, 78-top, \$3750 to \$3800, 79-top, \$3800 to \$3850, 80-top, \$3850 to \$3900, 81-top, \$3900 to \$3950, 82-top, \$3950 to \$4000, 83-top, \$4000 to \$4050, 84-top, \$4050 to \$4100, 85-top, \$4100 to \$4150, 86-top, \$4150 to \$4200, 87-top, \$4200 to \$4250, 88-top, \$4250 to \$4300, 89-top, \$4300 to \$4350, 90-top, \$4350 to \$4400, 91-top, \$4400 to \$4450, 92-top, \$4450 to \$4500, 93-top, \$4500 to \$4550, 94-top, \$4550 to \$4600, 95-top, \$4600 to \$4650, 96-top, \$4650 to \$4700, 97-top, \$4700 to \$4750, 98-top, \$4750 to \$4800, 99-top, \$4800 to \$4850, 100-top, \$4850 to \$4900, 101-top, \$4900 to \$4950, 102-top, \$4950 to \$5000, 103-top, \$5000 to \$5050, 104-top, \$5050 to \$5100, 105-top, \$5100 to \$5150, 106-top, \$5150 to \$5200, 107-top, \$5200 to \$5250, 108-top, \$5250 to \$5300, 109-top, \$5300 to \$5350, 110-top, \$5350 to \$5400, 111-top, \$5400 to \$5450, 112-top, \$5450 to \$5500, 113-top, \$5500 to \$5550, 114-top, \$5550 to \$5600, 115-top, \$5600 to \$5650, 116-top, \$5650 to \$5700, 117-top, \$5700 to \$5750, 118-top, \$5750 to \$5800, 119-top, \$5800 to \$5850, 120-top, \$5850 to \$5900, 121-top, \$5900 to \$5950, 122-top, \$5950 to \$6000, 123-top, \$6000 to \$6050, 124-top, \$6050 to \$6100, 125-top, \$6100 to \$6150, 126-top, \$6150 to \$6200, 127-top, \$6200 to \$6250, 128-top, \$6250 to \$6300, 129-top, \$6300 to \$6350, 130-top, \$6350 to \$6400, 131-top, \$6400 to \$6450, 132-top, \$6450 to \$6500, 133-top, \$6500 to \$6550, 134-top, \$6550 to \$6600, 135-top, \$6600 to \$6650, 136-top, \$6650 to \$6700, 137-top, \$6700 to \$6750, 138-top, \$6750 to \$6800, 139-top, \$6800 to \$6850, 140-top, \$6850 to \$6900, 141-top, \$6900 to \$6950, 142-top, \$6950 to \$7000, 143-top, \$7000 to \$7050, 144-top, \$7050 to \$7100, 145-top, \$7100 to \$7150, 146-top, \$7150 to \$7200, 147-top, \$7200 to \$7250, 148-top, \$7250 to \$7300, 149-top, \$7300 to \$7350, 150-top, \$7350 to \$7400, 151-top, \$7400 to \$7450, 152-top, \$7450 to \$7500, 153-top, \$7500 to \$7550, 154-top, \$7550 to \$7600, 155-top, \$7600 to \$7650, 156-top, \$7650 to \$7700, 157-top, \$7700 to \$7750, 158-top, \$7750 to \$7800, 159-top, \$7800 to \$7850, 160-top, \$7850 to \$7900, 161-top, \$7900 to \$7950, 162-top, \$7950 to \$8000, 163-top, \$8000 to \$8050, 164-top, \$8050 to \$8100, 165-top, \$8100 to \$8150, 166-top, \$8150 to \$8200, 167-top, \$8200 to \$8250, 168-top, \$8250 to \$8300, 169-top, \$8300 to \$8350, 170-top, \$8350 to \$8400, 171-top, \$8400 to \$8450, 172-top, \$8450 to \$8500, 173-top, \$8500 to \$8550, 174-top, \$8550 to \$8600, 175-top, \$8600 to \$8650, 176-top, \$8650 to \$8700, 177-top, \$8700 to \$8750, 178-top, \$8750 to \$8800, 179-top, \$8800 to \$8850, 180-top, \$8850 to \$8900, 181-top, \$8900 to \$8950, 182-top, \$8950 to \$9000, 183-top, \$9000 to \$9050, 184-top, \$9050 to \$9100, 185-top, \$9100 to \$9150, 186-top, \$9150 to \$9200, 187-top, \$9200 to \$9250, 188-top, \$9250 to \$9300, 189-top, \$9300 to \$9350, 190-top, \$9350 to \$9400, 191-top, \$9400 to \$9450, 192-top, \$

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WANTED—A SMART BUSINESS MAN with \$5,000 cash to bid the advertisement for a first class hotel. Best opportunity ever offered by address **Box A C, Box 98, 198 Times Office.**

EXCURSIONS.

TRIP LONG BEACH ON SUNDAY—SUNDAY Oct. 10, the fine steamer **CRYSTAL WAVE**, of the **Crystal Line**, will leave for Long Beach, Cal., North River, foot of Foster st., at 9:45 A. M. Returning, the trials leave for Long Beach, Cal., at 10:30 A. M.

W. A. SHEDDEN, General Manager.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEW

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Stock entirely fresh

60. Stock entirely fresh.

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BOYNTON'S FURNACES.

Especially adapted for heating
DYKALL GS. CHIMNEYS, SUE WOL. &
MOST POWERFUL AND DURABLE FURNACES SOLD
OVER 200,000 IN USE.
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BOYNTON'S "TALL" OPEN GRATE STOVE,
the most attractive fireplace stove ever made.
Send for circulars. Estimates given for heating, and
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CENTENNIAL AWARD FOR THE BEST REFRIGERATORS was given to the **ZERO**. Lease, 236 W. 31st.

SMITH'S PAT. PERFORATED

BUCKSKIN UNDERGARMENTS.

Greatest protection to chest and lungs ever of red. Prevents colds and cures rheumatism. Recommended by FIRST-CLASS PHYSICIANS.

D. C. HALL & CO., Sole Manufacturers,
NO. 633 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

MAJORITY.

The Anti-Tammany Convention met at Irving hall yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and long ere that hour Irving Hall was crowded with delegates and their friends anxious to gain admission to the hall.

It was known that John Morrissey would present a minority report favorable to the acceptance of the terms offered by Tammany Hall, and a strong force of Police was present, under the command of Inspector Thorpe, to preserve the peace. As on all occasions, every inch of the hall was utilized to its utmost capacity, every inch of the standing room being occupied by delegates and their friends.

John Morrissey, James O'Brien, Joseph Koch, Thomas J. Keener, John M. Barbours, Emanuel B. Hart, Harry W. Brooke, James Walker Fowler, Samuel Garvin, Rufus F. Andrews, Dennis Burns, James Hayes, and John Moore, I. A. Shaffer called the convention to order and gave the opening remarks. John Coughlin, of William P. Mitchell acted as secretary.

After the roll had been called, Mr. Coughlin read the following majority report of the committee appointed to confer with the Tammany Hall Executive Committee in relation to a combined ticket:

The County Convention of the New-York County Democratic Party.

The Conference Committee appointed to confer with the Tammany Hall Executive Committee in view of the approaching general election, respectfully report:

First, impressed with the importance of the duty imposed upon them by the voters of New-York County, to intelligently and faithfully. In conferring with a joint committee of Tammany Hall and the combined

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 13, 1876.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

GEN. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM A. WHEELER,

OF NEW-YORK.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published. It contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The distinguished announcements of quacks and medical pretenses, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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ing falsehoods, has not been able to catch on charge against him. He stands before the people with clean hands. . . . Contrast him with that political leech, Hon. E. D. MORGAN, his opponent—Troy Press.

Before the Liberty street "ninemcoops" proceeded further with the manufacture of this kind of stuff, we would suggest to them the expediency of dropping all reference to the cleanness of the hands of the Democratic nominee, or to the impossibility of assailing his integrity. Many things are possible which are not expedient. When the character of a political candidate can be assailed only by striking at the management of a great life insurance company with which he is prominently identified, and by propagating alarm and distrust in regard to investments on whose security depends the happiness of many hundreds of families, a newspaper may well pause before lending itself to such a method of political warfare. At present, we fail to see that the danger of Mr. ROBINSON'S success is great enough to warrant any such means of attack. Mr. TILDEN'S young men need be in no hurry to force this controversy upon us. We shall give them enough to do without discussing the character of Mr. LUCIUS ROBINSON.

The Southern Democratic papers appear to have been carried away by the assurance of victory in Ohio and Indiana, to which the manufacturers of Tildenite opinion gave free expression on Tuesday night. The songs of triumph which appeared in the editorial columns of the *Star* and *World* on Wednesday morning were merely an amplification of the untruthful dispatches which were scattered over the country a few hours previously. Here, and throughout the North, the falsehoods which were invented to break the force of Democratic disaster had no brief a start of the truth that their capacity for mischief was ill indeed. The popular intelligence revolted not only against the grossness of the inventions, but against the party which seems incapable of honest statement. In the South, information travels more slowly. Democratic editors believe, or pretend to believe, only what best suits their purpose; and the consequence is that we have Virginia editors, as late as Friday last, exulting over imaginary triumphs in Ohio, and over a condition of things in Indiana very different from that which authenticated facts reveal. It is hard to assume that the Southern Democrats are, by some mysterious dispensation of Providence, "given over to the belief of a lie," but unless this is the case, what will be their sensation when they discover that their trusted newspaper instructors have tried by downright audacity to convert the Republican gains of last Tuesday into a Democratic victory?

Mr. BELMONT exemplifies the old saying as to the excessive zeal of converts. After protesting at St. Louis that Mr. TILDEN was unfit to be a Presidential candidate, and could not possibly carry his own State, the Democratic banker now extols Mr. TILDEN as the embodiment of purity and strength, and abuses in good set terms all who dare to entertain a different estimate of the candidate's character. Words would be wasted in an argument with Mr. BELMONT upon this subject. All that can be necessary are a few parallel passages, bringing into refreshing contrast the BELMONT of to-day with the BELMONT of three months ago. The result of the comparison would not be favorable either to Mr. TILDEN or to his newly-found eulogist. One point only seems worthy of notice. Mr. BELMONT is concerned about the opinion of the civilized world, "when the foremost man of a great party" is charged with the vilest crimes of human depravity. The anxiety is not unnatural. The world may well wonder how it came to pass that the Democratic Party could find no better candidate for the Presidency than a man who is charged with perjury and defrauding the Government, and who is a defendant in suits which strike directly at his professional and personal integrity. Mr. BELMONT should reserve the scolding he administers to those who have exposed Mr. TILDEN'S real character for use in his conferences with that person and his friends. The disgrace lies, not in exposing false swearing and fraud, but in elevating to the position of "the foremost man of a great party" one who is guilty of both.

THE TWO PARTIES CONTRASTED.

The three commanding questions of the hour are the Southern problem, the financial question, and civil service reform. How shall good order and equal rights be established and maintained in the South? What means shall be taken to place the finances and the currency of the country on a sound basis? What shall be done to elevate and purify the civil service of the country? These are the questions which challenge the attention of all patriotic and thoughtful men. Which ever party offers the best assurance of their satisfactory solution is best entitled to the confidence of the country. How do the two great parties who are asking for the suffrages of the people stand on these vital questions, and which of them, by its history, its professions, and the character of its leaders, offers the best guarantee of their satisfactory settlement?

As regards the Southern question, it must be kept in mind above all that it is the Republican Party which abolished the constitutional amendments abolishing slavery and guaranteeing the right of suffrage to the liberated slaves. True to its traditions, the Democratic Party bitterly and persistently opposed these great measures, which completed the work that the war began, and for years after the war closed it threatened to overthrow them if it came into power. At last, taught by successive defeats that the country would not permit the results of the war to be imperiled, it has yielded to them a tardy and reluctant support, as facts accomplished—not as things desired. It cannot now claim the confidence of the country because of this grudging acquiescence in results which it did its best to thwart. Surely, no sane man can say that the enforcement of the constitutional amendments could be as safely entrusted to the party which opposed them while being passed, and which for years after their passage declared them to be of no effect, as to the party which adopted and enforced them. No one deplores more than ourselves the sad condition of Southern politics since the war, but we do not forget

that the trouble has been the direct consequence of the action of the Southern Democrats, abetted by their Northern brethren. Had the Democratic Party given a sincere support to the constitutional amendments, had it treated the freedmen with common justice and humanity, and respected their newly acquired rights, had it endeavored to fit them for their new duties as citizens, it might have won their confidence, and at least divided their votes with the Republicans. In that case the Southern question would long since have disappeared from politics and the wounds of the war would have been happily healed. But it treated the blacks with such bloodthirsty animosity and showed so utter a disregard of their constitutional rights that it drove them en masse into the ranks of the Republican Party. It is no wonder that with the ignorance and credulity which slavery had entailed upon them, they should have become in many cases the easy prey of the facile tools and accomplices of designing and unprincipled adventurers. The Republican Party, as a national party, is in no degree responsible for the condition of the South. The Southern Democrats, and their abettors in the North are responsible for it. So long as they continue to torture and murder black men and Northerners, to burn school-houses and to deny the freedom of speech and of the ballot, the Southern problem will remain unsettled. To intrust the management of that question to the Democratic Party would be to turn back the wheels of progress, to imperil the results of the war, and to expose the Republicans of the South, both white and black, to a terrible danger, which we of the North, secure in our rights and persons, can hardly appreciate.

On the financial question the records and attitudes of the two parties are in equally strong contrast. It is the Republican Party which has stood true to the public faith, and by a wise policy advanced the public credit of the country until it stands among the foremost in the world. It is the Republican Party which pledged the faith of the nation to the payment of the bonds in coin, and which has stood by that pledge against the united opposition of the Democracy. It is the Republican Party which passed the Resumption act, and which has maintained it on the statute books in spite of Democratic assaults. The Democratic Party has been the consistent foe of the public credit for fifteen years. As on the Southern question, it has been forced by the pressure of events to yield a grudging assent to patriotic measures which it originally opposed and still hates. At first it declared the public debt invalid and clamored for its repudiation. Defeated in this, it next, as a qualified form of repudiation, demanded the payment of the bonds in currency. True to its reactionary instincts, it now demands the repeal of the measure by which the country has pledged itself to redeem its overdue notes in the real money of commerce. With its customary fatuity, it denounced and opposed the greenbacks when their issue was necessary to the salvation of the Union, and espoused their cause as soon as it found that their usefulness was gone.

Still less is to be hoped from the Democratic Party in the direction of civil service reform. While the action of the Republican Party on this question has frequently received our censure, we do not forget that ninety-nine hundredths of the sincere advocates of the reform are Republicans. It is very easy for an opposition party to shout for reform, but the Democrats are especially careful not to commit themselves to any particular scheme. Gov. TILDEN takes good care to keep his own hands free by declaring that "no reform of the civil service of the country will be complete and permanent until its chief magistrate is constitutionally disqualified for re-election," which is a very pretty way of postponing the reform till the millennium. The average Democrat's idea of "reform" is the turning out of black Republicans and the appointment of straight-out Democrats in their places. There is no promise in either the Democratic platform or Gov. TILDEN'S letters of any definite plan of reform, while the whole history, traditions and composition of the party justify the belief that if it should regain its power, it would now, as in former times, degrade the civil service into an abject party machine. The Republican Party and candidate, on the other hand, are unequivocally committed to a definite and adequate plan of reform, and are supported by an educated sentiment within the party, which will not tolerate a violation of the pledge.

On every great question of the times, it thus appears the Democratic Party is the party of reaction, repudiation, and retrogression, while the Republican Party is the true party of progress, patriotism and reform.

THE COURSE OF RETAIL TRADE.

Up to within the last few years Broadway property between Bleeker street and Union square was considered very valuable for all purposes of elegant retail trade. Rents here were higher than in any other portion of the City, with the single exception of Wall street and lower Broadway, where almost every kind of financial business has become centralized. As long as

New-York maintains her commercial supremacy Wall street will, from present appearances, be the grand central depot of the financial interests of the country. Every other interest has been compelled to follow the rapid up-town movement, which, within the memory of men yet in the prime of life, has forced our wealthy citizens from the neighborhood of the Bowling Green to upper Fifth avenue, in the neighborhood of Fifty-seventh street, which may now be considered the centre of the most aristocratic quarter—the Faubourg St. Germain of New-York. This translation has for the last forty years been quietly going on; every decade witnessed a marked change; the up-town army moved in successive stages from post to post, carrying everything before it. The City is full of old landmarks which record where the fashionable world once camped, or where they temporarily sojourned on their pilgrimage toward places of rest. Old JOHN JACOB ASTOR, during the greater part of his life, lived on Broadway, in one of the houses comprising the block which they occupied the site of the Astor House. Mr. JOHN G. COCKER was his neighbor; it was there a very fashionable locality,

From here Mr. ASTOR moved on Broadway, opposite Niblo's. His son, the late WILLIAM B. ASTOR was forced, late in life, by the great changes which took place around him, to move from Lafayette place up to the corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-fifth street, in which neighborhood may be found the dwellings of very many of our more wealthy citizens.

These migratory movements have naturally resulted in a great shifting of the centres of retail trade. Broadway, below Fourteenth street, has entirely changed its character; successful retail trade has taken wing, and established itself in the region between Seventeenth and Twenty-third streets, on Broadway and Fifth avenue. Here we find centralized all the better class of elegant furnishings—dry goods, jewelers, grocers, publishers, carriage warehouses, hatters, tailors, shoe-makers, &c. It is likewise the region of hotels, clubs, and theatres, the most important of these being at present above Fourteenth street. As a general thing few of those who live above Twenty-third street walk up or down town. They take the cars, an omnibus, or a cab, and thus thousands of people who used to pass by and patronize the Broadway stores on their way to their places of business in the mornings, or to their homes in the afternoons, are utterly and irretrievably lost to the retail trader below Fourteenth street. His chance custom is likewise greatly diminished by reason of the numerous hotels above Union square. Strangers visiting the City and staying at the Clarendon or Fifth Avenue, are not likely to stop below Union square. The result of this state of things can be seen in the melancholy array of placards, each with the legend "This Store to Let," attached to almost every third store on Broadway between Broome and Fourteenth streets. The decline in rents has been proportionately greater than in any other part of the City. Those in this locality engaged in old-established and heretofore successful business, find that they are constantly losing customers, who, one by one, abandon the far downtown store to patronize the new beginner in the neighborhood of Madison square. Broadway, between Fourteenth and Twenty-third streets, has become the fashionable lounging place for those who have money to spend and time to waste.

Already the business has overflowed into Fifth avenue, through Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets. With the completion and occupation of ARNOLD & CONNELL'S new store, on the south-east corner of Fifth avenue and Nineteenth street—it will then run from Broadway to Fifth avenue—we may look for a stampede of many who have long lived on the avenue in this neighborhood. The 1st of May next will witness the changing of more than one costly dwelling in this locality from its present use to store purposes. Most of these houses have been built within twenty years, and yet the ever-advancing wave of trade already sweeps them out of existence, to make way for still more expensive buildings adapted to the wants of commerce. In London or Paris generations occupy the same house—the Faubourg St. Germain has changed little during the last hundred and fifty years. Note in New-York. Where in the next generation, for example, shall we find the dwellings of the wealthy? Where the successors of the traders who are now coming from lower Broadway to Fifth avenue?

It has been a very difficult task for capitalists and commercial men to follow the shifting centres of trade in this City. The most successful real estate operators have been unable to keep abreast with the up-town movement. The late A. T. STEWART was looked upon as one of our most sagacious merchants. He was for many years previous to his death a large—perhaps the largest—buyer of New-York City property. And yet he himself freely acknowledged that he made a grave error in locating his mammoth dry-goods store so low down as Tenth street. Rival firms took advantage of this mistake, and established themselves permanently on Broadway, between Seventeenth and Twenty-third streets, a situation admirably approachable from the up-town residence district. Since then the elegant retail trade has crystallized in this neighborhood. All the shops in this locality are patronized by our wealthier classes. The narrow part of Broadway, between Union and Madison squares, is at this present writing the greatest thoroughfare in New-York. Of the vast crowds from the lower part of the City which constantly pour into Union square from Fourth avenue, Broadway, and University place, more than three-quarters find their way up town through Broadway. Hence the high price of property and heavy rentals in this very choice locality. Fifth avenue, from Fourteenth to Twenty-third street, will soon be the Rue de la Paix of New-York, abounding in tailors, jewelers, music stores, furnishing shops, hatters, shoe-makers, fashionable modistes, piano warehouses, and dry-goods palaces. Broadway, below Union square, will, from present appearance, be entirely given over to wholesale purposes within the next few years.

BUNSBY IN SELF-DEFENSE.

Capt. Jack Bunbsey, the accomplished weather prophet of the *Tribune*, has been overhauling his log. For several months this ancient mariner has given his blocks of wisdom to a bewildered constituency. And he begins his defense and explanations with the irrefutable statement that the reader of the *Tribune* is by this time familiar with its "diagram of the barometric curve, accompanied by brief observations on the weather and a forecast of its probabilities." The student of that marvelous black and white, checkerboard which illuminates the fifth page of "the great moral organ," has hung over its cabalistic configuration daily, with a horrible fascination. The ingenious youth who answer prize-riddles and conundrums have been confounded while endeavoring to guess the meaning of Bunbsey's barometric curve, accompanied by brief observations on the

the stability of the social system of the country. Thus, too, the law of primogeniture has been preserved to the people the equality of rights before the law, and the English nobility comes to be a nobility of office rather than a nobility of birth. People who, without thinking, are in the habit of condemning this law as one which, because it is English and ancient must, therefore be despotic and opposed to the liberty of the people, will do well to study Mr. Freeman's remarks, remembering at the same time that he is not a man who is influenced by any prejudices in regard to it.

It is long known that a popular belief—one, too, that is sometimes caricatured—was that the English language was the work of a single man, that William I. had an intention to turn out the English language, and Mr. Freeman shows conclusively that this is an error. He traces it to the fact that the language of the English nobility was a French language, and that the language of the English people was a Saxon language. The language of the English nobility was a French language, and that the language of the English people was a Saxon language. The language of the English nobility was a French language, and that the language of the English people was a Saxon language.

Philologists and students of literature will also find much that is of interest to them in the present article. It is of interest to them in the present article. It is of interest to them in the present article. It is of interest to them in the present article. It is of interest to them in the present article.

Of all the follies of genealogists, none so easily refuted as when we are told that the name of a family is the name of a family. It is of interest to them in the present article. It is of interest to them in the present article. It is of interest to them in the present article. It is of interest to them in the present article.

The facts thus stated, though not new, any more than are the other points to which we have drawn attention, in the land where this volume was written, will be usually remembered by the writers of genealogies here. Among whose works we have frequently had occasion to refer to this volume. It is of interest to them in the present article. It is of interest to them in the present article. It is of interest to them in the present article. It is of interest to them in the present article.

We shall pass by Mr. Freeman's notion of the ecclesiastical effects of the Norman conquest, and also its effects upon art—the first of the two, because the second, because here, where there are no examples of Norman architecture as in England—and art and architecture are the same thing. It is of interest to them in the present article. It is of interest to them in the present article. It is of interest to them in the present article. It is of interest to them in the present article.

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Seydlitz. Alluding to that far-distant time Mr. Freeman says: "We had, beyond all doubt, our own history, alike mythical and real, going on in our own eyes, and we were not aware of the fact that the history of the Norman Conquest was a history of the Norman Conquest."

This retention of old forms in poetry, more than in prose, led to Henry of Huntingdon, in the twelfth century, mistaking the meaning of many of the words which he attempted to modernize; and Mr. Freeman thinks that it also had an important result in the history of the language as soon as new influences were brought to bear upon it. No two things, he reminds us, can be more unlike than an Old English battle song and a French rhyming chronicle of the twelfth century. The most spirited descriptions in the Roman de Rou are tame beside the living pictures of the victory of Arles and the death of Brithnot.

Without the Norman conquest rhyme would of course have been introduced in time into English, but the conquest hastened that time, and "before the end of the twelfth century England had seen even a sermon written in rhyme." This drove out alliteration, which is a prevalent feature of early English poetry, and oftentimes a most effective one.

We are inclined to think that Mr. Freeman hardly depicts with sufficient force the evil of this change, for it actually was an evil. The change might have come under any circumstances, but as it was at the least hastened by the conquest we should attribute it at once as one of the misfortunes of that event. The fact, however, seems to be that Mr. Freeman wanted to reserve all his indignation for an evil of another kind.

There are moments, he writes, in which we are tempted to think that it would have been better for the English tongue to have died utterly than for it to be used, as it has been used, as an instrument for making a language of the English people. The process of turning our backs upon our own language, of denying the history of our own language, of denying the history of our own language, of denying the history of our own language.

Mr. Freeman cannot believe, and probably he is right, that there could have been much sound national feeling existing in a people who could waste so many good words of English speech upon the silly tales of Brute and Arthur. He judges that because this was done, the truest memories of national life must have been rooted out at least from the bulk of the people. While admitting the truth of this very largely, we cannot but think that Mr. Freeman has allowed his enthusiasm for the Old English songs to carry him to the adoption of a very extreme view.

Nevertheless, it must be admitted that after the conquest the old heroic poetry died out, never to be resuscitated. It was not till the end of the thirteenth century that any symptom of the old spirit became apparent. Songs then appeared in rhyming Latin, and it was long before they were presented in the two languages of the people. The influence, however, was mutual. If the Normans effected changes in English poetry the English effected changes in French poetry. The influence effected changes in English poetry the English effected changes in French poetry. The influence effected changes in English poetry the English effected changes in French poetry.

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SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

No. 1209—Trotter vs. McEwen.	1210—Trotter vs. McEwen.
No. 1211—Trotter vs. McEwen.	1212—Trotter vs. McEwen.
No. 1213—Trotter vs. McEwen.	1214—Trotter vs. McEwen.
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SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

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FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 14.	
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Acknowledgments

FIFTH AV. THEATRE, BROADWAY & 28TH ST
 Proprietor and Manager..... Mc AUGUSTIN DALL
 Mr. Augustin Daly's new Spectacular Comedy.
 AN OVERWHELMING SUCCESS!
 CONTINUOUS AND CECROASIOUS MEREEMENT FROM
 CROWDED HOUSES!
LIFE.
 A COMEDY OF CITY TYPES, with Mr. Charles
 Hughes, John Brougham, Charles Fisher, James
 Lewis, William Davis, Barrymore, Seuncoit, Miss

aw, Mary Wells, and Mrs. G. H. Gbert in most amusing characters; and in the ravishing snow ball and gorgeous transformation, Miss Marie Bonfanti and Augusta Schlie will appear.

The Herald: Life may be considered a great success. The show says: The laughter and applause is unceasing. The Times says: "Since the first night the theatre has not been large enough for the crowds bent on seeing life."

THE BEST RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES AT ONE PRICE.
SEEK THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

TWO WEEKS! TWO WEEKS!
of
GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH
at the
NIPODROME (GILGARDEN'S GARDEN.)
TWO EXHIBITIONS DAILY.

A CHUCK
 A ORIENTAL FESTIVAL OF FEATURES.
 A LIVA
 ONE HUNDRED STAR PERFORMERS.
 The most memorable of mental marvels,
 MR. GEORGE COLE, THE GREAT
 Mobile Greek Alchemist. Tattooed from Head to Feet
 The world-renowned little man,
 ADMIRAL DUT.
 A NEW AND VARIED ATTRACTIONS WILL FOLLOW
 IN RAPID SUCCESSION.
 Admission to every department of the Colossal
 Exhibition, 50 cents. CHILDREN under nine years,
 25 cents. Ladies, 10 cents. Seats reserved
 are open at 1 and 3 o'clock. NO LATER ADMISSION
 SPECIALLY DEDUCED AT 2 AND 4.

LYCEUM THEATRE,
 1215 7TH ST. SEAR CITY.
 Commencing MONDAY, OCT. 16,
 THE "LOVE SHOWER".
 JULIET
 ROMEO AND JULIET,
 assisted by Mearns.

R. ROBERTS
 V. LINGHAM
 W. W. Edwards
 Ed. F. Fildes
 Charles Vickers,

Mearns
 Krome
 H. J. Jordan,
 M. H. E. Nelson, M. H. E. Nelson,
 M. H. E. Nelson, M. H. E. Nelson,
 M. H. E. Nelson, M. H. E. Nelson,

Mr. J. J. Prior,	Mrs. Jordan,	Miss Jacobs,
PRICES OF ADMISSION.		
Admission.....	\$1 00	Balcony Reserved.....\$1 50
Admission Reserved.....	1 00	Family Circle Reserved.....
Admission to Family Circle.....		25

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

AND 3D AVS.. BETWEEN 63D AND 64TH STR.

5TH GRAND NATIONAL EXHIBITION

REDUCTION OF ADMISSION TWO DAYS EACH WEEK.

Tuesday and Friday 25 cents.

HICKERING HALL. EXTRA.
GRAND ACTORS' MATINEE.
COMMANDEUR CAZENNEVE. CAZENNEVE,
THE EMPEROR OF PESTIDIOUS TACTICS.
WILL GIVE THE GRAND ACTORS' PERFORMANCE
TO THE ADLORIS AND GENTLEMEN OF THE
LEADING THEATRES OF THIS CITY.
TO-MOR. OW. (TUESDAY), O.T. 17, AT 7:30.
Seats may be secured at Schuchert & Co.'s, No. 23
Main square.

EAGLE THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 3RD ST.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. JOSE HART
Everything new for the week commencing Oct 16.
The entire company in the following sketch:
LODDING FOR A WIFE.....The famous actress Epitaph

the comic loopy sketches, musicals, and a variety of old and new costumes. The orchestra and balcony, 75c; orchestra, (reserved), 1.00; dress circle, 50c; family circle, 25c. MAIN FLOORS WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

NEW-YORK CENTENNIAL
LOAN EXHIBITION
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN AND THE METRO
POLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.
NOW OPEN BOTH DAY AND EVENING.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor, Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK

EVERY EVENING AT 8.	The most successful play of the century
TODAY MATINEE 1.30-4.30	THE TWO ORPHANS, with an unexcelled cast.
Box office open for sale of seats every day from 3 A. to 10 P. M.	
WOOD'S MUSEUM.	WOODS.
Evening at 8.	Matinee at 2.
JOHN BROUGHAN'S	SOPHIE MILLS.
GREAT PLAY.	THE OLD MILD.
LOTTERY OF LIFE.	IN HER WINDING SLEET.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.	
OPERA HOUSE.	THE MINSTREL PALACE.
	BIRCH, WA & SOLO. BACKUS.

9 H. ST. The crème de la crème of minstrelsy.
KATINKA, SATURDAY at 2. Seats secured.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.
ALBANY, August 1, 1890.
TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF
NEW-YORK:
Notice is hereby given that at the general elec-
tion to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeed-
ing the first Monday of November next, (November
enth.) the following officers are to be elected, to
Governor in the place of Samuel J. Tilden.

Lieutenant Governor, in the place of William Jackson, deceased.
 Canal Commissioner, in the place of James Jackson, Jr.
 Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Benjamin W. Clark, appointed by the Governor in the place of Mr. Clark, deceased.
 Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, (for a term,) in the place of Robert Earl, appointed by Governor in the place of Martin Greer, deceased.
 Whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
 Thirty-five Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.
 Representatives in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, from the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Eighth, and Fourteenth Wards of the City of

Representative in the Forty-fifth Congress of the United States for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh, Eleventh, and Thirteenth Wards of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

Representative in the Forty-fifth Congress of the United States for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Tenth and Seventeenth Wards of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

Representative in the Forty-fifth Congress of the United States for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Twelfth, and Sixteenth Wards, and that portion of the Eighteenth Ward lying between Fourth and Sixth Avenues, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

Representative in the Ninth Congressional District, composed of so much of the Twentieth Ward as lies within Twenty-fourth street, Fortieth street, Seventh street, and Hudson River, and so much of the Twelfth and Twenty-second Wards as lies within Fortieth street, Spuyten Duyvil Creek, Eighth avenue, Hudson River, in the City of New-York, in the City of New-York.

Representative in the Forty-Eighth Congress of the United States for the Tenth Congressional District, composed of so much of the Sixteenth Ward as is bounded by Fourth avenue, and so much of the Nineteenth Ward as is bounded by Third avenue, and so much of the Third, Fourth, and Fifth Wards, in the City of New-York, in the City of New-York.

Representative in the Forty-Fifth Congress of the United States for the Eleventh Congressional District, composed of so much of the Twentieth Ward as lies

Wards Twenty-sixth street, Forbith street, Sixth and
ninth avenues, and so much of the Twelfth and
Fifteenth streets as are situated between the
south of the nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards
said City as lies west of Third avenue, and Ward's
Kendall's island, in the City of New York, in the
County of New York.

BE Elected in said County.

Twenty-one Members of Assembly.

Sherriff, in the place of William C. Conner.
County Clerk, in the place of William Walsh.
George Croswell, in the place of Richard Croker,
George W. Anthony, Sheriff.

whose terms of office expire on the last day of
January next.

be a Justice of the Marine Court in place of James
Connet, appointed by the Governor to fill vacancy
created by the death of Alexander Hamilton.

of the Judge of the Superior Court for the City and County of New-York, in the place of Claudius L. McDona-

to be surrogate, in the place of Delano C. Calvin, vacated to fill vacancy caused by the death of Delano C. Van Schoyck.

to be a member of the Fifth Senatorial District, in the place of James W. Booth, deceased.

to be attention of Electors, and of Town and City Election Boards, Inspectors and Canvassers of Elections, to be respectfully requested, to cooperate with the Board of Elections, and to "Act to provide for submitting amendments to the Constitution by the Electors of the State." dated May 15, 1976, which act provides for submission and general election, on the Seventh day of November, 1976, for the purpose of submitting to the Electors of the State of New-York, and for the purpose of the Constitution of the State of New-York, and provides the form of ballot for voting thereon, which

prescribing form of names and manner of submit-
 are published as provided in said act.
 respectfully yours,
 JOHN NIGELOW,
 Secretary of State,
 ALBANY OFFICE,
 New York, August 3, 1878.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the
 original Notice received by me in the City from the
 City of State.

WILLIAM C. CONNER,
 Clerk of the City and County of New York.

